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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. LIV (Nos. 1 to 8)

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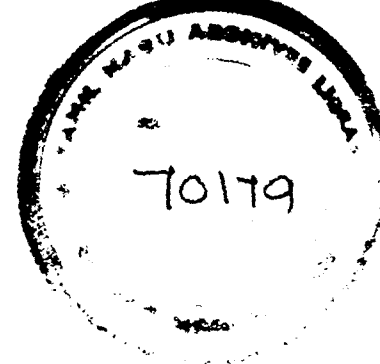
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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Law Member. Took his seat on the 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. | 3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees. |
| 2. Provincial Law reports. | 4. Escheats. |
| | 5. Coroners. |
| | 6. Treasure trove. |
| | 7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps. |
| | 8. Prisons and prisoners. |

I.—Provincial Subjects—cont.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. Industrial matters included under the following head:
Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes | 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. | |

3. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.F., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 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.
5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
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 sub-sections 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. |
| 2. Yeomials, inams and hereditary pensions. | |
| 3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments; water storage and water power. | |

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 | |

4. The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

Ministers.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 27th October 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Local Self-Government including village panchayats. | 5. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles |
| 2. Medical administration. | 6. Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas. |
| 3. Public Health and Sanitation and Vital Statistics. | |
| 4. Religious and Charitable Endowments. | |

2. The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 27th October 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture. | 4. Co-operative societies. |
| 2. Civil Veterinary Department. | 5. Registration. |
| 3. Public works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Ropeways, etc.). | 6. Weights and Measures. |

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR, Minister for Education and Excise. Took his seat on the 27th October 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education). | 4. Fisheries |
| 2. Excise. | 5. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens. |
| 3. Development of industries. | 6. Pilgrimages within British India. |

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI, B.A.

Deputy President.

Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SYEED.

„ F. E. JAMES.

„ BADETI VENKATARAMAYYA.

„ T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

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. V. RAGHAVA VARMA GARO, B.A., B.L.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hamced Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
4. Alamelumangathayarammal, K.	NOMINATED.
5. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur.	NOMINATED.
6. Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association.
7. Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
8. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
10. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
11. Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
12. Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bayappa Reddi, P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
14. Birley, Frank	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
15. Browning, W. M.	European.
16. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX-OFFICIO.
17. Chinnu Pillai alias Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
18. Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
19. Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
20. Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	NOMINATED.
21. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
22. Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
23. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
24. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
25. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
26. Harischandrudu Nayudu, A. ...	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
27. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce
28. Hilton Brown, I.O.S.	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
29. Indrayya, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
30. Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (Deputy President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
31. Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
32. James, F. E.	Madras Planters.
33. Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
34. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu, K.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
35. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
36. Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kondappa, A.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
38. Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
39. Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D. ...	NOMINATED.
40. Krishnan, C.	NOMINATED.
41. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	EX-OFFICIO.
42. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
43. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. (Minister).	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
44. Kuppu Rao, V. N.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
46. Leach, I.C.S., A. G.	NOMINATED.
47. Luker, A. T.	Madras Trades Association.
48. Madanagopal Nayudu, R.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
49. Madhusoodhanan Thangal ...	NOMINATED.
50. Maharaja of Jeypore	NOMINATED.
51. Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sir Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrula Varu Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel).	North Central Landholders.
52. Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
53. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
54. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
55. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts (Christian).
57. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. (Minister).	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
60. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
61. Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A. ...	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
62. Muthu Chettiyar, P. C. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
63. Nachiyappa Gounder, A. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
64. Nallathambi Sarkari Manradiar, Rai Bahadur N.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
65. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
66. Narasa Reddi, T. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
67. Narasimhaswami, D. V. ...	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Gajapathi Raju, V. ...	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
69. Narayanan Numbiyar, V. P. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
70. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
71. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
72. Palat, R. M., alias Ravunni Menon.	West Coast Landholders.
73. Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly cum Madura (Christian).
74. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
75. Pate, I.C.S., H. R.	NOMINATED.
76. Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
78. Patabhiramayya, K. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
79. Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
80. Premayya, G. R. ...	NOMINATED.
81. Rajagopala Pillai, P. V. ...	NOMINATED.
82. Raja of Bobbili (Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
83. Raja of Ettiyapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
84. Raja of Kallikota (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marada Raja Deo Garu).	Northern Landholders, I.
85. Raja of Mirzapuram (Venkataramayya Apparao Bahadur Meka)	Northern Landholders, II.
86. Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
87. Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. (Minister).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
88. Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
89. Ramachandra Reddi, The hon Mr. B. (President).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
90. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
91. Ramakrishna Reddi, A. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
92. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
93. Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala ...	NOMINATED.
94. Ramamurti, I.C.S., S. V. ...	NOMINATED.
95. Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ...	Madras University.
96. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
97. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
98. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
99. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
100. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
101. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
102. Satyanarayana Choudari, C. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
103. Sesha Reddi, B. P. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
104. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
105. Simhaichalam Garu, Gade ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
106. Singam Ayyangar, K. ...	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
107. Siva Raj, N. ...	NOMINATED.
108. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
109. Soundara Pandian, W. P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Sriramulu, G. ...	NOMINATED.
111. Sreshta, M. S. ...	West Coast Christian.
112. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
113. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R. ...	NOMINATED.
114. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	EX-OFFICIO.
115. Subbarayan, Dr. P. ...	South Central Landholders.
116. Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
117. Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. ...	Kanara South, N.-M. Rural.
118. Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
119. Swami Sahajanandam, A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
120. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
121. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevelly, Christian.
122. Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX-OFFICIO.
123. Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. ...	NOMINATED.
124. Vedachala Mudaliyar, M. ...	Chingapur, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkatachala Reddiyar, K. C. M.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
127. Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
128. Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
129. Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ...	NOMINATED.
130. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur.	East Coast Muhammadan—Rural.
131. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur ..	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput.
132. Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar T. V. K.)	Southern Landholders.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

Thursday, the 6th November 1930.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock.

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

1.—TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman appointed by His Excellency the Governor under Rule 3 (2) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, Mr. Henry Francis Pengelly Pearson, made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown in front of the Secretary and, after bowing to the Presidential Chair, took his seat thereon.

* The hon. the CHAIRMAN:—“Hon. Members will be aware that His Excellency the Governor has, under Rule 3 (2) of the Council Rules, appointed me as Chairman to preside over this Council until a President has been duly elected by the Council and until the approval of His Excellency the Governor to the election has been announced to the Council.

“I have to remind hon. Members that the first business to be done is for them to make the oath required under Rule 24 of the Madras Electoral Rules. Under that rule, every person who is elected or nominated to be a Member of the Council has, before taking his seat, to make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the prescribed form. The hon. Members of the Executive Council being ex-officio Members of the Council, are not required to take the oath under this rule. Forms of the oath or affirmation to be made by the hon. Members will be handed to them by the Secretary as they approach his table for the purpose of making the oath.

“After making the oath, hon. Members will please take their seats in the Council. I must explain that pending the election of the President, except for Members of Government and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, no seats have yet been reserved. The President who

[The Chairman]

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is to be elected to-day will, no doubt, in due course, in consultation with the Leaders of the parties concerned, arrange, under Standing Order 25, the allocation of seats. In the meantime, I must ask hon. Members to seat themselves at their convenience.

"I propose first to call upon the hon. the Ministers to make the oath, then the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Subbarayan, then the ex-Ministers, and then the remaining hon. Members. The Secretary will now call the names of the Members mentioned by me in order."

II.—NEW MEMBERS.

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

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR.

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.

* The hon. the CHAIRMAN:—"I will now proceed to the swearing in of the rest of the Members and I will ask them to come up in groups of five to take the oath of allegiance. The Secretary will call out the names of five Members at a time and they will then proceed to the Secretary's table and make the prescribed oath or affirmation."

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

11-15
a.m.

Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Srimathi K. Alamelumangathayarammal.
Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiyar.
" V. T. Arasu.
" H. B. Ari Gowder.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. C. Basu Dev.
S. M. K. Bayabani Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. Frank Birley.
" W. M. Browning.
" P. Bayappa Reddi.
" Chinmu Pillai alias Nadimuthu Pillai.
" J. A. Davis.
" M. Devadasan.
Rai Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
" K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
Mr. A. Harischandrudu.
" Hilton Brown.
" C. Indrayya.
Rao Bahadur G. Jagannatha Raju.
Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.
" F. E. James.
Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.

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Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lab Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu.
Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
Mr. A. Kondappa.
" K. Koti Reddi.
Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.
Mr. C. Krishnan.
" T. V. K. Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar (Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur).
" V. N. Kuppu Rao.
" J. Kuppuswami.
" A. G. Leach.
" A. T. Luker.
Mahaboob Ali Beg Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
" Madhusoodhanan Thangal.
" M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. P. C. Moses.
K. P. V. S. Muhamamad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
Khan Bahadur Mahamud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
Mr. M. A. Muthia Chettiyar.
" P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
" A. Nachiappa Goundar.
Rai Bahadur N. Nallathambi Sarkari Manradhiyar.
Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
Mr. T. Narasa Reddi.
" D. V. Narasimhaswami.
" V. Narayana Gajapathi Raju.
" V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
" T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
Mr. R. M. Palat alias Ramunni Menon.
" H. R. Pate.
" C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
Srinani M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
Mr. K. Pattabhiramayya.
B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. G. R. Premayya.
" P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
Raja Jagaveera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan (Raja of Ettiyapuram).
Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu (Raja of Khalikote).
Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu (Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri).
Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.
Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi.
Ramakrishna Ranga Rao, Sri Rayu Swetachaliapathi (Raja of Bobbili).
Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
" Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
" S. V. Ramamurti.
" B. Ramachandra Reddi.
" T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
" V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
" G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
" M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
" C. Satyanarayana Chondari.
" B. P. Sesha Reddi.
" A. B. Shetty.
" Gadi Simhaalam.
" K. Singam Ayyangar.
" N. Siva Raj.

11-30
a.m.

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Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandiyan.
 „ G. Sriramulu.
 „ M. S. Sreshtha.
 „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanya Chetti.
 Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatta.
 „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
 Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
 Mr. Daniel Thomas.
 „ V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
 „ M. Vedachala Mudaliyar.
 „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
 „ K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar.
 Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya.
 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
 Mr. H. A. Watson.
 Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

III.—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

* The hon. the CHAIRMAN :—“ The next item on the programme is the election of a President. Under rule 5-A, sub-section (3), of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I have to read out to the Council the names of Members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders. I will read out the names accordingly. There are two candidates—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi and Mr. Yakub Hasan. The proposers of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi are the hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu, the Raja of Bobbili, Mr. Kesava Ramamurti, the hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar, and Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami. The seconders are Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, Kumara-raja of Venkatagiri, Mr. P. Subrahmanyam Chetti, the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan and Mr. Daniel Thomas. The other candidate, Mr. Yakub Hassan, is proposed by Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar and seconded by Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.”

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Under Standing Order 34, I move that the business of the House be adjourned.”

* The hon. the CHAIRMAN :—“ The Leader of the Opposition has intimated to me of his intention to move this adjournment motion and after consideration I have decided that the motion is in order.”

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ In doing so, Mr. Chairman, I am not moving this motion with any view to obstruct the proceedings of the House. I am only doing it to point out that we could have arrived at a unanimous election if some steps had been taken to bring together the various Leaders of Parties, because the Opposition is led out only by myself—though it may form a major part of the Opposition—but there are other Members who belong neither to the party in power nor to my own party. The hon. the Chief Minister had the courtesy to telephone to me last Thursday evening that his party had decided to put up Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. Besides this, he went no further. Again,

[6th November 1930] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

yesterday morning, the hon. the Chief Minister was kind enough to see me and say that they were going to go on with the election of Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. I could not say anything to that as I had to consult the leading Members of the Opposition. I only wish to point out, Mr. Chairman, that it could have been possible to achieve the unanimous election of the President, if the hon. the Chief Minister, or the Leader of the House, had taken steps to bring together not only myself, but other Members of the Opposition who do not belong to my group, for consultation. We were undecided for the simple reason that the President ought to be above all parties. If previous consultation had been made, it would have been quite possible to bring about the unanimous election of the President. Even now, I feel that it is not too late to do so.”

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the motion.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I have formally to oppose this motion. My hon. Colleague, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, will reply.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ No one regrets more than I the difficulty of getting unanimity in regard to the election of the President. Sir, the question as to who should be the President was discussed for the first time by the Leader of the Opposition with me in my room after I was appointed Chief Minister and he said that at the party meeting of their members they decided that three of the members should be put up for being considered by me. I mentioned to him that I wanted to consult my party and on the 30th evening we had an informal consultation of such of the members of my party as were in Madras and we decided to put up a candidate on behalf of the party. That evening I phoned to the Leader of the Opposition, but I could not get at him. Next morning I phoned again and told him what our party was thinking of. I was to leave Madras that day for Chittoor and I told him that I would see him as soon as I returned. He told me that he had to consult his party. The nomination to the election of the President had to be filed before 12 noon on the 5th and their meeting was, I understand, arranged to take place at 3 o'clock after the hour of nomination fixed was over. He himself had to go to Coimbatore. I returned on the 4th and he returned from Coimbatore yesterday. I saw him to ascertain if any name on my side would be agreeable to him. He merely said he would like to consult his party. There was no suggestion from him to me that any name was acceptable or of any method by which unanimity could be reached. He has now said that he does not represent all the groups. So far as other members are concerned, I also formally consulted Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar who was the leader of a group in the last Council, and he also said that he had to consult his own party men. They did not object to the name I suggested nor did they give any other name. In these circumstances, we could not come to an unanimity. If my hon. Friend had only showed me a way, I should have been only too glad to do it.”

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

[6th November 1980]

11-45
a.m.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ I am afraid the House has not been satisfied, at least this part of the House has not been satisfied, with the explanation formally made by the Leader of the House and informally made by the hon. the Chief Minister, Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu, with regard to the negotiation that seemed to have been gone through in order to bring about an unanimous election of the President. “ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is regrettable that the Leader of the House, whose responsibility it is, according to all canons of Parliamentary practice, to have moved in the matter, should not have sought to bring about an unanimous election. I am afraid there are no evidences to show that such attempts were ever made by the Leader of the House. It is only the Chief Minister, who is the Leader of the Party in power, who has according to him made certain attempts to bring about what he regarded to be a common understanding regarding the election of the President. But the facts are, according to what we know, that the hon. the Chief Minister seems to have offered the Presidentship to only one individual, and that is Dr. Subbarayan himself. (A voice: ‘ Is it so?’) I believe so, Sir. Whether it was intended only for Dr. Subbarayan or for anybody else in the Opposition is a question which has to be ascertained. It seems from all facts that are well-known to us that the offer was made only to Dr. Subbarayan. Then the Nationalist party met and decided at their meeting that it was not advisable that Dr. Subbarayan should take up the Presidentship and that we should put up three other names on behalf of the party. If it was intended that we should put forward only one candidate from this side, we would have done so. But it was our desire that we should negotiate with the other parties and bring about a common understanding with regard to the candidate. Well, we suggested three names, and Dr. Subbarayan was asked to negotiate with the Chief Minister. From what we know, the Chief Minister was advised to take all those three names into consideration. Under such circumstances, Sir, I do not think that the hon. the Chief Minister was correct in saying that he explored all possibilities of bringing into existence a common understanding between all the parties in the House. Sir, he said that our party meeting was to be held some time after the time fixed for the nomination of the candidates. I do not think that was after all an impediment. For, if the hon. the Chief Minister had a mind to negotiate with a view to bringing about a common understanding, he could have done so even after the nominations had been filed. There was time enough, and he could have met the leaders and come to a decision, and thus we could have come to some understanding. Well, that was not done. Now, under such circumstances, I do think it is advisable in the interests of the whole House, and I may also say that it will be fair, if the gentleman who is going to occupy the Chair is elected unanimously. It may be that the whole House may agree to the election of my hon. Friend, Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, but to be fair to all concerned I would say that the whole House must unanimously agree to his election. It would not be a complete satisfaction to him if he is to be elected only by a certain section, and certainly it would be unjust to the other parties of the House if the party in power should think that they can carry on

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the election of their candidate by the sheer weight of numbers on their side. It is certainly not a proper policy for the party in power to follow. Therefore, Sir, in the interest of the whole House as well as that of the gentleman who is to be the President of this august body, we should come to some understanding in the matter, and if we would agree upon one name for the election of the President and unanimously elect him as the President, he will earn the confidence of the whole House, as he is to be above all parties. If that is the object of the House, the only method that we have to resort to is to adjourn the business of the House and come to some understanding among all parties. I would therefore request the Leader of the House to perform the duty of taking into his confidence all the leaders of parties, so that the election may be made on a common understanding, and if we then agree to have Mr. Ramachandra Reddi himself, he will be elected unanimously as President of this House.”

* MR. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, unfortunately or fortunately I am not in the confidence of any leader of any of the parties in this Council. As a nominated Member of this House, my views are absolutely unbiased about this controversy that has been going on between the Leader of the Party in power and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Subbarayan. Well, Sir, one of the chief points that has been made out by the Leader of the Opposition is this: that the President ought to be above all parties. An hon. Member becomes a non-party man when he becomes the President. Suppose I am chosen by the unanimous consent of the leaders of the so-called parties to be the President. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar made an interruption which was not audible.) I suppose I have got as much chance as Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar (laughter). If I am chosen as the President, I go out of the party to which I belonged, and I cease to be a party man, not until then. So, all this talk, all this controversy about the label of any particular hon. Member is absolutely beside the point. There are parliamentary precedents to show that the party in power has to show the inherent right, the absolute right, to set up a candidate of its own for the Presidential Chair. Under these circumstances, I do not think it will serve any useful purpose to have consultations. Consultation means only endless talk and no conclusion. I therefore oppose this adjournment motion.”

* The hon. the CHAIRMAN:—“ I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is—

‘ That the business of the House be adjourned.’ ”

The motion was negatived.

* DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Mr. Chairman, in view of the decision of the House, I shall now request Mr. Yakub Hasan to withdraw his candidature, so that we may have an unanimous election of the President.”

MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“ Mr. Chairman, at the request of the Leader of my Party, I withdraw my candidature.”

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* The hon. the CHAIRMAN:—"Mr. Yakub Hasan having withdrawn his candidature, there is now only one candidate for the Presidentship, Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, and I hereby declare him elected unanimously as President of this Council. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi's name will now be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for approval under section 72-C of the Government of India Act. I understand that His Excellency is now in the Secretariat, and if hon. Members will remain in their seats for a while, they will probably be able to hear an announcement before very long."

At this stage, His Excellency the Governor's approval was sought and obtained.

* The hon. the CHAIRMAN:—"I have great pleasure in announcing to the Council that His Excellency the Governor has approved of the election of Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi to be the President of this Council. It only now remains for me to tender to the hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi my sincere congratulations, and I call upon him to occupy the Presidential Chair."

The President-elect was then conducted to the Chair by the hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

The hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI (before taking the Chair):—"I tender my hearty thanks and sincere acknowledgment of the high honour conferred by this House on me."

The hon. the President then occupied the Chair amidst applause.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is my most pleasing duty to-day to offer our warmest congratulations to you on your unanimous election as the President of this august Assembly. For this happy result, we are very much indebted to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Subbarayan, who induced Mr. Yakub Hasan to withdraw his candidature."

"You, Sir, are not a stranger to this House, having been here for the last seven years, having taken a very active part in its deliberations and, may I be permitted to say, having very often indulged in hearty laughs whenever the Government suffered a defeat in this House? (Laughter). To-day, you have been called upon by your fellow Members to occupy the exalted and dignified position of the President of this Assembly, the highest honour in the gift of this House. I am sure you will discharge the duties of your office with great ability, impartiality and fairness and follow in the footsteps of your distinguished predecessors and thus maintain the high traditions of your office. As the Leader of the House, it will be my duty, very often to meet you outside this Council Chamber, and whenever those occasions arise, I shall always feel that I shall be meeting a gentleman of pleasant manners, cheerful temperament and optimistic views. I have very great pleasure in wishing you a very successful term of office and in giving you the assurance of the whole-hearted co-operation of this House in the discharge of your arduous duties."

[6th November 1930]

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, it is now my very pleasant duty to congratulate you on your election unanimously to the Presidential Chair. I am sure, now you have become detached from all parties in this House and you will fulfil your duties according to the custom of all Presidents who have occupied the Chair before you. I have no doubt whatever, from my experience of you personally, that you will fill the Chair honourably and well, and do your best to maintain the high traditions that have been set up by your predecessors in the Chair. On behalf of myself and the Members of the Opposition I have great pleasure in congratulating you and wishing you godspeed as President of this House."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I join the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition in offering you my felicitations on your election, unanimously, to the high office of Chairman of this House."

"Sir, I had the privilege of being associated with you for the last seven years as a Member of this House and as a member of my party as well. The chorus of approval that has been elicited from both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition shows, Sir, that, in putting you up as probably the best man we had for this high office, we were justified. I am sure, Sir, you will be able to discharge the duties of this high office with the greatest success. I have nothing more to say than to repeat that we wish you success in the splendid career before you."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CNETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate you on the honour conferred upon you by the Members of this House. This House is habituated to look upon the Chair with very great reverence and respect for the simple reason that its occupants have distinguished themselves by their independent and impartial conduct in their dealings with party tactics generally adopted in assemblies of this kind. We almost worship that Chair and sometimes that worship amounts to idolatry; nay, several hon. Members who have inhibited this form of worship have also become unconscious followers of that form of worship of the Chair because of its hoary traditions. I have no doubt that you will follow the traditional precedents which are associated with the high seat which you have the honour to occupy from to-day."

"Sir, it is said that three qualities are necessary to enable a gentleman to occupy the Presidentship of a Parliamentary Assembly like ours. They are discreteness, wisdom and impartiality. You have already given ample proofs of the possession of the first two qualities, namely, discreteness and wisdom by your very rare participation in the proceedings of this Council. (Laughter.) As for the third quality, Sir, I greatly hope that it shall be our privilege to enjoy it at your hands. It may be perhaps a less arduous task for a person to be impartial than to convince others that he is impartial. On many occasions such of us who might feel that our particular line of tactics has not received that amount of encouragement which we might expect

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [6th November 1930]

personally are likely to feel offended at the rulings of the Chair, but those feelings, I hope, will be assuaged by the observance of continued impartiality by you. I wish you success."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, I have much pleasure to offer you my congratulations on your election to this high office. I have come to this Council after an absence of eleven years and therefore I have not the pleasure of knowing you as a Member of this House; but I am sure that when the Justice Party put you up for this high office they were convinced that you are one of the best people who are fitted for it. I have no doubt that you will carry on the traditions of the Chair in the past. I have the greatest pleasure to offer you my hearty congratulations."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in associating myself with the sentiments that have been expressed by various speakers in congratulating you on your unanimous election to the Presidential Chair. On my own behalf and on behalf of the small but important group in this House, namely, the depressed classes, I join in wishing you great success in the Presidential Chair. The hon. Member from Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, doubted whether you possessed one of the necessary qualities that a President ought to possess and wanted to know whether you possessed that quality. (A voice: 'Did not doubt.') At any rate, he wished that you had that quality, namely, the quality of impartiality. I daresay that you have that quality in abundance for the simple reason that while the Justice Party was in power you were very strongly supporting that party and equally strongly in the Opposition when that party was in the Opposition during the last Council. Sir, we the members of the depressed classes will co-operate with you in every respect in making your position easy and your career as President a great success. We, however, expect you, Sir, on account of the comparative lack of knowledge on the part of the members of our group of the procedure of this House, to show your sympathy towards us by excusing us for any mistakes that we might commit and by granting us the necessary concessions."

"May I also add, Sir, in wishing you success, that in the opinion of some it may be that you are young and that youth will be an impediment in your case. But, Sir, I have always been of the opinion that youth is not necessarily a disqualification even for a higher office, (Hear, hear) particularly in these days when the youth is taking in its charge and control all the affairs of the State. Surely, therefore, it will be merely keeping with the times that you should be elected to this Chair especially when, as the various speakers have said, you possess just the qualities which are necessary and important for the position you occupy. With these words on behalf of the members of my group, I have very great pleasure in congratulating you on your unanimous election to the Chair."

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in joining with the previous speakers in tendering to you our

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most heartfelt congratulations on your unanimous election to this high office. The inherent dignity and prestige of the high office to which you have been elected to-day has been greatly enhanced and augmented by your predecessors. Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Professor Ratnaswami and last but not least Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju have adorned and filled worthily the Chair which you now occupy. They created noble and high traditions both as regards the conduct of business of this House and in the exercise of that gracious courtesy and high impartiality which make it a pleasure for the Members of this House to participate in its proceedings. I am sure, Sir, that you will faithfully and strenuously follow the footsteps of your noble predecessors and uphold and maintain and carry on those great and high and noble traditions."

"Those of us here who were Members also of the last Council are personally aware of the solid, but quiet and unobtrusive work that you did in that Council. Sincerity of purpose and illuminating commonsense and a quiet, silent and unobtrusive humour characterized all your utterances, and, in quietness and confidence you have sought and found strength and wisdom. I hope and trust, Sir, that your high qualities of head and heart will enable you to worthily discharge the high and responsible functions which pertain to your office and that before your term of office is over you will have added fresh lustre to your name as well as to the fair name of this House. I sincerely tender to you my heartfelt congratulations."

* PANDIT GANALA RAMAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, associating myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers, I congratulate you on your success and offer my felicitations on this memorable occasion. As an active member of the party in power during all the years of your public life, Sir, you worked for the betterment of the people at large of this Presidency. That your ancestors played an important part in the annals of the Andhra history is a fact known to every student of ancient history. Sir, the names of kings like Anavema Reddi and Veerabhadra Reddi and others are cherished even to-day as founders of dynasties and patrons of literature. The famous poet and philosopher, Vemanna, belongs to your community and, not only to your community, but to the whole Andhra country. The whole country is, therefore, proud of him. Sir, you, who belong to the abovesaid community renowned for its traditional capacity for administration, are now occupying the Presidential Chair at a young age, but I am confident that you would prove a successful President with your administrative knowledge as president of a taluk board and a district board and that with your ready wit and humour and character and good sense, you will give entire satisfaction to one and all in this House. I am also confident that under your able guidance the House will really be a happy family."

"May I suggest to you, Sir, and the hon. the Leader of the House in this connexion that you will both allow the usual practice of reading manuscript speeches? (Laughter.) May God the Almighty, during your

[Mr. G. Ramamurti] [6th November 1930]

regime of office as President of this House, guide you to conduct the deliberations of the House with the traditional dignity of the Chair."

* Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have already offered you my personal congratulations, but now I would like also to offer a few words of congratulation on behalf of the non-official European group. You have now become the ruler of this House; and we as a very small minority look to you as our protector (Laughter) and just as we look to you to do well by us, it is only fair that we should do, well by you, and I feel sure that the kindest thing that hon. Members of this Council can do for the President is to make their speeches brief." (Laughter.)

12-15 p.m. * Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall follow the advice given by the hon. Member who preceded me last and be brief in my remarks. I cordially associate myself with all the previous speakers in their expression of felicitation on your being elected to this high office. Hon. Members have referred to the Presidents who have held this office before you. I wish to refer especially to the very first President, Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. I have known him intimately both before and after he occupied this exalted office. He was at one time bureaucrat of bureaucrats and yet it was a wonder to see how worthily he filled this Chair and how zealous he was in maintaining the dignity and independence of this House. I have no doubt that you would be no less zealous in maintaining the dignity of this House and dealing with all sections of the House in the manner your predecessors have been doing. Sir, some one referred to the fact that you are a member of the Justice party. You have been a strong member of that party and a very active member. But, to my mind, that is no disqualification to your being elevated to this high office. In fact, were it otherwise, I doubt very much whether you would have the proper men to this high office. I wish you success in your regime as President of this House."

Srimathi ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMAL spoke in Tamil as follows:—

"சென்னை சட்டசபைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே! தங்களை இந்த சென்னை சட்டசபைத்தலைவராக பல கட்சியினரும் ஏகமனதாய் அங்கீகாரம் செய்ததைப்பற்றி யான் பெருமகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

"தாங்கள் இச்சட்டசபையில் கடந்த ஏழுவருஷங்களாக அங்கத்தினராய் இருந்துவந்திருக்கின்றீர். அதில் பலவிதமான வேலைகளையும் மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களோடு உலந்து செய்திருக்கின்றீர். ஜில்லா சபைத்தலைவராகவும் இருந்துவருகின்றீர். அதிலும் பல ஜாதிமதபேதமின்றி நன்மைகளைச் செய்திருக்கின்றீர்கள். இப்போதும் ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சியின் கொள்கையின்படியே எச்சாதியினருக்கும், எம்மதத்தினருக்கும், பொதுவில் எல்லாக் கட்சியினருக்கும், நீதியையும், நியாயத்தையும் இனியும் தங்கள் தலைமையின்கீழ் நடைபெறப்போகும் சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகளில் நடத்துவீர்களென்று நம்புகின்றேன்.

6th November 1930] [Srimathi Alamelumangathayarammal]

"எனக்கு முன்னர் பேசிய சிலர் சிறுவயதினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். தாங்கள் சிறுவயதினராயினும் ஞானத்தில் பெரியோரென்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். சென்னை சர்வகலாசாலை பட்டதாரியாயிருக்கின்றீர். கல்விச்செல்வத்தோடு பொருட்செல்வமும் சிறைந்தவர். அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர் தலைமை ஸ்தானத்தை வகித்து நன்கு நடத்துவீர்களென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். என் சகோதர அங்கத்தினர்களும் அப்படியே நம்புவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன்.

"தாங்கள் சட்டசபைத்தலைவர் ஸ்தானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு நன்கு கடைபிடித்து எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவன் தங்களுக்கு நீடிய ஆயுளைத் தருமாறு வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I, a single elected Member of the important Anglo-Indian community, associate myself with all that has been said by the previous speakers. I hope that you will give special privileges to that single member of the Anglo-Indian community. With these words I offer you very sincere congratulations."

KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Mr. President, Sir, as a Member representing the constituency which you also represent, as a zamindar in his individual capacity and as a member of the party which has emerged so successfully from the recent elections, I rise to congratulate you on your assumption of this office of immense responsibility and high dignity. It is not necessary on my part to enumerate the duties that devolve upon you. Suffice it to say that in the discharge of your duties you would observe and follow the high traditions established by your predecessors. Whenever the tradition comes into conflict with the duty that devolves upon you, viz., the interests of the country and the smooth running of the administration, you have to establish a new tradition. Further, it gives me great pleasure when I consider the fact that you, Sir, who were the Chairman of the Reception Committee that was held in Nellore, are to occupy the Chair of this august Assembly and that the President of that Confederation is to be the Chief Minister of this Province. I have no doubt, Sir, that, when you lay down your office, you would have increased your hold upon the affection and regard of all parts of this House."

* Mr. V. G. VASUDEVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in associating myself with all that has been said. I rise to supplement the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj. My acquaintance with you is of a recent character, but from information gathered I find, Sir, that you have been the president of a taluk board, that you are the present President of the Nellore District Board, that you have been for four years a member of the District Educational Council and that you have been for seven years a Member of this Council. Above all, I learn that your sincerity of purpose, your simplicity of character, your fearless independence and your sympathies with the poor and the depressed have won you

[Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai] [6th November 1930]

the hearts of all those with whom you come in contact. With such qualities held by you, it is no wonder that you have been called upon to occupy the Presidential Chair at a comparatively young age. Experienced as you are, I have no doubt, Sir, that you will occupy the Chair with credit to yourself and credit to your constituency. I have no doubt that your rulings and decisions as President of the Council will be full of wisdom and full of wide experience. Although you must rise now above all parties, yet you belong to a party which has rendered yeoman service to the depressed classes. The progress that has been made by my community during the last ten years has been due to that party and that party alone. But for the bold stand which the leaders of that party had made before the Parliamentary Committee in England, representation on such a large scale to the depressed classes on the Legislative Council would not have been secured. As a result of the Reforms, Sir, the Justice Ministry came to power and it was those Ministers that were responsible for the large number of representatives of the depressed classes throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency on the municipal councils and local boards.

"Coming to the nominations, Sir, I have to say just a word. I think I am echoing the sentiments and the feelings of my community when I say that the Labour Commissioner, the hon. Leader of the House, Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib and His Excellency the Governor deserve the hearty congratulations of the community and their loyal thanks. I do not wish to say anything further on this subject. But this much I must remark. At the last Corporation meeting, my friend, Mr. Satyamurti, propounded a new theory, that the Brahmans are a new depressed class. If, within ten years of the inception of the non-Brahman movement, the Brahmans have been reduced to such a state of affairs, imagine for yourself what will be the condition of the depressed classes who have been, for ages, kept in bondage; and therefore I appeal to you, as President of this Council, to do all in your power to do something for the depressed classes."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, permit me, Sir, to associate myself with the congratulations that have just been offered to you by so many of the hon. Members of this House. Although I cannot claim to have enjoyed your personal friendship, nevertheless I may assure you, Sir, that your elevation to the Woolsack of this House has pleased none so much as it has pleased me. Representing as I do, a community—by community I do not mean the Reddi, Nayudu, Mudaliyar, or even the Brahman and non-Brahman communities—I mean the Community of Youth, I am extremely glad that you have this day captured one of the strongest citadels of monopolistic age. You know, Sir, wisdom and experience are considered the sole monopoly of age; and consequently the Woolsack in Legislative Bodies all over the world is invariably offered to grey-haired gentlemen. By your election to-day to the Presidential Chair of this House, you have broken that monopoly; and may I hope it is for once and for ever.

6th November 1930] [Mr. V. T. Arasu]

"The hon. Members who preceded me have tendered you a bit of advice each. I am not going to do anything of the kind. For I am confident of the prowess of youth to rise up to occasions and discharge its duties with as much care and diligence as senile age itself, if not better. Only one request I have to make, and that is, that you should be considerate and even generous towards the youthful section of this House. When I ask you to be considerate, I am not pleading for any special favour or any special privileges. All that I am asking for is, if I may be permitted to use the slogan of the European Association of India, 'a fair field and no favour.' Lastly, congratulating you once again, I hope and trust that you will hold aloft the banner of youth."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will kindly allow me to offer my thanks once again for having profusely congratulated me and for having unanimously confided in me. I am conscious of my deficiencies, and I am also conscious of the great responsibilities entrusted to this Chair. I only request the hon. Members of this House, to recognize their responsibilities also and make the position of the Chair easy. I have been in this Council for the last seven years and have had the peculiar privilege of observing very closely the tact and ability with which the four illustrious Presidents that preceded me have conducted the business of this House. Further, hon. Members of this House have been uniformly courteous, in their conduct, to the Chair. With such high traditions and valuable conventions, I do not feel at all disheartened to occupy this Chair and to try to conduct the business of this House. All that I request is that you should offer your co-operation, so that I may endeavour to deserve your confidence and also to maintain the dignity of this House as well as its discipline.

12-30
p.m.

"I need not mention that from this moment, I belong to no party. (Hear, hear.)

"Mention has been made that the nominated Members of this House should be given the usual advantage of reading out manuscript speeches. I only request them that they should make those speeches as interesting and as short as other speeches in this Council.

"I once again thank you all for having conferred on me this high honour and request your co-operation.

"The Council will now adjourn and meet at 11 a.m. on the 18th November 1930."

The House accordingly adjourned at 12-35 p.m.

IV—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 1. G.O. No. 245, Finance, dated 1st April 1930, communicating the corrections in the First Edition of the Civil Budget Estimates for 1930-31.

* 2 G.O. No. 434, Development, dated 25th February 1930, recording the audit report on the accounts of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory), Madras, for the period ending 30th November 1929.

* Printed separately.

[6th November 1930]

^a 3. G.O. No. 442, Development, dated 27th February 1930, passing orders on the audit report for 1928-29 on the accounts of the Ohenat Nair Exploitation Division, Olavakkot.

^a 4. G.O. No. 480, Development, dated 7th March 1930, recording with remarks the audit report for 1928-29 on the accounts of the Agricultural College Dairy Farm, Coimbatore.

^a 5. G.O. No. 496, Development, dated 10th March 1930, recording the audit report on the accounts of the Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras, for the quarter ending 30th June 1929.

^a 6. G.O. No. 515, Development, dated 12th March 1930, recording the audit report on the accounts of the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

^a 7. G.O. No. 608, Development, dated 22nd March 1930, passing orders on the audit report on the accounts of the Forest Utilization Division, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

^a 8. G.O. No. 661 I., dated 24th February 1930, passing orders on the Special Executive Engineer's proposals for the localization of a second-crop zone in the Godavari Western Delta.

^b 9. G.O. No. 1452, L. & M., dated 8th April 1930, ordering the supersession of the Virudhunagar Municipal Council for a period of six months.

^c 10. G.O. Ms. No. 1866, L. & M., dated 12th May 1930, ordering the supersession of the Vellore Municipal Council for a period of three months.

^a 11. Copies of the Proceedings of the twelfth meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 22nd March 1930.

^d 12. List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1930.

^a 13. G.O. No. 338, Law (Legislative), dated 2nd June 1930, amending paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 255 of 1927 relating to travelling allowance to Members of the Legislative Council.

^a 14. G.O. No. 343, Development, dated 17th February 1930, recording the audit report on the accounts of the Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras, for the year 1928-29.

^a 15. G.O. No. 737, Development, dated 4th April 1930, recording the audit report on the accounts of Nilambur Valley Forests for 1928-29.

^a 16. G.O. No. 1214 I., dated 14th April 1930, passing orders on the preliminary report on the proposal for irrigation of Salem district from the Mettur reservoir.

^a 17. G.O. No. 1280, Development, dated 24th June 1930, reducing the price of quinine, abolishing the sale of quinine powder packets and introducing "treatment system" in the form of tablets.

^a 18. G.O. No. 1343, Development, dated 2nd July 1930, passing orders on the audit report on the accounts of Mount Stuart Forests for the year ending 31st March 1929.

^a Printed separately.

^b Printed as Appendix A at page 28 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix B at page 28 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix C at pages 29-30 infra.

[6th November 1930]

^a 19. G.O. No. 1487, Development, dated 30th July 1930, recording the audit report on the accounts of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the half-year ending 30th September 1929.

^a 20. G.O. No. 1497, Development, dated 4th August 1930, recording the audit report on the accounts of the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, for the half-year ending 30th September 1929.

^a 21. G.O. No. 1640, Development, dated 29th August 1930, recording the audit report and accounts of Fisheries Cannery, Chatiyam, for the year ending 31st March 1930.

^a 22. G.O. No. 1721, Development, dated 11th September 1930, amending rule 5 of the rules framed under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

^a 23. G.O. No. 1775, Development, dated 19th September 1930, amending rule 16 of the rules framed under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

^a 24. G.O. No. 1851, L. & M., dated 9th May 1930, recording with remarks the consolidated annual report on the accounts of municipal councils and local boards for 1928-29.

^a 25. Copies of the statement showing additions and reductions in non-voted appropriations sanctioned during 1929-30.

^b 26. Statement of action taken by the Government on resolutions passed during the fourth session of the third Legislative Council, 1929-30.

^a 27. Proceedings of a conference to consider the question of the creation of an All-India Medical Council convened by the Government of India at Simla, on the 12th and 13th July 1929.

^c 28. List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th June 1930.

^d 29. Report on the supervision of co-operative societies not affiliated to any Co-operative Supervising Union (vide answer to supplementary question to question No. 968 answered on 16th October 1929).

^a 30. Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee appointed to report to the Government of Madras on the resettlement of the Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and connected papers.

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

^a Printed separately.

^b Printed as Appendix D at pages 31-32 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix E at pages 33-38 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix F at page 39 infra.

[6th November 1930]

APPENDIX A

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 25 supra.]

G.O. No. 1452, L. & M., dated 8th April 1930.

APPENDIX.

Notification.

Government, being of opinion that the Municipal Council of Virudhunagar is not competent to perform the duties imposed upon it by law, hereby direct, under section 41 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that it shall be superseded for a period of six months from the date of the publication of this notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

APPENDIX B.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 25 supra.]

G.O. No. 1866, L. & M., dated 12th May 1930.

NOTIFICATION.

Government, being of opinion that the Municipal Council of Vellore is not competent to perform the duties imposed upon it by law, hereby direct, under section 41 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that it shall be superseded for a period of three months from the date of the publication of this notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

6th November 1930]

APPENDIX C.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 25 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 31st March 1930.

A.—PERMANENT.

Nil.

B.—TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Nil.

(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure	Remarks.
<i>General Administration.</i>			
<i>Public (Special) Department—</i> Collector and District Magistrate.	Rs. 2,200 per mensem up to 20th March 1930 and Rs. 2,350 per mensem from 21st March 1930.	From 20th January 1930 to the end of the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly.	Mr. A. Upendra Pai was appointed on special duty as nominated member of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency.
Do.	Rs. 2,500 plus £30 overseas pay.	From 20th January 1930 to the end of the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly.	Mr. S. H. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed on special duty as nominated member of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency.

[6th November 1930]

B.—TEMPORARY—cont.
(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.
General Administration—cont.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
<i>Public (Special) Department—cont.</i> District and Sessions Judge.	RS. 1,850	From 12th February 1930 to the end of the Delhi session of the Council of State.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Sundaram Chettiyar Avargal was appointed on special duty as nominated member of the Council of State for the Madras Presidency.
<i>Public Works and Labour Department—</i> Additional Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project.	2,750—125—3,000	One month from 17th March 1930.	The post has been created for the period spent by Mr. V. Hart in taking over charge of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

55. *Irrigation (Cauvery-Mettur Project).*

[6th November 1930]

APPENDIX D.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 25 supra.]

Statement of action taken by the Government on resolutions passed during the Fourth Session of the Third Madras Legislative Council, 1929–30.

Serial number and subject of resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by the Government.
1. Increasing the strength of the Finance Committee from nine to eleven.	8th August 1929.	The recommendation of the Legislative Council will be taken into consideration at the time of the constitution of the next Finance Committee.
2. Trifurcation of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board into Amalapuram, Razole and Rajahmundry Taluk Boards conterminous with the revenue taluks.	Do.	It has been decided to divide the existing Rajahmundry Taluk Board into three taluk boards as recommended by the Legislative Council. Final orders have not issued, pending the selection of persons who are to be appointed as members of the reconstituted taluk boards. These orders are expected to issue shortly.
3. Appointment of highly qualified women on the Public Health staff.	Do.	Provision has been made in the budget for 1930–31 for the permanent employment of an Assistant Director of Public Health and a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon to attend to maternity and child welfare relief in the Presidency. A proposal to appoint a suitable lady, if available, to the post of Assistant Director of Public Health is also under the consideration of the Government. As the supervision of midwives and dhaies in private practice is a legitimate function of the Madras Nurses and Midwives Council, the Government have considered it unnecessary to appoint a special staff for the purpose. As regards the medical inspection of school girls and women students, a suggestion that the staff for the maternity and child welfare work may be utilized for the purpose after it has gained experience, is also under the consideration of the Government.
4. Appointment of a Committee to examine the district reports on the survey of cottage industries and submit proposals for an effective organization of such of those industries as deserve encouragement.	Do.	The Government accepted the resolution and accordingly constituted in October 1929, a Committee consisting of three members of the Council, two other non-officials and the Director of Industries to examine the Special Officer's report and submit proposals for an effective organization of such of those industries as deserve encouragement. The Committee's report has been received and published.
5. Formation of a separate Karnataka province comprising the Kannare-speaking parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and of Coorg.	Do.	The proceedings of the Council were forwarded to the Government of India with reference to section 52-A of the Government of India Act.

[6th November 1930]

Serial number and subject of resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by the Government.
6. Supply of conveyances to the school-going Muslim girls of the Government Muslim girls' schools in the province.	8th August 1929.	The orders issued on the resolution are in G.O. No. 2069, Education, dated 10th October 1929. In this Government Order the restriction that conveyances at Government cost should be provided only in the case of girls reading in the fifth and higher classes of Government Muhammadan girls' schools was relaxed and discretion was vested in the heads of those schools to allow the concession of free conveyance to girls in classes below the fifth, provided they were above the age of ten.
7. Closure of all shops in the province selling intoxicating liquors and drugs on Sundays, public holidays and days of election.	27th September 1929.	A copy of the Excise Commissioner's Proceedings R. No. 2887-Abk., dated 2nd December 1929, which was issued in pursuance of the resolution, was appended to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of Legislative Council question No. 1474, given in the Council on 24th February 1930.
8. Appointment of a Committee to investigate into the causes of the failure of freshes in the Palar river.	30th September 1929.	For the reasons given by the hon. the Revenue Member in replying to the debate, the Government considered that the resolution could not be given effect to immediately. The matter is under investigation and the question whether the constitution of a Committee would facilitate that investigation will be considered in due course.
9. Postponement of all re-settlement operations relating to rates pending the passing of a satisfactory land revenue law.	Do.	The Government do not propose to take any action on the resolution, as there is no prospect of a land revenue law being passed in the immediate future.
10. Formation of a Committee to report on the best way of giving relief to the destitute orphans and persons physically or mentally defective.	24th January 1930.	It has been decided to constitute the Committee contemplated by the resolution; but a supplementary grant has first to be obtained from the Council for expenditure connected with the Committee, and this will be done at its next meeting.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council

15th October 1930.

6th November 1930]

APPENDIX E.
[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 25 supra.]
List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th June 1930.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
A.—PERMANENT.			
	Rs.	Police.	
Public (Police) Department— Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.	1,750—100—2,150 plus £ 13-6-8 overseas pay.	1st April 1930 ...	The temporary post of District Superintendent of Police sanctioned for Crime Branch of the C.I.D. has been abolished.
Executive Engineer	625—1,375	, 24th April 1930..	The post was created for the charge of the Godavari Central division on a temporary basis for two years in 1927. It was continued for another year and has been made permanent from 24th April 1930.
B.—TEMPORARY.			
i. TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.			
Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	General Administration.	
Public Works and Labour Department— Assistant Secretary	500—50—800	From 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931.	.....

B.—TEMPORARY—cont.
i. EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—cont.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
<i>Law (General) Department—</i>			
Additional Sub-Judge, Devakottai.	Rs. 650	One year from 22nd April 1930.	.....
Additional Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry.	650	One year from 30th April 1930.	.....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Bellary.	650	From 21st April 1930 to 23rd September 1930.	.. ..
Temporary Sub-Judge, Kurnool.	650	From 21st April 1930 to commencement of Christmas holidays, 1930.	.....
Third Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	From 25th May 1930 to 15th June 1930.	.....
<i>Public Works and Labour Department—</i>			
Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development.	725—1,375	From 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1932.	The post has been retained in connexion with the execution of the Pykara Project.
Executive Engineer (Civil Engineering Division), Hydro-Electric Development.	625—1,375	Do.	Do.

[6th November 1930]

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

Hydro-Electric Survey.

Executive Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical division), Hydro-Electric Development. ... Resident Engineer, Pykara Scheme.	725—1,375	Do.	Do.
	1,750	From 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1933.	Do.

[6th November 1930]

*Public Health.**Local Self-Government Department—*

Special Malaria Officer ...	900—50—1,500	For one year from 1st April 1930.	The post was first created for two years from 7th April 1927, continued during 1929-30 and now continued for another year.
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Civil Works.

Executive Engineer ...	625—1,375	From 1st April 1930 to 30th April 1930.	For charge of the investigation of the Tungabhadra Project.
Two Executive Engineers.	Do.	From 1st April 1930 to 31st August 1931.	For charge of the T.R.S. divisions in the Madras and Bezwada circles.
One Executive Engineer.	Do.	From 1st April 1930 to 30th November 1931.	For charge of the T.R.S. division in the Trichinopoly circle.
One Executive Engineer.	Do.	From 19th June 1930 to 31st March 1931.	For charge of the investigation in connexion with the extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta.

B.—TEMPORARY—cont.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem. Rs.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
ii. TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.			
<i>Excise.</i>			
<i>Revenue Department—</i> One Deputy Commissioner of Excise (I.C.S.)	Pay in the regular line subject to a maximum basic pay of Rs. 1,425 plus special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem. Rs. 1,300—75—1,375 ...	Two years from the date of the employment of the officers.	The posts of Deputy Commissioners of Excise were abolished from 1st April 1924 as a measure of retrenchment. They are now restored to maintain the efficiency of the department.
<i>General Administration.</i>			
<i>Law and Education Department—</i> Assistant Secretary to Government.	Rs. 500—50—500 ...	From 23rd June 1930 to 31st October 1930.	For work connected with the general elections.
<i>Public (Special) Department—</i> Additional Secretary to Government.	Pay in the regular line plus special pay Rs. 250.	From 21st June 1930 to 30th September 1930.	Mr. G. T. Boag, c.i.e., I.C.S., was appointed Additional Secretary to Government in connexion with the report of the Indian Statutory Commission.
District Judge ...	Pay in the regular line plus judicial pay of Rs. 150.	From 7th April 1930 to 10th June 1930.	Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., was placed on special duty in connexion with a departmental enquiry regarding the Nadghani Ghat Road.

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District and Sessions Judge ... Rs. 2,400 plus overseas pay of £30. From 28th June 1930 to the end of the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., was appointed on special duty as a nominated member of the Assembly.

Administration of Justice.

Law General Department—
Additional Sub-Judge, Masulipatam. 650 From 21st June 1930 up to the commencement of summer recess, 1931.

Scientific Departments—Hydro-Electric Survey.

Public Works and Labour Department—
Assistant Executive Engineer. 500 Three years ... For charge of Dam and Head works—Pykara Scheme. The post was filled up with effect from 1st January 1930.

Engineer ... 800 Two years ... Sanctioned in connexion with the Pykara Scheme for charge of power supply workshops and transport. The post was filled up from 1st April 1930.

Assistant Executive Engineer. Rs. 375—975 special pay Rs. 100. From 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1932. An officer who was drawing Rs. 450 plus Rs. 100 special pay was appointed to this post and he was started on Rs. 575.

B.—TEMPORARY—cont.

ii. TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
<i>Industries Department.</i>			
<i>Development Department—</i> Research Engineer	Rs. 510	Two years	M R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Assistant Industrial Engineer, has been appointed to the post and he has been allowed his grade pay in the scale of Rs. 300—15—450 (present pay Rs. 435) and a special pay of Rs. 75 and a Presidency allowance of Rs. 50).
<i>Public Works and Labour Department—</i> Executive Engineer	625—1,375	Nine months from 1st April 1930.	The post was sanctioned in connexion with the delimitation of commandable blocks in the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

55. Irrigation, etc. (Cauvery-Mettur Project).

[6th November 1930]

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APPENDIX F.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 25 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 968 (starred) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th October 1929, the following report is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council Question No. 968 (starred) answered on 16th October 1929.

The supervision of societies not affiliated to any union in districts where there are no federations working, is undertaken either by the central banks directly or by the administrative inspectors of the department. In fact such cases are few. There were on 30th June 1929, 2,176 societies not affiliated to any union, of which 1,583 were agricultural societies and 593, non-agricultural. Of the 2,176 societies, 868 were in charge of the special inspectors sanctioned for work in the Labour department, 183 in charge of the Kallar Special Officer, 246 directly supervised by federations and 76 by the staff employed in central banks, leaving 803 societies without any special supervision. Many of these, in fact, do not require any supervision as they consist of literate men who can be expected to look after themselves. Building societies and other special types of societies which are also included in this number do not require any supervision by unions. They are directly watched and inspected by the departmental staff.

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 18th November 1930.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMA-
CHANDRA REDDI) in the chair.

CORRIGENDUM.

*Volume LIV, No. 2 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council,
dated Tuesday, the 18th November 1930.*

Page 41, second row of the list of Members present—

*After 'Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.' and before 'Pocker Sahib
Bahadur, B.', insert 'Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.'*

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

Browning, Mr. W. M.	Nannayappa Gounder, Mr. A.
Chinnu Pillai alias Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. P. N. V.	Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradar, Rai Bahadur.
Davis, O.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Foulkes, Mr. E.	Palat, Mr. R. M. alias Ravunni Menon.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Indraiah, Mr. C.	Premayya, Mr. G. B.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Raja of Bobbili.
James, Mr. F. E.	Raja of Kallikote.
Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 18th November 1930.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Kondappa, Mr. A.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. H. G.	Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Krishnan, Mr. C.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Luker, Mr. A. T.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. B.
Alamelumanga Thayarammal, Mrs. K.	Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Basu Dev, Mr. O.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Birley, Mr. Frank.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Browning, Mr. W. M.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Chinnu Pillai alias Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. P. N. V.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Davis, C.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Nallathaubi Sarkarai Manradiar, Rai Bahadur.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Foulkes, Mr. K.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Gopelaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Palat, Mr. R. M. alias Ravunni Menon.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Indraiah, Mr. C.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Poiker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
James, Mr. F. E.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu, Mr. K.	Raja of Bobbili.
Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Raja of Kallikote.
	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.

[18th November 1930]

PRESENT—cont.

Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
 Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
 Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur O. S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
 Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simbachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
 Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Sriramulu, Mr. G.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. O.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
 Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
 Zamindar of Chemudu.
 Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

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

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur B. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. S. ALAGANNAN CHETTIYAR Avargal.

Mr. R. FOULKES.

The MAHARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI (Sri Raja Velugoti Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendralu Varu Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Lieut.-Col.).

M.R.Ry. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR Avargal.

[Vide page 55 infra.]

II.—ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor who arrived at the Council Chamber in State addressed the House as follows:—

“Mr. President and hon. Members of the Legislative Council—I am very glad to open this fourth Council and to welcome to it many old members whose acquaintance I have already made and others whose acquaintance I hope to make shortly.

“To you, Mr. President, may I be allowed to offer my most sincere congratulations on the honour that has been accorded to you by your unanimous election to the office of President? It is an honour which you have earned by your unfailing attention to the affairs of the Council for seven years and I feel sure that you will fill that office with dignity and impartiality and thereby follow worthily the example of those who have preceded you in the chair. They have already established a precedent for impartiality and fairness which will be of inestimable advantage to this and to future Councils and I am fully confident that the precedent they have set will lose none of its power at your hands.

“This Council opens at a momentous time. The Round Table Conference held its first meeting and was addressed by His Majesty the King-Emperor on November the 12th. Although no one can foretell what the final issue will be, no one should entertain any idea of failure. Personally

[18th November 1930] [His Excellency the Governor]

I feel quite certain that if all would combine in an earnest endeavour to find a solution of the difficulties which are admittedly present, those difficulties need not be insuperable. It is all the more regrettable therefore that a certain section which is only a small fraction of the millions of the population of India but is organized, has not only held aloof from these deliberations but has adopted a line of action which, far from furthering the cause its adherents profess to have at heart, is much more calculated to injure it. The policy which they advocated was bound to lead to results which they themselves deprecate and indeed such results have been seen in parts of India though, I am glad to say, not to so great an extent in this Province as in some others. There have been, as you know, acts of civil disobedience by misguided people and I would wish now to thank all those, both officials and non-officials, of whom there have been very many, who have assisted the Government in their opposition to the challenge which was thrown out to them. It was a challenge that no Government could refuse to take up and I say here and now that the Government could not and will not hesitate to use all the resources they think necessary to oppose a movement which if it were successful, would speedily result in chaos and anarchy, however peaceful the intentions of its originators might have been.

“I turn to the recent elections which I am glad to say have been carried out in a practical and orderly manner. An analysis of the figures shows that they have resulted in the election of 65 Non-Brahmans, 13 Muhammadans, nine Brahmans, five Indian Christians, five Europeans and one Anglo-Indian; the percentage of votes cast has been 43, a decrease of 5 per cent since the last election; and the number of women voters who have exercised the franchise has been 17,836, out of a total of 98,680. With regard to the elections themselves, there is one aspect in respect of which Madras has not advanced politically so far as in other directions. Political opinion has not yet crystallized itself into definite parties each of which has its own adherents who belong to it on principle. There were a large number of Independent candidates owing allegiance to neither party but ready to join either party after the election. This I consider most unsound and, so far as I am concerned, I shall not, in computing the figures after an election, include in a party any one who has not definitely stood on that party ticket—nor, under normal circumstances should I consider any such member for the position of Minister. I realize fully that there are sectional feelings which create a certain amount of difficulty but I cannot bring myself to believe that difficulty cannot be surmounted.

“I regret to have to state that during the last few weeks there have been very serious floods in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. It is too early yet to say what the extent of the damage may be, but steps are being taken to ascertain the true state of affairs. I intend to make a personal tour in those districts in two days time and I shall endeavour to discover what may be the best course to take to relieve the distress which must necessarily be the direct consequence of the floods. 11-15 a.m.

“The most important and distressing feature of all India concern which has had a direct influence on the affairs of this Presidency during the months since the Council last met has been the slump in trade and the deepening of economic depression. This is the result of two distinct causes.

[His Excellency the Governor] [18th November 1930]

"The first is the world-wide trade depression which has accompanied a rapid fall in wholesale prices and particularly in prices of agricultural and other primary products. This has very largely affected India along with the other countries of the world whose exports consist mainly of agricultural produce.

"The second is the general feeling of uncertainty which has been caused by the civil disobedience movement. Though the trade of this Presidency has not been so directly affected as that of other parts of India we here have felt the repercussion.

"The economic depression not only affects the people directly but also has an indirect effect owing to the diminution in Government revenue and consequently in the amount which Government can spend on what are commonly called nation-building activities. You will perhaps realize the position more clearly when I tell you that the revenue under the five major heads of 'Land Revenue', 'Excise', 'Stamps', 'Forests' and 'Registration' shows a fall in the first six months of the current financial year of over 37 lakhs of rupees. It is to be feared that this fall will continue, probably in an increasing degree, for although political conditions may have improved, the effects of the fall in prices of agricultural produce have yet to be experienced in their greatest intensity owing to the fact that the fall has occurred very largely subsequent to the marketing of the last harvests, and we have therefore to face the possibility that the agricultural population will only experience the worst of the depression when the time comes to harvest the crops which are now on the ground. The revenue to be expected next year on the present basis of taxation will suffice only for the continuance of Government's activities on their present level and will not permit of a continuance of that rapid development which has been so marked a feature of the finances of this Presidency from the time of the remission of the provincial contributions. While this is to be greatly regretted, we have the small consolation of knowing that Madras will still be better off in this respect than the greater part of India; and we hope that, while the further extension of Government's activities may be temporarily arrested, it will not be necessary to cut down the present scale. My Government are prepared to finance the whole programme for which provision was made in the budget of the current year and we trust that it will not be necessary to start an active policy of retrenchment. Although in this respect Madras has reaped the benefits of the political common sense of the bulk of its people, it cannot altogether escape the results of the financial conditions of India as a whole. The Government of Madras borrow money from the Government of India and the rate of interest which they have to pay has risen owing to the rise in the rate which the Government of India have to pay in the open market. This naturally affects the rate at which the Government of Madras can lend to ryots and local bodies. Not only has the rate of interest risen but also the amount which the Government of Madras can borrow has been seriously affected so that there will be much less money available for loans to local bodies and the little available will be at a higher rate of interest.

"Since I have been in this Presidency I have been met on my various tours with the constant demand for more schools, hospitals and other facilities for the improvement of the people. I would like to impress upon the elected and nominated representatives of the people of this Presidency who are assembled here to-day that even when times are prosperous the revenues

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which we derive are very small in comparison with the demands which are made upon us. But I can assure you that it is the earnest desire of my Government to see that all the resources which we can spare are properly and wisely spent upon the improvement of the conditions of those who inhabit this Presidency. In particular, I should like to mention our policy as regards the very important subject of Education. I think an impartial examiner would admit that, considering the limited funds available the Government of Madras have been far from illiberal in the past, and as I have already said I hope that we shall be able to continue our existing grants. We have however come to the conclusion that the primary need is an extension of elementary education. If education is to be general, it will, I think, be readily admitted that there is little use in multiplying secondary schools, colleges and universities until there is a sound sub-structure underneath. We have therefore decided that in future the funds available shall be primarily devoted to the spread of elementary education.

"I would also like to refer briefly to the engineering projects which my Government are executing. I have recently been able to pay a visit to Mettur and I am glad to be able to say that the execution of the works there which owing to certain unavoidable causes, had not been progressing so fast as the engineers would have wished, is now proceeding very satisfactorily. The construction of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme is also well on its way and it is hoped that power will be supplied by the end of 1932. Both these projects should be of great benefit to the Presidency and it is to be hoped that they will come up to expectations.

"Mr. President and hon. Members of Council—It seems to be more than probable that this will be the last Council elected under the present system. I would like therefore to express my congratulations to your predecessors who have made the Madras Legislative Council an outstanding success in India and I am convinced that you are determined that this Council shall not fall short of the high standard that they have set. If you should need it, I am ready at any time to give you any advice and assistance that may lie in my power, and I offer you my most heartfelt good wishes in the work which lies before you."

His Excellency then left the Council Chamber.

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

III.—RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, before we resume the regular business of the Council, it is my painful duty to-day to refer to the death of an hon. Member of this House, Mr. V. N. Kuppu Rao. As you all know, he was an Advocate and a distinguished criminal lawyer of our city. By his premature and untimely death, this Council has been deprived of his services. I beg to move:—

"That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of Mr. V. N. Kuppu Rao, M.L.C., and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I beg to second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, the Leader of the House. It was only the other day that Mr. Kuppu Rao took his oath of allegiance to the Crown after his

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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election to the Council and he came to the Council rather late in his life after having had a successful career at the criminal bar. It is a pity that he has been snatched away in the prime of life when his work in the Council might have been useful to the constituency which had elected him."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed on the death of Mr. Kuppu Rao. He belonged to the North Arcot district, to which I also belong, and he was returned to the Legislative Council this year as one of the representatives of that district. He was a good practitioner and had an extensive practice both in the city and in the mufassal and I thought that his ripe experience he had gathered of men and matters would stand him in good stead in the Council. His death is indeed a loss to this House and a loss which can be said to be an irreparable one. Mr. Kuppu Rao was a man of very sound views, was catholic in his views and cosmopolitan in his behaviour towards others. I therefore wish to join in the expression of sympathy with his bereaved family, and support the resolution for the acceptance of the House."

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

11-30 a.m. 'That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of Mr. V. N. Kuppu Rao, M.L.C., and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them'."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members of the Council standing.

IV.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Motor Vehicles Act

Test of eye-sight of the applicants for motor-driving licence.

* 1 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the Motor Vehicles Rules the applicants for driving licence are tested by the licensing authority in the Madras City and in the mufassal as to the soundness of eye-sight to read the figures in the number plate at a distance of 30 yards as in England;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, whether the Government have any objection to prescribe a similar test of eye-sight; and

(c) whether licences are issued to learners of motor-driving as in England?

4.—(a) & (b) In the Madras City, applicants who drive for remuneration or hire should, when applying for a driving licence, produce a medical certificate, after examination by the Police Surgeon. Special attention is paid to distant vision. The question of extending this provision to the mufassal is under consideration.

(c) Yes.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why this wholesome rule is not applied in the case of owners of motor cars who wish to take to self-driving?"

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because they are all responsible people, and will not take to self-driving unless they are really fit for it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Does the hon. the Home Member think that it is absolutely necessary that this medical examination should be done only by the Police Surgeon; that is, will it not do if the persons applying for licences get a certificate from qualified medical practitioner?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think it is better that these certificates are issued by a responsible officer of the City Police."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what distinction there is between a certificate issued by a medical officer and that issued by a Police Surgeon?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing to add to what I have already said."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that a memorial has been submitted by members belonging to the Motor Drivers' Association relating to the issue of medical certificates by the Police Surgeon?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think a memorial has been received to that effect."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether a Police Surgeon is an eye-specialist?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"He has enough knowledge to issue certificates."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"Is a Police Surgeon an expert mechanic?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not necessary that he should be an expert mechanic."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARAGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In consideration of the fact that in the City of Madras there are a number of qualified medical surgeons available, do not Government consider it sufficient if the medical certificates are issued by such men instead of by the Police Surgeon?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government do not think so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know the test that the Police Surgeon sets for the examination of the eye-sight of persons applying for licences for driving a motor car?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is too technical a matter for me to reply."

Jails

Alleged lathi charge on some prisoners at the Cannanore Central Jail.

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

(a) whether a lathi charge was made on political prisoners at the Cannanore Central Jail in September and, if so, for what reasons; and

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(b) how many received slight and serious injuries respectively as the result of this?

A.—(a) On 7th September 1930, one ordinary Satyagraha prisoner instigated by some of the 'B' class prisoners hoisted the Congress flag on No. 5 block of the Central Jail, Cannanore. The prisoner was awarded bar-fetters on 8th September 1930. The same evening 82 people locked up in the Borstal Block refused to go to their blocks or cells at lock-up time and declared a lock-up strike. They insisted that the prisoner who was awarded bar-fetters should have his bar-fetters removed at once. They were asked by the jailor to represent the matter to the Superintendent the next morning, but they paid no heed to the jailor's words. The prisoners were then informed that if they did not go, force would be used, and they replied that they were ready for it. A baton charge was then ordered and they were locked up.

(b) One warder received serious injuries and one jail teacher, one clerk, and five warders minor injuries from the prisoners. Among the latter six were injured slightly.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether Government have received information regarding clause (b) of my question? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is answered in the printed list of questions. Evidently the hon. Member has not referred to the answer."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" My question is how many political prisoners received slight and serious injuries? The answer does not make this clear."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The question is 'how many received slight and serious injuries respectively as a result of this?' There is nothing about political prisoners in that question."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" It is evident from the question that it refers to political prisoners."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir. It refers only to injuries, and the answer given is 'One warder received serious injuries and one jail teacher, one clerk, and five warders minor injuries from the prisoners. Among the latter six were injured slightly'."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether any Satyagrahi prisoners were removed from that jail subsequent to this and if so, why? "

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Did the prisoners take part in counter-charging the warders? "

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know how many of those injured political prisoners were sent to the jail hospital? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know whether there were any political prisoners who were injured and I do not know how many of them were sent to the jail hospital."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what are the circumstances under which a baton charge is made? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is a matter of jail discipline within the purview of the Superintendent of the Jail."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know by which medical officer these prisoners were treated? Was it by the medical officer of the jail or by the ordinary officer of the jail? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" By the medical officer of the jail."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know when the Jail Superintendent can inflict punishment for offences that may be committed by the prisoners? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There are rules which regulate these matters."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what those rules are? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I request my Friend to refer to the Jail Manual for that information."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member has satisfied himself that this case came under those rules? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am quite satisfied."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Should not that Superintendent have approached these prisoners that very evening instead of the next morning? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is a matter of discretion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Should not the Superintendent

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order."

Number of lady Satyagraha prisoners.

* 3 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of lady Satyagrahi prisoners in various jails, and the number in each of the classes of prison?

A.—The information has been called for.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the answer has since been received? "

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

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Instances of breach of jail discipline.

* 4 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been instances of breach of jail discipline and rules from March to October 1930, and, if so, how many;

(b) what was the punishment meted out in each case;

(c) as a result of such punishment or subsequent to it, how many of those who were subject to punishment received medical aid for bruises, or bodily injury; the duration of such aid;

(d) what was the weight of these prisoners prior to and subsequent to such punishments; and

(e) the number of apologies received from such punished prisoners?

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

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"With reference to clauses (a) to (e), may I know whether it is not the usual procedure to keep the Government informed about these important matters?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is referring to a completely different question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. the Law Member ascertain whether all the lady prisoners are lodged in the Bellary jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"All the women prisoners are not lodged in the Bellary jail."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know whether the hon. Law Member will call for the information asked for in clause (a)?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry that I cannot. For, the immense trouble that will be involved in the collection of these figures will not bear any proportion to the probable advantage that may be derived therefrom. My hon. Friend refers to eight months, from March to October, and during that period there were thousands of prisoners in jails, and it is impossible to collect the information without extraordinary labour being spent upon that collection."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I should like to know only the number of instances of breaches of jail discipline. I hope the hon. the Law Member will be able to give that information."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry I cannot."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to answer to clause (a) that the Government have no information, I want to know whether that answer is correct, since in question 2 a case of breach of discipline has been brought to the notice of the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Instances of breaches of jail discipline are not ordinarily reported to Government. It is only very serious breaches of discipline like the one referred to in question 2 that are so reported."

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Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how many serious cases like the one referred to in question 2 have been till now reported to the Government?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I understand that breach of jail discipline is rather the rule than the exception. Am I correct?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Am I to understand that Government have no information at all about these things?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No. The Government have no information; if they had any information, they would have readily placed it on the table of the House."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government can give the information by ordering the staff of the several jails to send returns of breaches of discipline?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have already answered that question."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"With reference to clause (e) of the question, may I know whether Government will call for the information since that is rather important and since such cases are not too many to involve immense labour?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not know whether my friend has in his mind when he puts this supplementary question the case of the so-called political prisoners. If it is so, I shall be glad to collect the information."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Supposing I mention now here that the question refers to political prisoners, will the hon. the Law Member give the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That will depend upon the question which I receive."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I put the same question as in the paper."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want the wording of the question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The words are here. (Pointing to the printed list of questions)"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I can't answer a hypothetical question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will not the collection of information regarding clause (e) also involve much labour?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No. If it is confined, according to Mr. Dorai Raja's question, to political prisoners."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether Government find any purpose in ascertaining that information?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If it is useful, as is said by Mr. Dorai Raja, I am ready to supply it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if the Government make distinction between political prisoners and ordinary prisoners in the matter of breach of discipline?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Government make no such distinction."

Hunger-strike in jails from March to October 1930.

* 5 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the number of prisoners that resorted to hunger-strike from March to October 1930;

(b) the reason for such hunger-strike;

(c) the jails in which such hunger-strike took place;

(d) the class of prisoners amongst whom hunger-strike was resorted to;

(e) the duration of each strike; and

(f) how each case ended?

A.—The information has been called for.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether information is not available at least from one jail, the Madras Penitentiary?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to that, I know there was one case of hunger-strike lasting for two days or so. But the question refers to hunger-strikes in the jails throughout the Presidency."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, papers publish that apologies have been received from so and so, and so and so. And so is it not desirable . . . ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order."

Settlement

Resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 6 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether Government have passed or decided to pass orders giving effect to the recommendations of the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue concerning the resettlement in the East and West Godavari districts and the Kistna district?

A.—In G.O. No. 405, Revenue, dated 26th February 1929, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press, the Government passed orders on those proposals of the Special Settlement Officer which related to matters other than the revision of the rates of assessment and water cess. The revision of these rates is still under the consideration of the Government.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government propose to pass orders before the next meeting of the Council?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is not proposed to pass orders before the next meeting of the Council."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will not the land revenue be due for collection before that time? In what month is it due?"

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"If the assessments are to be increased before the next meeting of the Council in January, will the Government allow the House an opportunity to discuss the matter before orders are passed by Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot give such an assurance."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand that the revised rates will not come into operation this year?"

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when exactly Government will pass orders?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say exactly. It depends partly when the next meeting of the Council takes place."

Veterinary

Steps taken to check the spread of certain cattle diseases.

* 7 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to check the spreading of diseases such as 'vakai', 'kallai', etc., to the cattle and, if so, what steps?

A.—Cattle are inoculated against Rinderpest (vakai). Two methods of inoculation are in force, the serum-alone method which gives temporary immunity and the serum-simultaneous method which gives more or less lasting immunity. The former method is generally adopted in areas where the provisions of the Madras Cattle Disease Act are enforced. The latter is now used on a more extensive scale in other cases and, to enable the district officers to devote more time to it, five additional circles were formed during 1929-30.

A good deal of propaganda work is done by means of lantern lectures and by the distribution of leaflets on most of the important cattle diseases in the Presidency.

The opening of hospitals and dispensaries in suitable centres and the employment of touring assistants are also in pursuance of the policy of Government to make veterinary relief available to the ryots and cattle owners in the Presidency.

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* Swami SAHAJANANDAM :—“கால்நடைகளுக்கு வரும் வெக்கை, கொள்ளை, முதலிய நோய்கள் பரவாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு நோயால் இறக்கும் ஆடுமாடுகளை புதைத்துவிடவும். அவ்வாறு புதைக்கும்படி கிராமாடிகட்கும் கிராமத்தாருக்கும் உத்தரவு மூலமாகவும் டாம்டாம் மூலமாகவும் தெரிவிக்கும்படி சுகாதார அமைச்சர் உத்தரவிடுவாரா?”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“The suggestion will be considered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether there is sufficient stock to supply for inoculation on a large scale.”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“There is not sufficient stock, and it is proposed to bring into existence an institution here to prepare serum.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“May I know whether, after taking these precautions, there has been an increase or decrease of cattle mortality during the last so many months?”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“Notice.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“In view of the inadequacy of the staff, may I know whether it is proposed to increase their number?”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“Notice.”

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“May I know in which districts the serum simultaneous method is being worked at present.”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“In all the districts.”

11-45 a.m. Rao Bahadur O. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know, Sir, whether both the methods of inoculation are undertaken at the cost of the Government or at the cost of the owners of the cattle?”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“At the cost of the Government, Sir.”

* Mr. T. NARASA REDDI :—“May I know, Sir, whether there are sufficient number of people for dealing with the diseases mentioned in the answer, so far as the Cuddapah district is concerned?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I think that forms the subject matter of a separate question.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state the number of cases where the inoculation of serum by the serum simultaneous method has been adopted and how many of such cases have been successful and how many unsuccessful?”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“I want notice.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Riots

Riots at Gudiyattam in July 1930.

8 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has made any enquiries about the loss to life and property caused to the citizens of Gudiyattam, North Arcot district, in the riots that took place in July 1930;

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(b) whether any complaints have been received about the conduct of the executive and of the police during those riots; and

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) The Government having received a detailed report of the riot of the 7th July from the local authorities, there was no need to make any further enquiry.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Civil Justice

Recognition of the Process Servers Unions.

9 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the formation of Court Process Servers Unions all over the Presidency;

(b) whether these Unions have been recognized by the District Judicial Officers; if not, why not; and

(c) what are the duties of these process servers?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to page 25 of Volume II of the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1928 edition.

Panchayat Courts

Opening of village panchayat court in Ellutla, Vayalpad taluk.

10 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have accorded sanction to open a village panchayat court in Ellutla, Vayalpad taluk, Chittoor district, and if not, why not; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Collector of the district regarding the opening of the panchayat?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any proposal from the Collector on the subject.

I.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER—cont.

The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM then made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

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V.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION re: USE OF FORCE IN DEALING WITH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely,

'the use of force by the Police in recent cases in dealing with the civil disobedience movement'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I consider this to be in order. I wish to know whether the Member has the leave of the House."

No Member objected.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I request, Sir, that this be taken into consideration to-morrow?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion will be taken into consideration to-morrow at 4 o'clock."

VI.—STATEMENT re: ALLOTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL DAYS.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, grateful as I feel for some small concessions which this constitution and the interpretation of the rules allow to the Members of the Legislative Council, I must make a respectful submission to you, Sir, that I and a large number of Members of this House feel extremely disappointed that His Excellency the Governor has not thought it desirable to allot non-official days for the transaction of non-official business. You are aware, Sir, as anybody else, that during the last seven months the country has passed through a period of great events. I shall only say so far and shall not comment upon those events. The events are undoubtedly of such importance . . ."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. Of course, with your kind permission, my hon. Friend or for that matter, any Member of this House, is at liberty to make a statement. But I do not know what my hon. Friend is going to say now. It is a long speech that he is making and I submit that is not permissible. My friend, certainly, with your permission, is at liberty to make a statement."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is rather amplifying to make the statement more intelligible. The hon. Member will strictly confine himself to the statement."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am confident, Sir, that I have so far not given any room for complaint. Sir, I was saying that the country is greatly disappointed by the denial to this House of days to transact non-official business. I thought, Sir, that the hon. the Leader of the House had advised His Excellency the Governor, having regard to the volume of business before the House, to allot two or three days for the discussion of non-official business. Well, Sir, may I respectfully ask you to see His Excellency the Governor with regard to this matter and represent to him the very keen feelings of disappointment which the Members of this House feel at the refusal of non-official days?"

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, the only thing I wish to say is that it has not been found possible to allot non-official days in this sitting of the Council, but I have been authorized by His Excellency to state that facilities for non-official work will be provided when the Council next meets in January."

VII.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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

The Andhra University (First Amendment) Act, 1929	5th April 1929.
The Andhra University (Third Amendment) Act, 1929	Do.
The Madras Town-Planning (Amendment) Act, 1930	20th March 1930.
The Madras Gaming Act, 1930	21st March 1930.
The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1930	25th March 1930.
The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930	28th March 1930.
The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1930	17th April 1930.
The Madras Village Offices (Amendment) Act, 1930	10th May 1930.
The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1930	Do.
The Sevvalpatti Impartible Estate Act, 1930	1st June 1930."

VIII.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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

The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929	28th March 1930.
The Madras Village Offices (Amendment) Act, 1930	31st March 1930.
The Sevvalpatti Impartible Estate Act, 1930	23rd April 1930.
The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930	2nd May 1930.
The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930	Do."

IX.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE COURT OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With reference to Regulation No. 8 of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science appearing in Notification of the Government of India No. 1-10 (t), dated the 12th February 1926, made

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under sections 5 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the Director of the Indian Institute of Science has requested me to inform him of the name of the nominee of the Legislative Council on the Court of that Institute. For this purpose, the Council will proceed to elect a member, and I prescribe 12 noon to-morrow as the latest time by which nomination of candidates should be presented to the Secretary.

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds one, an election will be held between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on the 20th. The member getting the largest number of votes will be declared elected."

X.—ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University having requested me that arrangements may be made for the election, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, of five Members of this Council to the Senate of that University, I have directed that the election should be held in accordance with the regulations made under Standing Order No. 80. In accordance with these regulations, I fix 2 p.m. on the 19th November 1930 as the latest time by which notice of nominations should be sent to the Secretary.

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, there will be an election between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on the 20th instant."

XI.—HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, Standing Order No. 84 contemplates the appointment of a House Committee to look after the comfort and convenience of the Members of this House. This Committee is to consist of six elected Members, and two nominated Members at the discretion of the President. The Deputy President is the ex-officio Chairman and the Secretary of the Council is the ex-officio Secretary to this Committee. I have now come before this House to request it to elect six Members. So, I beg to move—

'That, with a view to appoint a House Committee, in pursuance of Standing Order No. 84, this Council do proceed to elect six members to be members of the said Committee, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that in accordance with the regulations framed under Standing Order No. 80 for the purpose of election by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time within which notice of nominations should be given to the Secretary."

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XII.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That with a view to the constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1930-31, this Council do proceed, on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President, to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee.'"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In accordance with the regulations framed under Standing Order No. 80 for the election by means of the single transferable vote, of Members of the Public Accounts Committee I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time within which notice of nominations should be given to the Secretary.

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, there will be an election between 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to-morrow the 19th instant."

XIII.—THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1930-31.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That in accordance with Resolution No. 2 passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 8th August 1929, regarding the constitution of the Finance Committee, this Council do proceed, on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President, to elect eight members to be members of the Finance Committee for the year 1930-31.'

"Sir, Members of this House may have in their recollection the passing of that resolution, which the Government have decided to accept. The effect is to add two members to be elected to the Finance Committee."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In accordance with the regulations framed under Standing Order No. 80 for the election by means of the single transferable vote, of Members of the Finance Committee I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time within which notice of nominations should be given to the Secretary.

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, there will be an election between 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. on the 19th instant."

XIV.—RULE UNDER SECTION 305 OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, amending rules 42 and 43 of Schedule IV to the abovementioned Act be approved;

(1) In clause (e) of the said rule 42, for the words "expenses of holding elections," the words "election expenses" shall be substituted.

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- (2) (a) Rule 43 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of rule 43 and in the rule as so renumbered, clause (n) shall be re-lettered as clause (o) and the following shall be inserted as clause (n), namely :—

‘(n) payment of the election expenses including the cost of the preparation and revision of the electoral roll, the conduct of elections to the municipal council, and the maintenance of the election establishment.

Explanation.—The cost of maintenance of the election establishment shall include the pay, pension and leave allowances, if any, of the officers and servants of the Government or of any other authority, employed in the preparation and revision of the electoral roll and in the conduct of the elections.’

- (b) To the rule as renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

‘(2) The Local Government shall determine every year the amount of the election expenses referred to in clause (n) of sub-rule (1) and their determination shall be final and binding on the municipal council. Such amount shall have priority over all other charges except charges for the service of authorized loans including the loans and advances specified in section 124-A, and the expenses specified in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 39.’

“Sir, the object of this amendment is to make it possible for the Government to have the elections in respect of municipal councils at an early date and to have the electoral rolls prepared in time so that the elections may be held before the 26th August 1931. Under the District Municipalities Act, as amended by the recent Act, elections have to be conducted by an authority which is described as the ‘election authority’ under the Act (not being the Chairman or Member of the Municipal Council) and he should be an outside authority. The Government have therefore to take steps to see that the electoral rolls are prepared and large expenditure incurred in connexion therewith so that the rolls may be ready and we can proceed with the elections as early as possible. On an examination of the Act as it is, there is a difficulty felt with regard to the reimbursement of the expenditure that has to be incurred by the Government. As matters now stand, the municipal councils have been arranging for the elections, preparing the electoral rolls and incurring the expenditure. Hereafter the expenditure has to be incurred in the first instance by the Government and later on it has to be recovered from the various local bodies concerned. The provisions of the present Act have been examined as to what extent it will allow the Government to expend in the first instance and then recover the amount. It is found that to enable the Government to recover later, the charges incurred from municipalities, these amendments in the rules are necessary.

“The first amendment is that for the words ‘expenses of holding elections’, the words ‘election expenses’ be substituted. What is sought to be done is to include not merely the expenses of holding the elections but also the

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expenses incurred in the preparation of the electoral rolls. Therefore it is that this amendment is proposed. The second amendment makes such expenses obligatory on the part of the municipal councils and also gives power to the Local Government to distribute them after the expenses are incurred among the various municipalities.

“It also makes the Local Government the final authority in making such distribution.

“For these reasons I move the above amendments and request the House to accept them.”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN seconded the motion.

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, I wish to say a few words on this motion. I am afraid the hon. the Chief Minister has not explained—probably I have not understood him properly—the necessity for changing the words ‘expenses of holding elections’ into ‘election expenses.’ I want to know up to what stage in the elections, the expenditure incurred would be charged to municipal councils. The municipalities and other local bodies have been told that under the new Act the preparation of electoral roll and the holding of elections should all be done by an outside authority. If that outside authority were to make any irregularity and on that account if any voter or candidate is to go to court, I want to know whether expenses connected therewith also will be charged to the local bodies or to the municipal councils concerned. The original wording was ‘expenses of holding elections’ and this specifically refers to a certain stage, viz., up to the holding of elections. When this is changed into ‘election expenses’, in the event of any party going to court, by whom has the expenditure to be incurred in a case where the irregularity is committed by the outside election agency? I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will make this point clear.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Before the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government replies, it will be convenient if others who wish to offer their remarks are allowed to have their say. Sir, I take it that it is his anxiety to expedite the elections that has induced him to place this resolution before the House. Now, Sir, I should like to know from him when he propose to have the elections held. Is it at the end of the official year or sometime before that? I suggest that the elections should be held as early as possible. Several works have to be done during the official year for which tenders had best be called for by the council which has to see to their execution. It will be convenient if the local bodies are brought into being early.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“I will try to explain why it is that the first change to substitute the words ‘election expenses’ for the words ‘expenses of holding elections’ is sought to be made. The Act, as it is, contains amidst other provisions as one of the items of permissible charges the ‘expenses of holding elections’. The expenses connected with the preparation of the electoral rolls and the expenses in connexion with the revision of the electoral rolls are not provided for specifically and it is to provide for them that this change is made. Then, what are meant by ‘election expenses’ are defined in sub-clause 2, namely, ‘cost of the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, the conduct of elections to

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the municipal council and the maintenance of the election establishment.' These are the three items proposed to be included. The hon. Member for Coimbatore raises the question as to who is to bear the expenses if after the elections are over proceedings are instituted contesting the validity of elections in courts. I think that question has not been examined nor do I think that comes under this. Rules will have to be framed for that. Under the circumstances I think the hon. Member for Coimbatore will see that what is included is only the cost of the preparation of the electoral rolls and the maintaining of an establishment. The hon. Member for Bellary suggested that the elections may be held as early as possible. I am entirely in agreement with him. I think it is my duty to see that these elections are brought into force as early as possible. I would not have moved this amendment if I had not felt the need and urgency for holding the elections as early as possible."

The motion was put and carried.

XV.—RULE UNDER SECTION 201 (1) OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS
ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move the following rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, amending rule 1 of Schedule V to that Act be approved:—

"In the said rule 1—

(i) in sub-rule (a)—

(a) in clause (i), the word 'and' at the end shall be omitted; and

(b) clause (ii) shall be renumbered as clause (iii) and the following shall be inserted as clause (ii), namely:—

'(ii) the election expenses including the cost of the preparation and revision of the electoral roll, the conduct of elections to the local board, and the maintenance of the election establishment.

Explanation.—The cost of maintenance of the election establishment shall include the pay, pension and leave allowances, if any, of the officers and servants of the Government or of any other authority, employed in the preparation and revision of the electoral roll and in the conduct of the elections; and

(ii) sub-rule (b) shall be re-lettered as sub-rule (c) and the following shall be inserted as sub-rule (b), namely:—

'(b) The Local Government shall determine every year the amount of the election expenses referred to in clause (ii) of sub-rule (a) and their determination shall be final and binding on the local board. Such amount shall have

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priority over all other charges except charges for the service of authorized loans including the loans and advances specified in section 121-A, and the expenses specified in sub-section (2) of section 41.'

"This is an analogous provision in the Local Boards Act and for the reasons I have stated in regard to the District Municipalities Act this amendment is proposed."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR seconded the motion. The motion was put and carried.

XVI.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1930-31.
GRANT XXX—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move 'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred.'

"In moving this grant, Sir, I wish to state a few words. Hon. Members have got in their hands an explanatory note explaining the object of this grant. Sir, the Government of India have allotted a sum of 13 lakhs from the proceeds of petrol tax to this province to be spent on works which the Government of India have to approve of. That 13 lakhs has been distributed for various works on trunk roads shown as Part I in the note. Those works were already sanctioned in the budget estimate last March to be met from the general revenues of this province. The sanction of this Council is required for that allotment. At the same time the 13 lakhs which would be released is proposed to be given for other works of urgent nature many of which are already in progress and some of which are yet to be taken as new works. In the list of works shown as Part II in the memorandum, works already in execution and new works are given in detail. It is proposed, Sir, to allot these 13 lakhs for these works. They are works which are already recommended by the district boards and which the Government find necessary to go on with. I may also say that as the Council had to be held so late, Government have already asked the boards to go on with the works in anticipation of this Council's sanction. If such order had not been given, it will not be possible to spend the amount. I, therefore, move that these 13 lakhs be granted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR seconded the motion.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move 'That the allotment of Rs. 13 lakhs for Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to point out the needs of South Kanara with regard to roads and bridges. Sir, South Kanara is a very neglected district. It is a district with very few railways. We have in South Kanara only

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a single railway line terminating in Mangalore. In places like that road traffic is very important. I believe, Sir, that here a provision is made to the extent of about Rs. 56,000 for overhauling the ghaut section of what is called the Mangalore-Mysore road. It has been urged by the district board as well as the people of South Kanara and the planters that as this road is the most important ghaut road in the district over which there is heavy traffic, it should be taken under the direct charge of Government and be maintained by the Public Works Department. When this question was raised in January this year in connexion with a supplementary grant for special repairs to this road the hon. Minister in reply said that the question of taking this road under the direct charge of Government would be considered when the proposals of the Road Development Committee were considered. Sir, we have not even a single Imperial road maintained by the Public Works Department in our district, while in the neighbouring district of Malabar there are three or four Imperial roads and several trunk roads. Our ghaut roads are the most neglected roads in South India. If Government, for any reasons, cannot take up this road under their direct charge at present, I trust they will at least consider the importance of putting the whole of this road in a state of thorough repair. The Superintending Engineer has observed that this road is bad throughout. The grant now proposed to be made is for overhauling only the ghaut section of this road but the non-ghaut portion of this road also requires improvement and estimates for this purpose have been prepared and sanctioned. I trust the hon. Minister will find it possible to make provision for this purpose in the coming budget.

12-15 P. M. "I may also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of our second-class roads, which have suffered on account of the reduction of the usual grants. He will consider, I hope, the restoration of the original grant in view of the fact that we are having a very heavy monsoon on our coast, and there is also heavy bus traffic on our roads.

"I want also to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that ours being a very hilly district having a number of rivers and streams coming down the Western Ghats, the necessity for bridging these rivers is felt very much, especially when communications are cut off between several places during the monsoon time. Our district board is too poor to undertake a programme of bridge construction. The Government will therefore do well to pay serious attention to the necessity of bridging our rivers, especially in the matter of a bridge over the Kumardhari river near Uppinangadi, a demand for which had been made for a long time. This bridge is on a very important road connecting Mangalore with Mysore, and the estimate for this bridge has also been prepared and sanctioned, and a grant has been applied for. I hope the hon. Minister will pay special attention to the needs of our district in these matters and see his way to make provision for them in the coming budget."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I request you, Sir, to kindly allow me to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the bad state of the second-class roads in my district, which being in

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the black cotton soil tract renders the problem of road maintenance a very difficult one? During the last four years, we were able to make good improvements in the roads in our district, especially the road from Bellary to Kurnool. As a matter of fact, this road has been completed but for the fact that a vanka has to be bridged, for which the plans and estimates are ready, and the work has to be taken up soon. I believe if that vanka is not bridged the road will not be of any use. In these circumstances, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister in order to see that Bellary also is included among the districts requiring road development, so far as the bridge over Kotta vanka is concerned for which estimates have been prepared and allotment of funds awaited."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have great pleasure in supporting the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, and also in endorsing all that has been said about the neglected condition of the roads in South Kanara. One incident which I am going to mention now will be sufficient to show how much the roads in South Kanara have been neglected. For instance, between South Kanara and its neighbouring district of Malabar there is no road communication at all. There is no other part of the Presidency where there is want of inter-district roads, and this is the only part of the Presidency where there is no road communication between two neighbouring districts. To go from South Kanara to Malabar, we have to cross so many rivers and go by so many old and antiquated channels. The other frontier roads also are equally neglected. There are some roads such as the Charmadi Ghaut road for whose improvement there has been considerable agitation, and something has been proposed to be done but nothing has so far been done. Unless serious attention is paid to the improvement of these roads, it will be very difficult to maintain the communication between Mysore and Mangalore and the traffic in coffee and other hill produce will suffer. Again, the other road is between Coorg and South Kanara. This is not properly maintained. If these roads are taken up by the Public Works Department, we have no doubt that these will be properly kept. There has been much agitation and proposals have been made for taking over some of these roads by the Public Works Department, but the matter has been put off every time the proposal was made. I hope now at least some of these roads will be taken up by the Public Works Department, and the connecting road between Malabar and South Kanara which has already been begun but could not be proceeded with for want of funds will also be substantially helped by the Government, so that the road communication between South Kanara and Malabar may be completed. With these words, I support the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There seems to be a tendency on the part of hon. Members to speak about matters parochial. I think there are two other motions of a similar nature, and I would therefore request Mr. Koti Reddi and Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai to move their amendments, so that there may be a general discussion on all the three amendments. Mr. Koti Reddi is not in his place, and so Mr. Muniswami Pillai will move his amendment."

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* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I move
'That the allotment of Rs. 13,00,000 for Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to point out the unsatisfactory nature of the ghaut road to the Nilgiris.

"Sir, the unsatisfactory nature of the ghaut road to the Nilgiris has been a subject that came before this House several times by way of interpellations and discussions during the budget debate. I have again to bring this important matter to the notice of the Government and this House to show the great danger to which the Nilgiris is exposed at the time of the north-east monsoon and at times when weather conditions are abnormal. Sir, this year, due to the heavy rains, practically all the ghaut roads that are connecting the Nilgiris with the plains have been damaged and communications cut off. Especially the ghaut road and the railway line from Mettupalaiyam have been breached, and it is understood that the former will not be restored for traffic for another six or seven months, and temporary arrangements are being made to restore the ghaut road from Mettupalaiyam to Coonoor. As a temporary measure I think the road may be restored but I am afraid in heavy rains that road will again meet with the same fate. Sir, now there are three roads connecting the Nilgiris with the plains, namely, the Mettupalaiyam-Coonoor Ghaut road, the Mettupalaiyam-Kotagiri Ghaut road and the Gudalur-Ootacamund Ghaut road, of which the first two roads have been breached during the last heavy rains, and had it not been for the Gudalur-Ootacamund road the whole of the Nilgiris would have been reduced to a state of starvation. From the 26th October to 6th November last, practically there was no road connexion between Mettupalaiyam and Ootacamund, and had it not been for the timely precautions taken by the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council and the President of the Nilgiris District Board, I think the plight of the poorer classes would have been miserable. Sir, some time ago it was brought to the notice of the Government that as an alternative the Segur Ghaut road must be taken up so that at all times the Nilgiris can be safe. But I do not know what the Government has done in the matter, and I think the Government will give us some information as to that matter. Sir, the Government has thought it advisable to have Ootacamund as the seat of Government for several months in the year, and unless the important ghaut roads are kept in a state of perfect safety both for people as well as other traffic, I am afraid most people will leave the Nilgiris and resort to other places, thus inconveniencing the Nilgiris. There are a number of large plantations in the Nilgiris which raise coffee, tea and other products, and these plantations employ large numbers of coolies drawn from the plains, and at a time like this when the ghaut roads are breached, unless there is some way to bring provisions to these coolies, it will mean starvation for these people also. The Government have recently thought it advisable to improve the hydro-electric scheme at Pykara, and all the important materials required for this scheme are now taken to Mettupalaiyam and carried from there to Pykara. It is

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plain that a large amount of money is locked up in them, and owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the ghaut roads if these materials are to be held up either at Mettupalaiyam or in any other quarter such as Calicut or Mysore, I am afraid the good money that has been already invested will be getting no interest and that will be detrimental to the general public. Moreover, Sir, there is a proposal afoot for building a Town Hall at Ootacamund and for holding a few meetings of the Legislative Council there. So it is high time that Government rose up to the occasion and saw that some proper arrangement was made to have a satisfactory ghaut road connexion to the Nilgiris."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I rise to intervene in this debate only to point out that the Madras Corporation has no place in this scheme of things. I take it that originally in the current year's budget we have Rs. 13 lakhs and odd for the purpose of certain roads. Now, it seems the Government of India are returning to us about the same sum owing to the allocation of the proceeds of the petrol tax. We propose to transfer all the works which were originally budgeted for to that fund and release the 13 lakhs which were originally intended for them to other works. If that is so, Sir, I am at a disadvantage, for the Government of India's orders in respect of the apportionment of this allotment are not before us. I do not know whether there are any instructions that this money ought not to go to the Corporation of Madras. I take it that in the contributions to the petrol tax, the city of Madras pays the largest amount. There is some justice in the Government of India saying that the allotments which the Provincial Governments will get will depend upon the tax which each Province contributes. But there is no justification at all in denying to the city of Madras any portion of this allotment, though it contributes so largely to the petrol tax. As it is, there appear to be no instructions or rules framed in the matter which prevent the Government from contributing to the roads of municipalities; because I find that one or two municipalities have been included in the list of works which are to be undertaken by the Government. The roads are by no means good in the city of Madras. It is not entirely due to the Corporation's fault. The traffic on the city roads has become so very heavy with the increase of motor and bus traffic, and especially when this traffic is due not only to the people in the city but also to people coming from the mufassal, it seems very desirable that the roads of the city of Madras should be better kept. The Government of Madras have to pay Rs. 20,000 for the maintenance of the Mount Road under some old arrangement, which amount does not cover more than one-fourth of the actual cost of maintenance. I would request the hon. the Chief Minister to see why the city of Madras should alone be excluded from getting what it is legitimately entitled to, like other municipalities and local bodies."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. Member for the city of Madras has laid bare a considerable grievance when he referred to the Madras roads. I understand from my hon. Friend, Mr. Browning, that approximately one-eleventh of the total

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petrol tax collected from the Madras Presidency is collected from Madras itself. On the other hand, the hon. Member for Madras in another place has opposed any increase in local or municipal taxation when we proposed it. I do not think that the Madras Corporation has explored all its resources in regard to municipal taxation. I hope the Government will pay greater attention to the needs of the city of Madras.

12-30 P.M. "Now, Sir, I want to speak about three roads. In the first place I shall refer to the Charmadi Ghaut Road in South Kanara. I entirely agree with my Friend, Mr. Schammad, in his suggestion that the roads in South Kanara have in the past been neglected. I am afraid that that district suffers very badly on account of its geographical position. But at any rate, in this matter of the Charmadi Ghaut Road there is no doubt that the Government has come generously to the assistance of the District Board, and I trust that when provision is made in the next budget for the balance of money required for the completion of the work on this road, the House will have no hesitation in accepting it. In this connexion I should like to pay publicly a tribute to the District Board of South Kanara and in particular to Mr. Heggade, its President, for the public spirited way in which they have been dealing with the matter, and for the way in which they have gone forward in connexion with the repairs to this ghaut road trusting that this Council would supply the necessary finance.

"The second road I wish to speak about is the Kotagiri Ghaut Road in the Nilgiris. Members of the House will remember that from time to time some of us have urged on the Government the need for making this road a trunk road. I do not wish to go over the reasons which have been urged from time to time, but there is a certain irony of justice in the situation to-day. One of the reasons we urged was that the Mettupalaiyam-Coonoor-Ootacamund trunk road was liable to suffer from floods and obstruction in heavy rains and that therefore the other road would be obliged to bear the great strain of heavy traffic. That has happened to-day and I suggest to the consideration of the Chief Minister that this matter should be taken up very earnestly immediately. The amount that is spent upon the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road is not sufficient to keep that road in that state of repair which is so essential to this important line of communication.

"The third road I wish to refer to is the trunk road connecting Madura with the neighbouring State of Travancore. I find in the grant of 13 lakhs which is moved to-day, provision for work on this road. I heard from some of my constituents to-day that some parts of this road which have been repaired are already showing signs of wear. I wish to point out to the Government that they are handing back this road to the District Board of which my hon. Friend, Mr. Foulkes, is the President. Sir, although I am sure that the District Board manages its affairs very well, the maintenance of this line of communication is totally beyond its financial resources or that of any district board for that matter. I therefore suggest to the hon. Minister's consideration once more the possibility of Government taking over this road. The

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Travancore Government has had the foresight to take over the section of this road in Travancore as a trunk road. My own constituents and a large number of Indian traders constitute a large body of persons who use this road and they desire that it should be treated as a trunk road. I therefore suggest that this matter be considered by the hon. the Minister as early as possible. As a matter of ordinary economy, instead of allowing the money already spent to go to waste, I suggest that the road should be taken over as a trunk road and then maintained with that amount of maintenance which is necessary for a road bearing so much traffic.

"There is only one other thing I wish to say and that is to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister as I have done to his predecessor though without success, now that he has taken charge of this department, the need for reviewing the whole question of roads in this Presidency and the constitution and functions of the Road Board. The Punjab Government have shown to the Madras Government and other Provincial Governments a very good example in the matter of the constitution and functions of the Road Board. I think every one will admit that this is an important question. It seems to me that a Road Board should be constituted consisting partly of district representatives and partly of experts with definite powers in connexion with grants which the Government might make from time to time, and having supervisory powers over such roads as main arterial roads. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has yet had time to look into the question of trunk roads; but I am absolutely convinced (and I have a great body of expert opinion on my side) that nothing satisfactory will ever be done in regard to the roads over which the local bodies have control until that control is vested in a statutory body consisting not merely of district representatives but also of experts, with power to deal with the question of repairs, maintenance and classification of roads and the provision of grants therefor. I therefore commend these matters to the attention of the hon. Minister and I trust that he will show as much zeal in the matter as he showed when he was sitting on this side of the House in connexion with the development of village roads."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, in the speech of His Excellency the Governor we learnt that there is considerable deficit in the revenues of this province. Government do not seem to know exactly how much the deficit will amount to by the end of the financial year, but in view of the fact that there is going to be deficit and that the revenue is going down very much, I am rather surprised at the Government coming before this House, to rush expenditure so to say, in virtue of the fact that the Government of India have placed at their disposal a sum of thirteen lakhs. In consequence of the above grant the Madras Government also anticipate some savings. But the question is, should you allot those savings for further new works at a time like this? We have so far heard from

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petrol tax collected from the Madras Presidency is collected from Madras itself. On the other hand, the hon. Member for Madras in another place has opposed any increase in local or municipal taxation when we proposed it. I do not think that the Madras Corporation has explored all its resources in regard to municipal taxation. I hope the Government will pay greater attention to the needs of the city of Madras.

12-30 p.m. "Now, Sir, I want to speak about three roads. In the first place I shall refer to the Charmadi Ghaut Road in South Kanara. I entirely agree with my Friend, Mr. Schammad, in his suggestion that the roads in South Kanara have in the past been neglected. I am afraid that that district suffers very badly on account of its geographical position. But at any rate, in this matter of the Charmadi Ghaut Road there is no doubt that the Government has come generously to the assistance of the District Board, and I trust that when provision is made in the next budget for the balance of money required for the completion of the work on this road, the House will have no hesitation in accepting it. In this connexion I should like to pay publicly a tribute to the District Board of South Kanara and in particular to Mr. Heggade, its President, for the public spirited way in which they have been dealing with the matter, and for the way in which they have gone forward in connexion with the repairs to this ghaut road trusting that this Council would supply the necessary finance.

"The second road I wish to speak about is the Kotagiri Ghaut Road in the Nilgiris. Members of the House will remember that from time to time some of us have urged on the Government the need for making this road a trunk road. I do not wish to go over the reasons which have been urged from time to time, but there is a certain irony of justice in the situation to-day. One of the reasons we urged was that the Mettupalaiyam-Coonoor-Ootacamund trunk road was liable to suffer from floods and obstruction in heavy rains and that therefore the other road would be obliged to bear the great strain of heavy traffic. That has happened to-day and I suggest to the consideration of the Chief Minister that this matter should be taken up very earnestly immediately. The amount that is spent upon the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road is not sufficient to keep that road in that state of repair which is so essential to this important line of communication.

"The third road I wish to refer to is the trunk road connecting Madura with the neighbouring State of Travancore. I find in the grant of 13 lakhs which is moved to-day, provision for work on this road. I heard from some of my constituents to-day that some parts of this road which have been repaired are already showing signs of wear. I wish to point out to the Government that they are handing back this road to the District Board of which my hon. Friend, Mr. Foulkes, is the President. Sir, although I am sure that the District Board manages its affairs very well, the maintenance of this line of communication is totally beyond its financial resources or that of any district board for that matter. I therefore suggest to the hon. Minister's consideration once more the possibility of Government taking over this road. The

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Travancore Government has had the foresight to take over the section of this road in Travancore as a trunk road. My own constituents and a large number of Indian traders constitute a large body of persons who use this road and they desire that it should be treated as a trunk road. I therefore suggest that this matter be considered by the hon. the Minister as early as possible. As a matter of ordinary economy, instead of allowing the money already spent to go to waste, I suggest that the road should be taken over as a trunk road and then maintained with that amount of maintenance which is necessary for a road bearing so much traffic.

"There is only one other thing I wish to say and that is to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister as I have done to his predecessor though without success, now that he has taken charge of this department, the need for reviewing the whole question of roads in this Presidency and the constitution and functions of the Road Board. The Punjab Government have shown to the Madras Government and other Provincial Governments a very good example in the matter of the constitution and functions of the Road Board. I think every one will admit that this is an important question. It seems to me that a Road Board should be constituted consisting partly of district representatives and partly of experts with definite powers in connexion with grants which the Government might make from time to time, and having supervisory powers over such roads as main arterial roads. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has yet had time to look into the question of trunk roads; but I am absolutely convinced (and I have a great body of expert opinion on my side) that nothing satisfactory will ever be done in regard to the roads over which the local bodies have control until that control is vested in a statutory body consisting not merely of district representatives but also of experts, with power to deal with the question of repairs, maintenance and classification of roads and the provision of grants therefor. I therefore commend these matters to the attention of the hon. Minister and I trust that he will show as much zeal in the matter as he showed when he was sitting on this side of the House in connexion with the development of village roads."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, in the speech of His Excellency the Governor we learnt that there is considerable deficit in the revenues of this province. Government do not seem to know exactly how much the deficit will amount to by the end of the financial year, but in view of the fact that there is going to be deficit and that the revenue is going down very much, I am rather surprised at the Government coming before this House, to rush expenditure so to say, in virtue of the fact that the Government of India have placed at their disposal a sum of thirteen lakhs. In consequence of the above grant the Madras Government also anticipate some savings. But the question is, should you allot those savings for further new works at a time like this? We have so far heard from

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the Government the effect of the recent floods in Tanjore and Trichinopoly and the fall in the revenues of the province. In view of all this and in view of the uncertainty of the finances in the future, we want to know from the Government how they propose to meet the deficit. I should have expected that any savings that could be found would have been reserved for future contingencies so that the Government could be in a position to see how to allot the savings to meet the necessary expenditure that could not be covered on account of the deficit. Let us take now the list supplied to us about bridge work. I will only give one instance, viz., the case of bridges in the South Arcot district. I find that the Government are at the present moment going to take up a set of rather expensive bridges. They are going to bridge fully the road between Villupuram and Trichinopoly. On this road I know that there is practically no traffic as all traffic follows another road. Further, in view of the fact that the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord line has been constructed by the South Indian Railway, what little traffic there was on this road, is now borne by this chord line and therefore there is no necessity for these expensive bridges on this road. I can quite well understand the needs of some of the districts for improvement of their road communication, but I ask is this the time that the Government should fritter away their resources on works that can well afford to wait? Surely, Sir, these bridge works have been waiting for years and years. They can wait for some time more. They need not be taken up at this time of financial stringency. Why not wait; why not see what your deficits are going to be, husband your resources and then provide for works which could not be postponed? For these reasons I feel I cannot support this demand. I hope that Government will, in consideration of these facts, reconsider the matter."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Sir, in connexion with the contribution of Rs. 13,00,000 to be made for certain new road works and the reference to the three roads on the Nilgiri district, I would represent that as regards the Mettupalaiyam-Ootacamund road, though it is one of the best roads, yet in consideration of its being the main road to Ootacamund, the summer seat of Madras Government, and the fact, judging from toll revenue, that motor traffic has increased by five-fold during the past five years, it needs widening and improvement. It is a matter for disappointment that the Public Works Department has not opened this road to through traffic after the recent flood damages. Those in a position to judge are of the opinion that the road could have been set right for through traffic ten days ago, and the prevalence of high prices in the district avoided."

12-45 p.m. "Then as regards the Mettupalaiyam-Kotagiri road, I am not in agreement with Rao Sahib Muniswami Pillai that this should be made a second trunk road at Government cost and the Segur road a third trunk road. As I have already stated, the toll revenue of the Nilgiri district has increased by five-fold and with the liberal grant that Government made for this road and the last flood experiences, one might have reasonably expected this road to be in the necessary order to serve as

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an alternative route just now. The Government ought to require the Nilgiri District Board to put this road in that order that the present traffic and toll income demands.

"As regards the Segur road an excellent re-alignment was prepared by the late District Board Engineer, Mr. Leonard, and though the Government approved of this, yet the district board turned it down. As this will be a most valuable trunk road, and will be most helpful in cases when the railway breaks down, in that rice and grain can then be carted into Ootacamund over a much shorter distance than over the Ootacamund-Gudalur road, I trust that the hon. the Chief Minister will see that the proposal is given effect to, even if the district board has to take a loan for the purpose since the increased advantages and toll revenue will justify the board doing so."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I have great pleasure in supporting the motion of Mr. A. B. Shetty. In this connexion I should like to draw the attention of hon. Members of this House and that of the Government to the peculiar condition in which South Kanara is placed. South Kanara, as one of the previous speakers observed, has been very badly placed by Providence geographically. It is a very poor district by itself. Not only that, it has been placed very close to the ghats and on the borders of Mysore. Two or three districts of Mysore which are situated on the borders of South Kanara are districts which produce raw products like coffee and other things which are to be exported to Europe. Unfortunately for South Kanara, Mangalore is the principal port through which all these raw products are exported, and consequently they have to pass through only two or three roads in South Kanara. Hon. Members will. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, the hon. Member will kindly address the Chair."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Sir, the next point that I wish to urge is that South Kanara is one of the districts where you have got the heaviest rainfall in this Presidency. It is common knowledge that, if there is a rainfall of 30 inches or 40 inches, it is absolutely impossible for the people of any district to expect any harvest of their crops and people generally cry out 'Oh, there has been very heavy rainfall.' Compared with this there is five or six times more rainfall in South Kanara, and I request this House to imagine what the condition of that district would be. Not only that, on account of the heavy rains it is rather very difficult to maintain the roads, and on account of the poor condition of the district board, it finds it very difficult to maintain these roads in proper condition. Thirdly it is a district with very little communication because railway communication stops at Mangalore and the rest of the district rests solely upon road communication. For every five or six miles there are a number of rivers, so much so it is impossible to go some 20 or 30 miles without crossing five or six rivers; and as such these rivers have to be bridged. Taking all these things into consideration South Kanara has been very poorly served in the distribution of these 13 lakhs of rupees. I wish to draw the attention of the

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House and that of the Government to this important fact and I hope and trust that at least in future a bigger share will be allotted to the district of South Kanara."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think that I can associate myself with the observations made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. He said that on account of the financial stringency through which the Government are passing at present they cannot afford to spend such a huge sum as Rs. 18 lakhs. I must say that these reductions in the revenues were not expected at the time when the Government promised these sums to local bodies. The reduction in revenues was known only in the course of the last three months. If at this stage we are told that, on account of the financial stringency, this grant should be disallowed, I am afraid the local bodies will be placed in a very bad predicament. So, Sir, I very heartily support the motion, and in doing so, I wish to make a few more observations on one or two items of works in the two lists attached to Government notes.

"In the first list huge sums are provided for causeways such as the Chitravathi and Cheyyar causeways. Sir, with regard to the erection of causeways, I have great doubts whether these causeways would really serve their purpose at the time of floods. Causeways are good and quite alright if they are small ones. But I think to spend such large sums on these causeways would be a waste. Government would do well to revise their policy in giving grants for big causeways. Instead of spending this sum of 68 thousands on one causeway, if they only could spend double or triple of that in erecting a bridge, that would be money well spent. So far with regard to the first list.

"With regard to List II, Part II, there are several items for which huge sums have been allotted. I particularly mention the Chingleput District Board against which you have got Rs. 1,25,000 for experiments in road-surfacing. Particulars are not given as to how many miles of road are going to be experimented and what is the estimate for the same. They simply say that the money is for the purpose of making experiments in road-surfacing. I take it that these experiments are done on trunk roads. If so, it is not clear from the explanatory note as to how many miles of trunk roads they are going to experiment upon. I think the expenditure must be something like Rs. 10,000 per mile. I do not know whether it would be a good policy for the Government to spend such huge sums for a few miles and that too as an experiment. There is also the further question as to how long these tarred roads will last. When Government have made big grants for these roads, I cannot understand why they should repeat making maintenance grants for these very portions. If they do so, the result will be that other district boards will be very much handicapped. If greater details could be furnished with regard to this allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 for the Chingleput District Board, I would be much obliged. With regard to grants to other district boards, the mileages at which any particular culvert or work is proposed to be constructed are given. We do not know on what roads these culverts coming under Chingleput District Board are to be built. We do

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not also know whether the present culverts do not serve the purpose and why such a large sum of Rs. 78,000 should be spent on widening culverts. When other district boards are crying for money, if I am permitted to say so, why should one district board alone be basking in the sunshine of official favouritism.

"Coming to the Nilgiris to which my hon. Friend Mr. James referred—with regard to Mettupalaiyam-Kotagiri road—it is important not only from the point of view of the district alone, but it is also important from the point of view of a common sanatorium for the Presidency. I cannot agree with Mr. Davis that the District Board of Nilgiris should meet the entire cost of maintaining this road. It is not at all fair that the District Board of Nilgiris should maintain a road at a heavy cost when it is important to the general public of the Presidency. I would very much wish that the Public Works Department takes over that road under their control and improves it. I now see that under Nilgiris district five or six items are put up for grant. I would like necessary amount of money being spent upon Mettupalaiyam-Kotagiri road in preference to other items under the Nilgiris district.

"Coming to the grant to municipalities, only two municipalities are put up here for grants being made to them. I know some other municipalities also have applied for grants to build culverts or for other capital works. I cannot understand why the claims of only two municipalities have been met while others not. I would very much like that the Government take a more liberal view with regard to applications from the other municipalities as well."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I am sorry that I have to inflict a fourth speech on this House on the needs of South Kanara. There is a strong feeling in our district that it does not receive an equitable share of the funds for roads and public facilities. It might be the old principle of out of sight, out of mind. South Kanara is situated in a corner of this Presidency, and, as my hon. Friend Mr. Bhat pointed out, it does not receive that notice which it ought to receive, not only in the matter of roads but in other matters as well. I do not want to weary the House with a long speech. But I only wish to say that it is desirable to prepare a statement showing how much has been spent on South Kanara roads and how much on roads in other districts. I am not jealous of Malabar. We are all proud to be so near such a flourishing district. But I think that it will be seen that much more is spent on Malabar than on South Kanara, one reason perhaps being that the cost of roads in South Kanara being much higher than in Malabar, every Engineer or other official who wants to do something for South Kanara is deterred by the initial cost. As you know, South Kanara is one of the most important districts in this Presidency so far as agriculture is concerned. I do not believe that there is any other district which produces more paddy than South Kanara. It is therefore in the interests of the whole Presidency that South Kanara should receive adequate attention in the matter of roads and other communications. I trust that the hon. the Chief Minister will be pleased to have a statement prepared showing the respective

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allotments made to the various districts during the past few years. If such a statement is prepared, it will be possible for Government to make in future a more equitable distribution of the public funds and remove the cause for the feeling in South Kanara that it is treated worse than other districts."

1 p.m. * Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, in opposing the grant I desire to point out that the allotment that has been made to various districts is not equitable. As pointed out by the hon. Member for Madras, Madras has been badly treated and Madras which pays the heaviest petrol tax has not been given any grant.

"As regards the Presidency in general, I desire that more attention should be paid to village roads. For, after all, when any question of village reconstruction arises, it is the village road that is going to play an important part. Is it the view of the Government that, because it is the allocation of the petrol tax that is being made, the principal trunk roads should alone deserve attention? But we have already allotted money for trunk roads. And now it is really the allotment of general funds for road construction. I wish the hon. Minister had paid greater attention to the improvement of village roads instead of confining the grant to the trunk roads alone. I am sure that the trunk roads will always demand the attention of the hon. Members here who are most of them motorists. But in the case of village roads, it is difficult to get complaints and I think the House should pay greater attention to the construction of village roads.

"As regards the districts, I find that a few districts have been given grants and not others. Much sympathy has been evinced for the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly that have recently been affected by floods, but when I went through the whole list, I found that Tanjore was conspicuous by its absence. As regards Trichinopoly, I find two small items, one being the restoration of a flood bank and another the construction of a culvert. As these two districts are delta areas and are often inundated, I desire that the Government should pay greater attention to the trunk roads and village roads in those districts. My hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar pointed out that the trunk road now goes from Villupuram to Trichinopoly via Tanjore. One sequel of the present diversion of traffic is that the eastern delta in the Tanjore district needs greater attention. The bridge that used to span the Coleroon river was washed away years ago and no new bridge has been constructed. If the railway bridge gives trouble at any time, then it will be difficult to get access from the South Arcot district to the Tanjore district. I draw attention to these points just for the purpose of showing that fair distribution of the funds has not been made. When the provincial contributions were remitted, the money that was saved could have been better utilized by the husbanding of all the resources and by preparing a detailed plan. That was not done. We are confronted with the need for additional taxation. Similarly, when we got this money for roads as a windfall, I find that a well-planned scheme has not been drawn up for execution."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I am sorry I have to be a little parochial. I have gone through the list with some care to trace out some principle which has guided the Government in the allocation of these grants and I regret to say that I am not able to find any definite principle regarding this matter. Sir, you will see in the list of works (Parts I and II) that column 3 gives the total estimated cost. Column 4 gives you an idea of the total commitment for grant. With regard to some local bodies, I find that the proportion is cent per cent; with regard to others, it is four-fifths or three-fourths. A poor district like Nellore, which I fear, has partially suffered by your election to the Chair, gets only half. Again other districts like Bellary, Cuddapah, get only half. I think the principle should be that, where the local bodies are poor and cannot afford to defray in any adequate manner the cost of these works, the Government should be more liberal. That principle is wanting with regard to this matter. I hope the hon. Minister would give his attention to this point.

"The second point to which I wish to invite the attention of the House is this; the grant made by the Government of India is more or less unconditional. Sub-clause (c) says that the unspent balance of the assignment made in a particular year will be carried forward to the subsequent year for expenditure. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to extend the same concession to the local bodies. I may venture to say in advance that it is next to impossible for the local bodies to utilize even a moiety of the grant before the end of the current year. If these works should be carried out properly, I think the Government should make it plain that, if these works are not carried out within the year, the local bodies can draw the balance of this amount next year. Otherwise the works will be rushed and they will prove unsatisfactory and the ryot will not get the value of the money that is spent."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words like the previous speaker, which may be parochial. As for the statement made by him that there has not been an even distribution of this grant, I think it is explained by the fact that a portion of this amount has already been sanctioned by the Legislative Council. Therefore I do not think there is much force in saying that the distribution has been unequal.

"As far as the city is concerned, my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, has pointed out that it has been badly treated. The roads in the city of Madras are in a very bad condition. Apart from the nuisance of bad roads, we have got a large number of level-crossings which are responsible for much delay. If you want to get over the difficulty of level-crossings, over-bridges are the only remedies. When you take up the question of over-bridges, the question of finance comes in. There is lot of difficulty in the Corporation financing the construction of these over-bridges. The Corporation is asked to bear a share of the expenses of constructing over-bridges. It is therefore but meet and proper that, when we get more money from the Imperial Government, a definite portion of it should be ear-marked for the city of Madras

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in order to keep the roads in a better condition and fit for easy locomotion especially for motor cars. The amount of petrol tax paid by the city bears a large proportion to that paid by the whole Presidency. Therefore it is that I urge upon the attention of the hon. Minister that, when he comes in with the budget for the next year, he should pay special attention to the needs of the city of Madras and see that an equitable share of the tax received from the Imperial Government is allotted to the city."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, from a reference to the explanatory memorandum I find that Chittoor gets a very small share of the allotment and that too for trunk roads. A sum of Rs. 28,000 is allotted for the construction of a bridge on the Chittoor-Kurnool trunk road and of another bridge on the Madras-Bombay trunk road. This allotment is very poor when we consider the fact that these trunk roads will have to be maintained at any cost.

"In the Chittoor district there are very urgent works to be attended to; there are a large number of rivers which are in floods very often and over which culverts have to be constructed. People now find it very difficult to ford these rivers during floods. The hon. the Chief Minister, being himself a native of this district, knows fully well that the river Ponnai near Sholinghur is not fordable for several days in the year. What should be done is to have a causeway constructed over that river so that it will be possible to ford the river easily. There is another river which is also in floods during a great portion of the year and which is not easily fordable. I regret very much that these rivers have not been provided with causeways. It is well known that the Cheyyar river in the North Arcot district is flooded by a few showers of rain. It is one of those rivers which requires the construction of a causeway over it so that people may easily cross it during floods. Similarly there is the Wenlock causeway at Arcot which has to be attended to and to which chains have to be fixed because there are no lamps during nights.

"I would request the attention of the hon. Minister to areas which are under the jurisdiction of municipalities. It is well known that a large number of roads in Chittoor are included in the municipal area for toll-gate purposes. The number of such roads is very great and the area covered is five or six miles. I find from the memorandum that only a few municipalities such as Villupuram, Cuddalore and Saidapet, get a portion of the allotment. As the hon. Minister himself is personally aware of the needs of the Chittoor district, I think that he will do something for the District Board of Chittoor."

1-15 p.m. * Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, as to the observations made by the hon. Mr. James, I do not think that there is any connexion between the raising of taxation by local bodies and their getting contributions from the Government. Am I to understand that all the municipalities and district boards that are getting the contribution from the Government have exhausted all sources of taxation? The Corporation is really trying its best to tap

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all sources of taxation, and properties in the city are at present over-taxed. Even if we raise taxation from other sources, we have got education, sanitation, water-supply, etc., to attend to; we cannot afford to spend all our money on roads. It is not the city alone that uses the Madras roads, but it is the whole Presidency. In fact, there are at present two or three trunk roads which require the immediate attention of the Government. My friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar, said that the Government pay Rs. 40,000 towards the maintenance of trunk roads. No. The Government gives Rs. 20,000 only; the Corporation receives Rs. 20,000 with one hand for repairing the trunk roads and we give away with the other Rs. 20,000 to the Government as our contribution for the General Hospital. Once we refused to pay any contribution towards the maintenance of the General Hospital; and the Government—just like common people quarrelling with each other—rather as a sowcar demanded the pound of flesh and refused to pay us that amount under another head, that is, the maintenance of trunk roads. Therefore we had necessarily to submit to their proposals. That is the condition of Madras. Therefore, I wish the hon. the Minister reconsiders the matter and gives us that which is our due which will be, I think, about one-tenth of the whole amount. (An hon. Member: 'One-eleventh'.) Yes, but one-tenth is much better than one-eleventh.

"Then, Sir, my friend, Mr. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar, said that Rs. 1,25,000 for the Chingleput district is too much. Of course, the district is under the sunshine, but the sunshine is almost always cloudy, Sir. Within 25 miles from the city, in the trunk road leading to Nellore, there are ups and downs and in the rainy season, there is knee-deep or hip-deep water in these downs so that we cannot cross them in our motor cars and carts do so with difficulty. That is the condition of some of the Chingleput district roads. Here the culverts are a necessity and, then, what about the bridges in the village roads? There is a stream called Aranyanathi where the village people cannot cross the stream while in floods from one bank to the other for days. There are also no roads in many places between one village and another. The straight distance between one village and another may be only half a mile, but it is to be reached by a rugged road of two miles. The village is in sight, but it cannot be approached easily. That is the condition of the Chingleput district, Sir, and so this Rs. 1,25,000 is nothing. I think at least Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 lakhs would meet its requirements and two lakhs more is a necessity for the city."

* Mr. T. NARASA REDDI:—"Mr. President, let me not be called parochial in my views when I say that our districts alone should receive greater grants for the maintenance of roads. Sir, I think I will be in order if I refer to the grievances of the Ceded districts where many roads are in a very bad condition. I think all the Ministers, Executive Councillors and others who pass by those roads do recognize the roads of Cuddapah and the other Ceded districts as

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backward; but yet, not a bit has been done all these ten years of the non-official regime in these district boards. The roads remain now as backward as they ever were. God alone knows when the name 'backward' will be changed into 'forward' in respect of all these four districts. Sir, there are a large number of roads to be repaired, a large number of culverts to be built in these four districts. These four districts are very poor, as hon. Members are already aware. And yet the grants allotted to these districts are very poor, so much so that the roads there have been completely neglected. The fair name 'road' cannot be given to any of these roads, but they are all so many furrows which can be made into so many fields with the aid of a plough; they cannot be called roads, but they are lands in which you can sow any seed. Therefore, Sir, to improve these roads, I request the hon. the Chief Minister to pay greater attention to the roads of these four districts which are 'backward.' In the statement in Part II of the book placed before me, I find there is only a provision of Rs. 27,000 made for the Cuddapah district, of which the total commitment is Rs. 13,845 and only Rs. 12,184 is to be now spent—a very poor amount. Sir, I do not know if the hon. the Chief Minister can do anything now in this matter, but I request him to keep at least in the sweet recesses of his soft heart the claims of the 'backward' Cuddapah district."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I thank all the various Members who intervened in this debate for their opinions or views on this matter and I wish to make a few general observations which apply equally to all the districts in regard to the various grants that have been made. So far as this grant of Rs. 13 lakhs is concerned, it is an assignment by the Government of India out of the amounts collected by way of petrol tax, made to this Province. The principles under which the Government of India make that assignment to the provinces are laid down by that Government and the provinces are expected to conform in the expenditure of the amounts allotted, to those principles. In the printed memorandum that has been supplied to hon. Members, the principles on which the assignment is made are clearly stated in paragraph 2:

'The assignment from the Central Road Development Account is subject to the following conditions:'

"The main condition is contained in clause (c) thereof:

'works to be financed from the assignment will have to be approved by the Government of India on the advice of the Standing Committee and its Finance Sub-Committee.'

"So that the question as to on what works this amount can be spent does not depend entirely upon this House or upon this Government, but upon the estimates submitted by this Government and approved by the Government of India and its Finance Sub-Committee. The understanding is that for a period of five years this arrangement should be in operation and that the Provincial Governments would get the assignments during the period. The principle is that this amount should be spent on works of a capital nature and not on the

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mere maintenance of trunk roads or of other roads of similar importance. Therefore, all arguments and remarks based on the utilization of this amount for the maintenance of roads either in the city or in the Nilgiris or elsewhere are not material so far as the disposal of this amount is concerned. It has been stated, Sir, on page 3 of the memorandum as to what the works are in regard to which the amount of Rs. 13 lakhs is to be spent. The Government of India have accepted these works, and therefore the various amounts specified against them are due to those various works.

"Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar stated: 'What hurry is there in the present state of financial stringency to expend Rs. 13 lakhs on these works?' I may state at once that one of the conditions under which the Government of India granted this Rs. 13 lakhs from the Petrol Fund is that we should utilize the amount for works approved by them and also that we should not, to that extent, reduce our own expenditure from Provincial finances. That was the understanding come to at a conference at which Mr. Hilton Brown was also present. Therefore it is our duty to allot this Rs. 13 lakhs for works which are ready for execution and which have been approved by the Government of India. In this connexion, I also want to say one word. Perhaps many of the hon. Members here are not aware of the principles under which, under the Financial Rules now obtaining, grants are made for capital works. If the works are capital works on trunk roads, then the whole expenditure is met from Provincial revenues; if they are capital works on second-class roads, then half the expenditure is met from Provincial revenues and the other half by district boards; while if they are on other roads, there is no question of any grant. That is the reason why in the distribution of these amounts, hon. Members will find that in some cases full grants have been made, while in others only half grants have been made.

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar pointed out that there is no principle in the distribution. As I said already, the principle is that whole grant is given only in cases of expenditure on trunk roads while half grants are given for second-class roads. Then again, another objection taken with regard to the distribution of the amounts is that it is not fair to all the districts—that certain districts get more while others get less—and there was a charge of favouritism in regard to the Chingleput district. I may state this for the information of the House. All the district boards and municipal councils are required before a certain date every year—I believe it is the 1st September—to send proposals for capital works which will be undertaken and are likely to be completed within the next year and to state in respect of which of them estimates are ready and which of them would be taken up for execution. The Government received before the budget was passed last year a large number of estimates of that sort from the various district boards and municipal councils. All of them could not be included in the budget because the necessary amount was not available. Many of them therefore had to be left out for inclusion in the next year's budget, and on account of the grant of this Rs. 13

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lakhs by the Government of India, an equal amount has now been liberated which it is proposed to spend for such works left over. It is for this reason, Sir, that we find that certain district boards get more while others get less. It is for the district boards and the municipal councils on whom the responsibility lies to be alert and submit proposals before the prescribed date. I am sure, Sir, that hereafter the district boards and municipal councils will apply for grants in time and that there will be nothing in the way of the Government giving them the most careful and immediate attention.

"Then, Sir, certain observations were made in regard to certain roads which are really as important as trunk roads, but which are not classed as such. Similarly, there are certain roads which though they are classed as trunk roads are not of much importance—for instance the one pointed out by my friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. I may say that steps are already being taken by the Government—and district boards and municipalities have been circularized—to lay down the principles on which all these roads may be reclassified according to their importance and the amount of traffic carried on on these roads. That question is under the consideration of the Government and as soon as replies are received from the various boards and municipal councils, the Government will finally decide on the matter and make a reclassification of these roads. My friend said that in the meanwhile we need not spend this money on these roads. But we are spending the amount on them because though they may not be of trunk road importance, yet they are important roads, and culverts and small bridges are necessary to keep the roads in good condition.

1-30
p.m.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. James referred to the question of the road board and also to the constitution and functions of the board as it exists now in Madras. He also referred to the working of the road board in the Punjab and said that the whole board in Madras has to be reconstituted and that its functions should be so arranged that it may serve the purpose for which it was constituted. I am entirely in agreement with him on the matter and the Government will consider the matter as early as possible.

"Now, Sir, various members have brought to notice specific instances with regard to the various districts and I believe South Kanara figured most in these discussions. I certainly do not admit any of the allegations made by hon. Members in regard to the inadequacy of the amount allotted to that district, for, having regard to the amount spent on various districts the proportion spent on South Kanara is certainly not less. According to lists of works in the Explanatory Memorandum, of this 13 lakhs grant, Nilgiris gets 3 lakhs and South Kanara comes next with more than a lakh, so that they cannot really complain that that amount is small. Reference has also been made about the Charmadi Ghaut road being taken over as a trunk road. It has already been taken as a trunk road and provision has also been made for this year as well as the next year to the extent we can spend money on this road.

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"Then Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar remarked that it was not wise to allot money so hastily as the whole amount allotted could not be spent. It was thought that, if the amounts were allotted at a late stage of the year the whole amount could not be spent, and so the Government took care to inform the district boards and municipalities in advance that they may go on with the works, subject to the sanction of this Council. I expect that the amounts that have been allotted will be fully spent.

"The hon. Member for the University, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, referred to the importance of village roads. It is one of my hobbies and I am sure that village roads will receive as much attention of the Government as other roads in this matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, if the hon. Minister is likely to take up some more time, he may continue his speech after lunch."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I have got only one more point. With regard to the allotment of grants, I may say that the Madras Corporation is not precluded from enjoying their share of the grant, but according to the principles laid down by the Government of India, it should be for works of a capital nature and sanctioned by the Government of India. If the Madras Corporation will come forward with proposals of sufficient importance which cannot be financed from their own funds and require the help of Government, I am sure those proposals will receive their consideration. There are also various other proposals made for individual roads. I may say that their cases will be considered as far as possible. I have nothing more to add than that the grant that I have moved is for the purpose of getting on with the works which are ripe and for which the district boards and municipal councils and taluk boards have already asked for funds."

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

'That the allotment of Rs. 13,00,000 for Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was negatived.

The following amendment of Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai was by leave withdrawn:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,00,000 for Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred by Rs. 100.'

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

'That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred.'"

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned for lunch at 1-35 p.m.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).GRANT XXXVII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I move that:

'On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100.'

"This token demand provides for the grant of a loan to the Central Land Mortgage Bank for financing primary land mortgage banks. Mr. President, in October 1929, Government sanctioned the establishment of a Central Land Mortgage Bank in Madras to float debentures on the assets transferred to it by the primary land mortgage banks and to finance the latter with the proceeds of such debentures. The Government have undertaken to guarantee interest not exceeding 6 per cent for a period of 25 years on the debentures issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the first five years up to a limit of 50 lakhs. The President of the Bank pointed out certain difficulties in the working of the bank. Before the debentures are issued the bank must have in its possession mortgages of the assets assigned to it by the primary land mortgage banks. The primary banks will transfer their assets only after the Central Bank advances the loan. The capital of the bank at present is one lakh of rupees and it is not sufficient for the purpose of financing the primary banks. The debentures can be issued only twice or thrice a year. The President of the Bank has pointed out that there must be some fund at the disposal of the bank in order to finance the primary banks and that the amount advanced from that fund would be replaced into it from the proceeds of the sale of debentures. He has also stated that the recent Government of India loan and the Mysore loan have affected seriously the prospects of the Central Mortgage Bank and that the bank will take some time to place itself in a more favourable condition. It is in order to tide over the present position, the President of the Bank has requested Government for a loan of 5 lakhs which would be repaid to Government from the proceeds of the sale of the debentures issued by the bank. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies supports the proposal, but as he says that one lakh is sufficient for the time being, the Government propose to grant a loan not exceeding one lakh every quarter at 6 per cent interest and allow the bank to repay the amount from the proceeds of the sale of debentures. One of the conditions of the grant of this loan is that the bank will not be indebted to the Government for more than a lakh of rupees at any period. As the matter was an urgent one it could not be placed before the Finance Committee. I may state that the necessary funds can be found from the savings that have already occurred and those which might accrue in course of time. With these remarks, I commend this motion to the acceptance of the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I second the motion."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Mr. Muniswami Pillai's amendment * is not in order, because it does not relate to the question under discussion. The main motion is therefore for the discussion of the House."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very sorry that I have to oppose this motion. Sir, I was one of those who from the very beginning have been pressing for the establishment of this bank and I was one of those also who was consulted at every stage of the matter before the bank was actually established. I was also one of those who made recommendations to the Government for giving facilities for the bank for raising money. I stand by every one of them. I oppose the present motion as much in the interests of the bank itself as in view of the principles, the Government should follow in such matters, and I am constrained to raise my voice of protest in this matter."

"Sir, this bank we all expect is going to be a big institution financing the ryots of this presidency to get out of their debts and will probably be doing work with resources amounting to several crores of rupees. It was with that idea that we wanted the Government to give certain facilities by way of guarantee of interest and also by registering the bank under the Co-operative Societies Act, so that by being registered under the Act, it will be exempted from the Indian Income-tax Act and also get other facilities like exemption from the registration fees and also the stamp fees. But, at the present moment, what is sought to be done is this: the bank is to be made altogether dependent upon the Government; for every small amount of money that is required it has to come up to Government and ask money to be advanced to it, that is, the Government will have to be the banker for this company and they are to give an overdraft to that bank to the extent of a lakh of rupees when we are thinking of the possibilities of this bank dealing in crores very soon. Well, what sort of prestige and name such a bank situated under these circumstances will command in the market, I need not say. It will also be demoralizing for an institution like this, with its possibilities and with a management which ought to undertake very wide financial responsibilities, if it should come up, for such a small amount as this, to the Government and say that the Government should be 'our bankers and should give us an overdraft of a lakh of rupees and should enable us to tide over small difficulties, such as the want of a few thousands now and then.' I think, allowing overdrafts like this is most demoralizing to the bank itself as well as to the Government. I do not think it is a very enviable position to place ourselves in. The Government will naturally be charged hereafter, if anything goes wrong, so that the Government would be responsible for what it has done. What we want is a sort of sturdy independence and we want the Government,

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—

To reduce the token grant of Rs. 100 for loan to the Cental Land Mortgage Bank by
(to point out the need for placing the Primary Land Mortgage Banks on territorial basis and not on communal basis.)

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as representing the people, to give facilities in a recognized manner and not to constitute themselves as regular bankers by advancing money to this bank for its every day requirements at every turn like this.

“Well, Sir, the result of this sort of arrangement will only be that if, for instance, there is to be a deficit in its accounts and if it is not able to pay the staff, it will have to come to Government and ask for a loan and probably the next day, it may ask for the loan being written off. That is not certainly the sort of arrangement that we should contemplate in regard to this bank. Sir, a big bank started like this ought to be in a position to find funds to the tune of a lakh of rupees by other means, for instance, by getting accommodation in the ordinary way like other banks. There are other such banks in this Presidency which are able to get on without Government help, and they are able to get their shares floated. The hon. the Minister was telling us that the share capital of this bank amounts to a lakh of rupees. What is there in the way of its floating shares for another lakh of rupees? For a big bank like this, shares to the value of 2 lakhs is not very much and nobody will say that it is overcapitalized or anything like that. So, Sir, it seems to me that a sort of spoon-feeding is asked for by one side and is sought to be given by the other side. I can only say that is not the sort of way by which an institution like this should be fostered and put on its legs. So, it is with that view that I am opposing this motion. I am opposing this both on a matter of principle that the Government cannot undertake the business of bankers and allow overdrafts to the extent of a lakh of rupees for the purpose and secondly I oppose it in the interests of the bank itself. For, I do not think that it should be made dependent on the Government. It should not give up all its ideas of independence, of its ability to stand on its own legs and should not at every turn ask for the help of Government for small purposes. It is on these two grounds that I oppose the motion.

“I may also say, Sir, that for a committee of management of this bank, of well-known people in the Presidency, it should not be difficult for them to find accommodation to the extent of a lakh of rupees. As I said before, if the worst comes to the worst, they can float shares for an additional lakh of rupees and thus tide over the difficulty. That would not be either against the interests of the bank or of the Government.

“Then, it was stated that the floating of the Government of India loan and other loans have affected the prospects of the bank seriously. In what way, I cannot see. The Imperial Bank is giving on its deposits interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. We, who are working in the co-operative field, give only 5 per cent, but still we are able to command deposits. Now, Sir, this bank is a big provincial co-operative institution and I do not know how they could find any difficulty in getting money to the tune of a lakh of rupees.

2-45 p.m. “This seems to me, Sir, to be a most unacceptable sort of thing. So, Sir, from the point of view of business I do not think they are doing very good business in a matter like this. When they are in need of

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money, they come to Government and so whether they are willing or not they will have to accept every direction of the department expressed and unexpressed with reference to their management if they are to be supplied with funds. I do not think any business institution should put itself in that position. Sir, I have been working in this movement for the last four years and more, and it is a matter of great pain to me to see the direction in which the present proposal leads and therefore I feel that I would not be justified in allowing this motion to be passed without protest.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, I was waiting to know from the hon. Member who preceded me whether he was going to suggest that this advance was not given on proper security, or how it would injuriously affect the work of the co-operative movement. I do not think he said a word regarding the adequacy or otherwise of the security. The theory of spoon-feeding comes rather late in the day. All of us know that the co-operative movement was started with any amount of spoon-feeding. And he would be a bold man who will deny that but for that spoon-feeding the co-operative movement would not be what it is to-day. There is nothing bad with regard to spoon-feeding, so long as it is done wisely and well. So, I say that the Government are right in so far as they agree to advance a certain amount to set the business going. I rather feel that Government have not done sufficiently well in limiting the advance to only one lakh. They should be prepared to give at least two lakhs. I think there is an anomaly in the explanatory note. The Government are guaranteeing the bank 6 per cent interest up to a limit of 50 lakhs of rupees. And what is it that the Government now propose to do? They say, they would advance not more than one lakh for every quarter, and yet Rs. 50 lakhs are expected to be disbursed within a period of five years. In other words five lakhs a quarter are expected to be disbursed. This is bound to have a relation to the advances granted by the Government from time to time. If the advance to the extent of 50 lakhs is limited to one lakh per quarter, the loan disbursed is likely to be about the same and the Government's guarantee of interest up to 50 lakhs at 6 per cent to the bank becomes meaningless. Again, suppose in one quarter you give the bank one lakh and that is not paid, then in the second quarter nothing will be paid to the bank. But suppose the amount you pay the bank is spent and the advance is repaid long before the quarter is over, yet you will not pay them anything until the next quarter comes. So I say that you need not fix any limit to the amount that may be advanced in any quarter. And I also say to the hon. the Minister to raise the one lakh to two lakhs so that business may be done more expeditiously.”

* Mr. S. V. RAMAMURTHI:—“Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member from Coimbatore has told us that he was one of the gentlemen who helped in framing a scheme for the Central Land Mortgage Bank. Actual experience has however shown that the scheme has certain difficulties. One of these relates to the provision of initial capital. The debentures that are taken by the public are not issued until they are based on mortgages. The bank cannot, therefore, issue debentures till it receives

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mortgages from the ryots. The ryots do not mortgage their land until they are paid. So it is necessary to find an amount to advance money to the ryots in order to take mortgages, issue debentures thereon and receive money from the public. There are two ways in which this difficulty is met in other countries. In Denmark and Germany they first take the mortgage bond and the bond is sold in the open market. In other countries, namely, in Norway, Sweden, Belgium and Holland, they first get money either from the State or from the public by the sale of bonds and then give the money to the ryots. We have followed in this instance a mid-way course. In giving help to the bank the Government have followed the recommendations of the Townsend Committee as well as of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In other countries where there are such banks Government helps them. In Denmark the State has given 20 million kronen as guaranteed capital to the Land Mortgage Bank and in Sweden 30 million. In Norway the Land Mortgage Bank has received from the State 27 million kronen as paid-up capital. It is not proposed to advance such large sums here. (A voice: 'Why?') Because it is not necessary here. All that is required here is only just the amount that is necessary to enable the bank to tide over the period from the payment of money to the ryots in return for mortgages until the receipt of money from the public on the issue of debentures. It is true that the bank has asked for five lakhs at a time. But the Registrar has proposed to give only one lakh in the present condition of the market. At the time the bank was started it was expected that the debentures might be issued to the extent of 50 lakhs in five years. The hon. Member from Bellary has, therefore, suggested that one lakh for every quarter is not sufficient. But let me point out to him that conditions have changed since last year. People do not buy debentures to the extent that was expected. (A voice: 'How do you know that?') The banks are the best judge as to whether people are willing to purchase debentures. (A voice: 'Perhaps it is due to the want of confidence on the part of the people in the bank.') No, it is not that. The reason is that the Government of India have borrowed at 6 per cent. The Government of India loan is guaranteed as regards both interest and capital and is a fluid security. As regards the debentures of the Land Mortgage Bank only interest at 6 per cent is guaranteed by Government. Its principal is not guaranteed. They are not now trustee securities although we hope that in a few months with the sanction of the Government of India they will also become fluid securities, and then the debentures will have greater attraction to the investing public. Hence the Government although accepting the need for funds do not consider that at the present time five lakhs each quarter are necessary and therefore have agreed to give only one lakh. But if it is found in actual experience that the amount is not enough, Government will no doubt be willing to consider an enhancement.

"As regards the payment of money only once a quarter, I may mention that the bank does not expect to issue debentures within less than 3 months after it paid the ryots, for it takes some time to go through the formalities like the drawing up of the mortgage deed, the

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issue of debentures and so forth. That is the reason why the President of the bank has asked for an advance each quarter. If it is found actually that the bank can issue its debentures within less than three months, then the Government will no doubt consider the making of due adjustments.

"The hon. Member from Bellary has answered the hon. Member from Coimbatore as to the need for the Government helping the Land Mortgage Bank. I have already referred to some countries where Government have assisted such banks. It is in Holland and Belgium that the Land Mortgage Banks are not assisted by the Government, for their land mortgage activity is of long standing. In this country as in others co-operative activity is semi-philanthropic. Men who will give their time and ability at market rates go to joint-stock banks. It is men who wish to help others who come forward to help co-operative banks. Government in co-operation with such men should render all help that is necessary to such banks."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, standing on this side of the House I am sorry I have to oppose this motion. Considered either on its merits or on principle I am afraid the hon. Member is not justified in moving this motion to advance a lakh of rupees to the Land Mortgage Bank. I am not at all for converting Government into a banking concern. It is only this morning His Excellency the Governor told us that the loans to be advanced to local bodies have to be cut out very much on account of the reduction in the amount of loan which will be advanced to this Government by the Government of India. Under the circumstances I do not think Government should now take another line of advancing loans.

"If the people are unwilling to offer money to the Land Mortgage Bank, there must be something more than the present market conditions. I do not know, Sir, if the bank has advertised sufficiently in the dailies of this Presidency in regard to the raising of these debentures. If only they had done so, I am sure they would have got subscribers in overwhelming numbers. Some of the local bodies are now investing their surplus funds at 4 per cent and 3½ per cent in the Imperial Bank. Six per cent is quite a good rate of interest and I am sure if only they had addressed some of the local bodies they could have got not one lakh but even ten lakhs at 6 per cent. For these reasons, I oppose this motion."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should think the House is obliged to Mr. Ramamurti for the very lucid statement he made on behalf of the Government in support of this motion. But the information he has given us convinces us of the sanity of the opposition led by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar. That is because we do not see in all that lucid statement made by Mr. Ramamurti any indication of the bank having seriously taken steps to float debentures and failed. It is no doubt true in one sense

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that people are naturally more inclined to invest their money in Government securities than in Land Mortgage Banks and their debentures. But at the same time Mr. Ramamurti cannot forget the state of finances in this country, namely, that there is more unlendable money to-day than there was at any time before. People are not trusting several hitherto reputed institutions. There is not much trade to finance. Therefore they are anxious to be assured of some place where they could deposit their money and feel quite safe over it. Certainly Land Mortgage Banks with the guarantee of interest from the Local Government should be in a very strong position to instil confidence in the investing public and others. One unfortunate thing is that the bank directors are somewhat too indifferent. They think that they have a milch cow in the Government and that whenever there is need they could tap it to the full. And the Government in a spirit of philanthropy in support of the co-operative movement think that they would be doing a great service to the country by at least listening to the voice of these bank managers and going to their support in dribblets. I can understand the Government anxious to support a motion like this and Government going the whole hog and saying to these banks, 'Look here, we are with you; we shall give you all you want'. But that is not the state of affairs here. They say, 'If you want five lakhs, we shall give you one lakh; if you want one lakh, we shall give you Rs. 25,000'. When this one lakh is invested on certain lands and that becomes unpayable, then the whole business of the bank would come to a standstill. That will be an additional reason why the public might feel shy about the land mortgage banks, that is, to invest money in any debentures that may be started by the bank. Let us see if the bank's venture of launching debentures succeeds. If it is not a complete success, then let the Government buy these debentures as any other investor does and thus aid the co-operative movement by making the world have confidence in these debentures."

* Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, before the motion is put to the House, I should like to answer the hon. Member for Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, who said that the directors had not taken steps to enlist subscribers to the debentures floated by the Land Mortgage Bank. I am one of those connected with the formation of the Land Mortgage Bank and I was a director for some time; I know the difficulties and handicaps experienced by the bank in enlisting subscribers to the debentures. I was on the board when it decided to issue debentures. The response was indeed very poor, and the reason is quite obvious. That reason is that the debentures do not carry with them Government guarantee. Unless Government guarantee is there, I do not think people will be induced to divert their funds towards these debentures. At the request of the Chairman of the bank I approached a number of insurance companies and some Indian banks. The first question put to me was whether the debentures carried with them Government guarantee, both as regards the amount of debenture and

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interest thereon. I told them that they did not carry with them Government guarantee even for interest. In such circumstances they would not even look at the proposal. I hope the bank would be able to attract investors when Government guarantee is given. But for the present it has to carry on its work and money is required for it. I agree with the hon. Member for Bellary in thinking that not one but two lakhs should be given to this bank as a loan as suggested by the hon. the Minister for Public Works."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I have also to oppose this motion, because I believe from my experience of the District Board of Bellary for several years that investors will come forward if the place of investment is strong. I have been trying for several years to find the places where district board funds could be invested at a higher rate of interest and, as a matter of fact, we have not been able to find proper sources. We have been able to invest the funds in sources which are liable to be objected to. So far as this Land Mortgage Bank and its debentures are concerned, we had absolutely no idea at all, and we do not know to whom they sent notices, how they canvassed, where and when they advertised, etc. As has been already pointed out, I think the spoon-feeding should be stopped as speedily as possible. For these reasons, I oppose this motion."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, as one connected with the co-operative movement, I know that, however energetic the directors of the society may be, it is impossible at the present day to attract investors by issuing debentures. From my experience of such matters in our district, I may say that it took two full years to attract persons to invest in co-operative societies. They have not realized the significance of this movement and the help rendered by the Government in this direction. I quite agree with Mr. Ramamurti when he said that people have not yet realized the advantage of this movement. They are not coming forward, because they have not realized the importance of these institutions. I therefore strongly suggest that the Government must come to our rescue at this time and that this House should sanction this loan."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member from Coimbatore, Mr. Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar, suggested that the Government should not be a bank, as far as the Central Land Mortgage Bank is concerned. As a matter of fact, the Government is only giving a lending hand, but they are not going to give this help permanently."

"The second remark made against the bank is that they have not advertised sufficiently. I am afraid there is a misconception about it. As a matter of fact, the Central Land Mortgage Bank did advertise a good deal, but for the reason that the Government of India and other Governments have come out with their loan schemes and have offered better security not only as regards interest but also as regards capital, the bank's debentures have not been welcomed by the public for the

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time being. As has been pointed out by some of the speakers, the work being done by the department is not understood well by the public. It will take some time for it to be appreciated. In the meantime, instead of refusing any help and closing down the bank, the Government just proposes to help the bank for the time being as a temporary measure. In dealing with the bank, the various suggestions and remarks made by hon. Members will be taken into consideration. With these words, I hope the House will accept the motion."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move for a token grant—

'for a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXVII—Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—Reserved.'

"Sir, the reasons for this demand have been explained in the memorandum distributed to hon. Members. There are a number of suits filed against the Hindu Religious Endowments Board by the archakas, in which they claim that the lands which really belong to the temples and the deities are theirs. They have questioned the schemes settled by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and there are as many as 246 suits now pending in the districts of Guntur, Kistna, West and East Godavari and Vizagapatam. All these cases are now pending for a long time and a large amount of money is required for the purpose of defending these suits. I may state, Sir, that in one suit for applying for various copies of the sanads, deeds, etc., they have had to spend two thousand rupees. And in a number of suits pending, a large number of copies has to be applied for and a large amount of money has to be spent. Further, a number of witnesses have to be examined on commission. I understand that in one case about a hundred witnesses were examined on the plaintiff's side, and the Board has now to lead its evidence. For all these purposes, large expenditure of money is necessary, and the Board requested the Government to give a loan of Rs. 50,000 to meet it. I may state that so far as the finances of the Board are concerned, it is under a severe handicap. In the first instance, the provisions of the Act, as it now stands, do not give the Board the power to recover the contributions due to it quickly and speedily. It has to go like any ordinary suitor with an application before the Court, and it is not able to collect them, even after such applications.

"Secondly, in these various suits and applications and contests, it is not possible to enforce collections as speedily and quickly as possible. I may only state this that from the report of the Religious Endowments Board and the figures therein we find that the collections were much more satisfactory in 1928-29 than in the previous year. They collected about Rs. 1,99,000 or so, and they spent Rs. 1,90,000 of which about Rs. 22,000 represent the law charges they had incurred. They had also borrowed Rs. 24,000 last year and have repaid it. In these circumstances,

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their application is being considered with a view to enable them to go through these suits and to finance them. I am therefore moving for a demand of Rs. 100 to obtain the consent of the House to provide the funds required by the Religious Endowments Board."

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN seconded the motion.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment* of Mr. Shetty deals with the whole policy of the Government in its relation to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. So it is inadmissible. The main question is now before the House."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, if the House votes for this token demand, the Government propose to give a loan of Rs. 50,000 to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for defending suits that have been filed against it. I wish to know why the Government propose to give this money as a loan when they know that the Board is not in a position to repay the loans advanced to it. The loans granted to the Board between the years 1925 and 1927 amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs and odd are still due from the Board. The Board has made a request to the Government to write off this amount, and this request is said to be still pending with the Government. In the explanatory note it is admitted that the finances of the Board are still in a precarious condition owing to the non-effectiveness of the present powers of the Board with regard to the collection of its dues. And further it says that the question whether provision could be made for their collection as arrears of land revenue is separately under consideration. I believe, Sir, this matter has been under consideration for a very long time. I wish to know what decision the Government have come to in this matter.

"It has often been urged that the Board should be provincialized and the expenditure of the Board should be met from provincial funds. The advantage of provincializing the Board has been pointed out again and again in the report of the Religious Endowments Board. The Board has no adequate staff either at its central office or in the mufassal to do the legitimate work of the Board and much of the time of the staff is taken in collecting the contributions which are in arrears. The Board is not in a position to do any auditing in the case of temples and maths except in special cases where there has been gross mismanagement or misapplication of trust funds. The temple committees are also being hampered in their work on account of insufficient funds at their disposal. Several of them have not been able to repay the loans taken from the Endowments Board. They have no staff to exercise supervision over the management of temples under their control and they are not in a position

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* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—

XXXVII. To reduce the token demand of Rs. 100 for loans and advances by the Provincial Government—Reserved—by 10

(To discuss the policy of Government in relation to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.)

Rs.

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to bear the auditing charges of these temples. What they at present do is to run an office and appoint trustees and nothing more.

“The legitimate work of the Board, I think, should be to regularize and improve the administration of temples and maths under their control. For this purpose proper supervision and auditing are quite necessary. Sir, the Endowments Act has been hailed as one of the most beneficent pieces of legislation. The late Raja of Panagal and his party claim credit for placing this Act on the Statute Book and justly too. It is a great pity that the laudable intentions of this Act have not been carried out in any large measure owing to financial difficulties. I hope, Sir, that the present Chief Minister who was one of the most trusted lieutenants of the late Raja will see that the Board is put in a position to carry out the purposes for which this Act was intended by getting for it the necessary financial aid from provincial funds or at least by enabling it to collect its dues like arrears of land revenue.”

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“Sir, it appears to me that merely because the Endowments Board has not been able to pay it is no excuse why the hon. Minister should not try to meet the situation. The whole trouble arises merely because some of the ancient *archakas* are in possession of these lands and they are not giving them up. That means to say that they consider them as their private lands and they can deal with them as they liked. That is a position which certainly ought not to be allowed if the Endowments Board is to have any lease of life. The object of the Board is to checkmate the idea that the properties attached to these institutions are the private properties of the *archakas* and to see that the proceeds go to the benefit of the temple. It is therefore absolutely necessary that a high tone of morality should be kept up and these institutions must be made once more living entities. It is for that purpose and not for any other that I second this motion. It is not clear why the Government are not anxious to support and help the Board with the records at their disposal. I find that people are going about to gather information. I know people have been deputed to gather information. They come and request the people in the district to give information. Why, I ask, should the Collectors not place at their disposal the records and grants that are in their custody? There is no use of merely allocating this grant unless the Chief Minister is able to induce the other Members of the Cabinet to give instructions to the Collectors and other responsible officers of the district to co-operate with the Religious Endowments Board and help them with records and evidence. There is no use of merely giving a grant for the purpose which will be merely frittered away and it will not be possible to collect concentrated evidence on this point. For instance, the Inam Deputy Collector's enquiry, inam grants and a number of other documents in the Collector's office ought to be placed at the disposal of the Board without the Government or the Collector charging for it—at least access should be given. Without that sort of co-operation there is no good in the Endowments Board trying to fight out the issues as the funds may be frittered away in any way. Therefore

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I would request the Minister in charge of the endowments to induce the Reserved Half to issue instructions to the subordinate staff, especially the Collectors, to give all the necessary aid that lies in their power for the purpose of enabling them to have the ancient documents which will show conclusively the nature of the grants made. The difficulty in respect of cases, I know personally, is in proving the nature of the original grants. Therefore, the inam records will give the necessary help and, if the Government were to take a sympathetic attitude by making such documents available, much of the money that is utilized for the purpose can be utilized for better purposes. We want a drastic change which will make the Board a real and living force. I will ask the Minister to infuse his life force and to see that the Board is made a living entity by inducing the Reserved Half to help the Board in all possible ways. Are not Christian institutions treated with tender mercies? Have not Hindus who contribute the majority a right to demand that their religious life should be based on a sound and virile basis? It is only this groping feeling that expresses itself through the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. I hope the Minister will give proper expression to that feeling in the length and breadth of the land in order to make the Board a real living factor and not a mere formality that it at present is.”

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“In supporting this motion I wish to say a few words. I understand that there are two hundred suits which have to be defended by the Board. It seems that the issues involved in most of them are more or less common. If one succeeds, all will succeed. If one fails, others will fail. So I cannot understand why such a huge sum as fifty thousand rupees is essential. As the suits are more or less of the same type, one could be tried as a test suit. If this is done, there may not be the necessity for sanctioning the whole amount. I would therefore suggest to pay this amount in instalments. If this suggestion is accepted, much of the amount could be saved. Another thing that I wish to say is that if the Commissioners of the Board, instead of spending their time here and elsewhere, make it a point to visit all these places where suits are pending, it is quite possible they may be able to bring about a settlement. In such a case much of this expenditure would be unnecessary.”

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, before the House makes up its mind one way or the other in respect of this motion, I think it is desirable that the present Minister takes opportunity to say something about the general policy with reference to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act and its amendment which has been long talked of but in respect of which nothing has so far been substantially done. Soon after the previous Council was elected, as early as about January 1927, attention was prominently drawn to the urgent necessity the public felt to amend the Religious Endowments Act and get rid of defects and flaws that had been discovered with reference to it. A comprehensive question was then put by me and the then Minister, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, at the time in charge of the portfolio gave an equally comprehensive answer. I refer to question 97 (a) put

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on 27th January 1927 on the floor of the House and perhaps it is enough for my purpose now if I omit the question and draw the attention of the House only to the answer. The answer was 'The Government are aware that there is, in certain quarters, a feeling of dissatisfaction with some of the provisions of the New Hindu Religious Endowments Act. Various aspects of the problem connected with the administration of religious endowments have been emphasized during the many debates that have taken place on the floor of this House and elsewhere and many objections to the present Act have also been put forward which will all be carefully considered. Some of them relate to the jurisdiction of the court under this Act. . . .'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will please remember that the motion before the House is that a loan be granted to the Religious Endowments Board."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"It is with reference to that motion that I am addressing this House. I think the matter that I was referring to had a direct bearing upon the merits of the motion and I was not so far away from it that my attention had to be called to it. I see that the demand is now made for a loan of as much as fifty thousand for one particular necessity that has arisen amongst various other necessities which the Religious Endowments Board has brought up. The question is whether this House should give its approval to a policy which this motion if allowed would involve, namely, the policy of spending on this Board and supporting it in all its operations. One of the great points that was attempted to be made at the time of the enactment of the Act was that litigation in courts with reference to Hindu religious endowments was not getting as quickly decided as it required to be and that litigation had also to be curtailed in volume. It was thought at that time that as a result of the enactment the volume of litigation would be reduced. The result, however, which is now placed before the House shows that the anticipation is far from being fulfilled. We are face to face now with the Hindu Religious Endowments Board itself figuring as an important litigant in numerous litigations pending before the courts of this province and for supplying the sinews for the defence and prosecution of one class of suits alone we are asked to grant as much as fifty thousand rupees.

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"Therefore, it is important, before this House is enabled to vote one way or the other on this motion, that attention is called to the desirability or otherwise of at all continuing the present state of affairs, or at any rate between those on the Treasury Bench who are responsible for this portfolio and those on this side there must be an understanding reached as to how things are to be shaped either by way of amendment of the Act itself or by way of mending or ending this Religious Endowments Board, that huge litigant before the courts of the country. With this explanation, perhaps, the President will permit me to continue what I was reading from. It was then said:

'Some of them relate to the jurisdiction of courts under the Act with special reference to schemes of management, others to the limits of the doctrine of cypres and the range and extent of the possibility of the diversion of the funds of the endowments; others are concerned with the necessity for and the functions assignable to the Board of Control.'

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"There was a huge cleavage of opinion in the country, after the passing of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, as to how far it was wise at all to deprive the courts of the jurisdiction that they had for long exercised in respect of the administration of Hindu religious endowments and to vest that jurisdiction by way of transfer to this new body set up under this Act. It was not in the original Bill—at the time when the Bill was in the Select Committee stage this idea of a Board came up, and that idea was given effect to at the final consideration of the Bill. This Board has been functioning in such a manner that even as early as 1928 grave doubts arose as to the wisdom of setting up a Board in substitution for the courts of the country which had been exercising their functions in matters that came before them undoubtedly very much more satisfactorily than the Board has since been known to exercise its functions after the transfer of these functions to it. Therefore, we have now to see whether this House will not get some definite and considered statement from the Minister in charge as to how long this Board is going to be this borrower and how long the Board is going to be permitted to be a litigant before the courts, before we can accord sanction to the principle of standing by this Board and helping it with loans.

"My point is that the main expectation that was entertained that litigation would be on the decrease under the Act has not at all come right, and we have seriously been disappointed. Litigation with reference to Hindu religious endowments is very much on the increase, and the Board is the largest litigant. After all, even in respect of jurisdiction that has been conferred upon the Board according to the provisions of the Act, the Board is not able finally to do certain acts which it is permitted to do. Take, for instance, the well-known instance of the settlement of schemes. The Board is given the jurisdiction which the courts had before of settling schemes of administration and management for the various institutions. It has of late drafted and settled many a scheme. But according to the Act, the Board is not the final arbiter in these matters, because when the worshipping public is dissatisfied with the provisions of a scheme settled by the Board, the Board is no more than a party to a litigation which it is open to the dissatisfied worshipping public to start in a civil court, and in that litigation the scheme will be finally settled according as the view of the plaintiffs who have called in question the Board's scheme prevails or the view of the Board prevails. What I say is that this Board has been in other respects also functioning in such a manner as seriously to merit public disapproval. The main thing that it has been concerning itself with is the appointment of members of local committees and the increasing of the strength of those committees, with one palpable result which it would require enormous courage on the part of the Minister in charge to deny, namely, that the spirit of faction which before was not at all so much in evidence has come very largely in the forefront now in all the localities; so much so that the religious endowments and temples which at least were free from the spirit of faction are now subject to the full play of opposing factions in almost

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every locality. Besides, in the justice administered by the Religious Endowments Commissioners, there is not a hundredth part of the confidence that was usually felt by the public when the cases were before dealt with by the courts of the country. It is naturally so because whereas the judges of the established courts sit in open court and do not make any kind of difference between religious endowments cases and other cases that come before them, so far as these Commissioners are concerned, these are judges who more or less sit behind the purdah and act upon material which is very far removed in quality from the evidence which alone is allowed to reach the judges in cases coming before the courts. After that answer which I quoted was made in January 1927, a Religious Endowments Advisory Board was constituted of which I happened to be a member, and in July or August 1927 there was a meeting of that Advisory Board when we had the great advantage of the advice and opinion which the late Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar who was the President of the Board was able to give, when questions were put to him. The business of that meeting was to find out in what respects the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was deficient and how improvements could be effected by suitable amendments. One important question which came up was this question which is referred to in the answer that I just now read, of the very necessity for the Religious Endowments Board as a substitute for the courts of the country. I put a question to him at that sitting with a view to finding out from him what was the nature in general or in the main of the functions discharged by the Religious Endowments Commissioners. He said without any hesitation that undoubtedly in his experience he found that the work of the Commissioners was at least as to five-sixth of it, if not more, judicial and only one-sixth part or less was administrative. I then asked, 'If then it is all judicial work, do you, Sir, with your judicial experience really prefer this purdah system of administration of justice by these itinerant Commissioners to the justice which we have had in our courts of law which are still open for these matters', he at once rushed without hesitation to make the answer, 'I would certainly transfer all these powers to sub-judges who belong to the regular judicial cadre.' I thought that that question and that answer were going to be worked in some way into the amendments which were then deemed to be very soon in prospect. Well, I know that some amendments were drafted. Probably Sir Sadasiva Ayyar gave the weight of his approval to a draft Bill which was then being brought into existence by the Government. I do not make that as a ground of complaint against the present Ministry as they have not yet had time to take it up. But the thing I am particular about is, seeing that it is very doubtful under all the circumstances, whether it will at all be wise on the part of this House to continue this institution of Religious Endowments Commissioners as a judicial body, and whether it would not altogether be the better course to transfer all the judicial jurisdiction of the Board back to the courts and to safeguard the other idea, namely, a quick despatch of the judicial work relating to these temples by constituting some of the sub-judges forming part of the regular judicial cadre as sub-judges

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attend particularly to the religious endowments cases that come up from various areas before them. I say that before this House is committed to any line of policy it will only be proper for the Minister in charge of the portfolio to make a comprehensive statement as to when he intends to take up this question of the amendment of the Religious Endowments Act, whether he has already had the advantage of going into the file and satisfied himself as to how far the Bill already before the Government satisfies him and how far it would require further amendment so as to suit his particular view. In all these respects, I would insist upon some comprehensive statement, before the House commits itself to a policy of the continuation of the Board and of supporting this Board in all its operations with reference to the religious endowments. Perhaps if the Government does not find any objection to the course, it would be desirable to straightaway or as early as possible constitute a committee consisting of members from all sides interested in the Hindu religious endowments to take up this question of amendments of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, particularly the question of continuing the Board as a judicial authority or of transferring the judicial powers of the Board to courts."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! இந்து மத தரும பரிபாலன போர்டு கமிஷனர்கள் சில தேவஸ்தான கிருவாகஸ்தர்கள் தொடுத்திருக்கும் கேஸ்களை நடத்துவதற்கு ரூ. 50,000 ம் கடன் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1925—1927 மார்ச்சு வரை அரசாங்கத்தாரிடம் நடனாக ரூ. 3,02,500 வாங்கியுள்ளார்கள். 1928—1929 வரை ரூ. 24,000 அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு போர்டார் திருப்பியுள்ளார்கள். முக்கியமாக போர்டும் ஜில்லா தேவஸ்தானக் கமிட்டிகளும் சரியானபடி வேலைசெய்யவில்லை யென்றே சொல்லுவேன். சரியானபடி வேலை செய்திருந்தால் முன் சொல்லிய கடன் முழுமையும் தீர்ந்து கையிருப்பும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். உதாரணமாக யானும் தென்காடு ஜில்லா தேவஸ்தானக் கமிட்டியில் ஒரு அங்கத்தினனாகக் கருணை நிறைந்த அரசாங்கத்தாரால் கியமனஞ் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளேன். எனது கியமனம் வெளியானபிறகு எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் சரியானபடி ஒரு மீட்டிங்குகூட நடைபெறவில்லை. எனக்குத் தெரிந்தவரையில் வருஷத்திற்கு நாலாயிரம், ஐயாயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம் வரை வருமானம் வரக்கூடிய கோயில்களை இன்னும் தேவஸ்தானக் கமிட்டியார் கண்டுபிடியாமல் கவலையின்றியவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். தேவாலயங்களுக்கு வரும் பத்தர்களின் பணங்கள் அனுவசியமாகவும் மிகவும் இழிவான வழியிலேயும் தருமகர்த்தாக்கள் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள் அல்லது சாப்பிட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழித்துத் தற்போது போர்டார்மீது கோயிலதிகாரிகள் கேஸ் தொடுத்துள்ளார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்தால் கோயில் பணம் அனுவசியமாகச் செலவழித்தற்கு அதுவே போதுமான திருட்டாந்தமாகும். ஜில்லாக் கமிட்டிகள் சரியான முறையில் வேலை செய்யும்படி போர்டார் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தற்போது வரும்படி இல்லாமலிருக்கும் போர்டானது சிலரது உத்தியோகத்திற்கு இடமாயிருக்கிறதேயொழிய சரியானபடி வேலை செய்யவில்லை. சரியாக வேலை செய்யும்படி கனம் முதன் மந்திரியவர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தார் கொடுக்கும் பணமும்,

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [18th November 1930]

கோயிலுக்கு வரும் வருமானமும் இந்து மதத்தை மேற்கொண்ட இத்
துக்கனால் வரும் வருமானமாகும். ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள தேவஸ்தானக்
கமிட்டிகளில் எல்லா இத்துக்களையும் நியமிப்பதோடு ஆதிதிராவிட இத்
துக்களையும் நியமிப்பதோடு செய்யவேண்டும். முன்னிருந்த முதன் மந்திரி
கனம் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன்வர்கள் மிகவும் தைரியமாக இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்
களில் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை நியமிப்பதோடு ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை நியமிப்பதோடு
என்ற முதன் மந்திரியவர்கள் தைரியமாக ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை நியமிப்பதோடு
செய்யவேண்டும். போர்டு கிராமமாக நடைபெறப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள
வேண்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் A. B. செட்டியவர்கள் சொல்லியதைப்
போல் போர்டையும் கமிட்டியையும் அரசாங்கத்தாரோ எடுத்துக்கொள்
வது நல்லது. ஒவ்வொரு கோவில்களிலும் விழாக்காலங்களில் ஒரு சிப்
பத்தியை வைத்து பார்த்தால் கோயிலுக்கு நல்ல வருமானம் வருவதோடு
தற்போது நடைபெறும் இழிவுகளும் நீங்கிப் புனித மேற்படும். அவ்வாறு
பார்த்துக்கொள்ளாதவரையில் இந்த ஐம்பதிலுமும் கொடுக்கக்கூடா
தென மறுக்கிறேன்.”

* Mr. T. NARASA REDDI:—“Sir, the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was enacted with the best of intentions to bring into order some of the temples and maths. Before this Act came into force, almost all the temples and maths were mismanaged and the funds thereof utilized for purposes not intended by the donors. To avoid such things with the best of intentions the late Raja Sahib of Panagal brought this Act into existence. Now, Sir, when people found that the temples which they were managing would come under the provisions of this Act, they advised the donors and other charitable people to alienate the property of the temples and maths in favour of third persons and also gained thereby and by this means many of these institutions were kept out of the jurisdiction of the Act. Sir, to fight the evasions of the law a number of suits had to be filed in the courts and a number of suits had to be defended. For all this money is necessary. Sir, many of the temple boards are without funds as the institutions which ought to contribute a certain percentage of their income according to the Act are evading the payment. For the purpose of bringing them in the right direction this sum of Rs. 50,000 is necessary. I find that some hon. Members are of opinion that the Act itself should be amended in so many directions. I have no doubt that when that question comes up we will consider it. With these words, I support the motion for making this grant to the Government to enable the Board to defend suits to bring the temples and maths into better management.”

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—“Mr. President, Sir, whether it is perfect or imperfect, the Act has given rise to so much litigation. Considering the history of this legislation I do not wonder that there has been so much of litigation. For the last more than half a century these religious institutions have been left in the hands of private persons and hence gross abuse and corruption have crept in in their administration. Formerly, under the Civil Procedure Code, a provision existed to bring to book trustees or managers of the various religious institutions who mismanaged or grossly abused their trusts. But few people

[18th November 1930] [Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo]

took advantage of those provisions, because of the expenses to be incurred by private individuals, the trustees and temple servants considered themselves owners. Now, according to this Act, the Board of Hindu Religious Endowments has power to establish the right of the deities against their servants or former trustees. From this hon. Members can imagine the difficult nature of the work that lies before the Board. It is their duty to stop the corruption and abuse in these religious institutions which have gathered around them all these years. Therefore it is no wonder that there has been so much litigation. We all know that people would not give up the rights which they consider to be theirs. Seeing that there is mismanagement in these institutions it is but right that litigation should be there. One hon. Member said that if one suit is decided, as the suits are all similar, all the others can be similarly decided. Well, that will hold good only if in the others also the parties are the same; if the parties are different though the nature of the question at issue is the same, a decision in one case will not be binding on the other cases. That is an elementary principle of law. Therefore the decision in one case would not hold good in the other suits. So my submission is that though the Act, which is the first of its kind, is not perfect, so far as the present question, viz., whether any property is the property of a temple or a math or of private owners, is concerned, it is a thing which has got to be decided upon by a court of law. Only when this question is decided the applicability of the Act can be considered. For this reason, I think, the Board is right in defending or instituting suits.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Sir, I must thank the hon. Members of the House who by their helpful suggestions have indicated the lines on which they would like the Act to be amended. So far as the main question is concerned, as the hon. Member from South Kanara pointed out, there is no doubt that this grant is proposed with the knowledge that in regard to the previous loans granted it has not been possible to recover. Sir, the Board has not had a peaceful career. For some time past there have been all sorts of difficulties thrown in its way. At first a number of people contended that the Act was *ultra vires*. They questioned the legality of the Act itself. Then there was the obstructive tactics adopted by a number of temples and in spite of it all within the last five years there has been a change and a change for the good both in the attitude of the public towards the Board and also in the attitude of the temples. In this connexion I will read one sentence from the latest review of the administration of the Board by the Government. ‘Distrust and obstruction is gradually being replaced by steady support and co-operation of which there has been ample evidence during the year under review. Neither is there any fresh suit filed questioning the validity of the Act in the High Court during this period. Collection is also satisfactory.’ So that we can now state as regards the working of the Act that there is a fair prospect before the Board in future years. So far as the present advance is concerned, it is required merely as a

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [18th November 1930]

loan for the purpose of defending a number of suits, and, as I stated already, the loan of Rs. 24,000 taken in 1928-29 was actually repaid from collections made. It is expected, Sir, that the Board, with better facilities for collection and with its growing popularity, would be in a position to repay the loan which it is now taking.

"The hon. Member from Coimbatore suggested that such a large sum as Rs. 50,000 may not be necessary. He stated that he would have no objection if the whole of the amount is advanced in instalments as and when funds are necessary. I may state for his information as also for the information of the House that the first instalment of Rs. 10,000 only will now be paid and that the Board will apply for fresh instalments as and when necessary.

"So far as the other question as to whether the suits could not be facilitated by clubbing them together and getting a decision in one or two suits, I am to inform the House that the Board has already moved in that direction and that the High Court has agreed to all these suits being transferred to the District Judge, Guntur, so that these may be tried together. I hope that it is a move in the right direction and would satisfy hon. Members.

"The hon. Member from Madras has made a scathing criticism on the Bill itself. I know he is one of those who did not approve of the Bill in its first stage itself and therefore I am not surprised to find that he still retains that mentality though he is willing to come forward with suggestions to amend the Act. He stated that the late Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar as President of the Board recommended certain changes in the Act. He was a member of the Religious Endowments Advisory Committee. I was also a member of that committee and I can assure him, Sir, that so far as the amendment of the Act is concerned, it will receive the earliest attention of the Government to see in what manner it can be amended so as to place the Board on a satisfactory footing not merely with regard to its activities, but also on the financial side thereof.

"The hon. Member from South Kanara suggested the idea of the provincialization of the Board. There was also a suggestion for facilitating the recovery of the contributions by applying the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act by treating these arrears as if they were arrears of land revenue. These questions have been engaging the attention of the Government and will be taken up for decision as early as possible. In these circumstances, Sir, I think that while I feel thankful to these members who have been helpful with their suggestions, there has not been anything like a real objection to the grant proposed to be made. With the statement that I made that the amount would be paid by instalments and that it is hoped that the amount would be repaid as was done on the last occasion, I trust that the House would see its way to sanction the grant."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

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XVII.—RESOLUTION ABOUT THE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the following resolution standing in my name:—

'That this Council recommends to Government that interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum may be guaranteed from Provincial revenues on debentures to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs to be issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the first five years until they are paid off or redeemed by the bank.'

"This resolution is an amendment to the one moved in October 1929 by the hon. Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar and adopted by this honourable House. The motion that was then approved by the House ran thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum may be guaranteed out of Provincial revenues for a period of 25 years on debentures to the extent of 50 lakhs to be issued by the proposed Central Land Mortgage Bank in the first five years.'

"In this resolution it was proposed to guarantee interest only for a period of 25 years; but in the present motion which I have moved it is proposed that the interest should be guaranteed to the extent that the debentures can either be redeemed or paid in full.

"Mr. President, the President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank in March 1930 represented that the working of the bank will depend to a great extent on its ability to float debentures and that it would be a great advantage if a trust fund could be started to be invested in the debentures of the bank. It was stated that the debentures were very safe securities for the following reasons:—

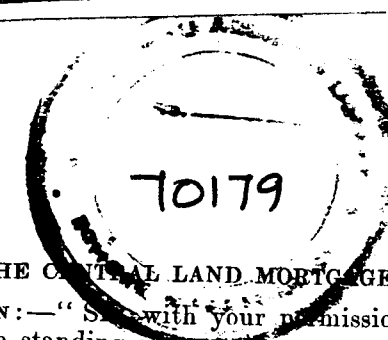
Firstly, they were backed by the first mortgage of immovable property;

secondly, there was trustee for safeguarding the interest of debenture-holders; and

thirdly, the interest was guaranteed by the Government.

It was also mentioned that the intending investors asked whether the Imperial Bank could lend money on the security of debentures and that unless they were declared trustee securities the bank would not lend money on the debentures. It is also of importance that every effort should be made to attract to the bank large funds at the disposal of the Insurance companies and this will only be achieved if the debentures are recognized as trustee securities.

"The Madras Committee on Co-operation also recommended that debentures of the bank should be made trustee investments as in Bombay and the Royal Commission on Agriculture were also in favour of this proposal. The High Court was therefore addressed to frame rules to include debentures in the list of authorized securities, but they



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were not inclined to do so, but suggested that it would be more appropriate if an Act were passed by the Legislature authorizing such investments by suitably amending section 20 of the Trust Act. The Government of India were addressed by the local Government for this purpose and they said that the condition precedent for making debentures as trustee securities was that the interest on the debentures should be guaranteed until the capital was paid off or redeemed. Agreeably to their wishes, the Government propose to guarantee interest until they are paid off or redeemed by the bank. I therefore commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

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

* Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"The Central Land Mortgage Bank was started to finance the primary land mortgage banks throughout the Presidency. The primary land mortgage banks have found it difficult to attract capital from local areas. The Central Land Mortgage Bank can do its work efficiently only if it has sufficient funds. Up to now the bank has not been able to get subscribers for its debentures because the interest on these debentures is not guaranteed by the Government. The Government of India have not declared these debentures as trustee securities. It is only right that the local Government should come forward to give the guarantee asked for. It would have been much better if the hon. the Minister had brought forward a proposal to guarantee the principal and interest of these debentures. But the hon. the Minister fearing that Government may not undertake such a guarantee, has brought forward this modest proposal. As the present money market conditions stand, investors will not be tempted to invest their moneys in debentures which are not guaranteed when they can find better investments. These debentures will not become negotiable, even if this resolution is passed inasmuch as the amount of debenturing is not guaranteed. It would go some way to attract subscribers if the interest at least is guaranteed. Even then these debentures may not attract bankers because they may like their money to be kept in a fluid form, but they may attract some investors who would like to have at least 6 per cent interest guaranteed. The Central Land Mortgage Bank is the heart of the co-operative movement and by helping such a bank by guaranteeing interest on its debentures, we will help the primary banks throughout the Presidency to carry on their work efficiently. I think the proposal is modest and is in the right direction and I trust it will commend itself to the hon. Members of this House."

The resolution was put and carried.

XVIII.—A BILL FOR THE CONTROL OF TRAFFIC IN GOVERNMENT ROADS.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I beg to introduce a Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1930) for the control

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th November 1930, as Bill No. 11 of 1930.

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of traffic in Government roads and move that the Bill be taken into consideration. The object of the Bill is as follows:—

'The Tellicherry-Coorg road is maintained by the Public Works Department and the Calicut-Mysore road has been excluded from the operation of the Madras Local Boards Act and consequently the traffic by-laws of the Malabar District Board which were approved in G.O. No. 4756, L. & M., dated 1st December 1928, did not apply to these roads.'

"The Bill is intended to confer the same powers of control over traffic on such roads as the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Act confer. With these few words I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

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

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The Bill as it stands contains only four sections. When they are brought into effect, I am afraid that some of the provisions contained in this Bill will come into conflict with the existing provisions of the Local Boards Act. For this reason I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

1. The hon. the Minister for Public Works.
2. The hon. the Minister for Local Self Government.
3. The hon. the Advocate-General.
4. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
5. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
6. „ F. E. James.
7. „ M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
8. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
9. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju.
10. Mr. Daniel Thomas.
11. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
12. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
13. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapaty Mudaliyar.
14. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON seconded the motion.

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I have no objection in accepting the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee composed as above.

XIX.—A BILL TO AMEND CERTAIN ENACTMENTS RELATING TO THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I beg to introduce a Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Andhra University (Bill No. 12 of 1930) which have been set out in the schedule and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th November 1930 as Bill No. 12 of 1930.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I now put clauses 1 and 2 to the House."

Clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill were put and carried and were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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

The preamble was put and carried and was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

4-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I now put the schedule to the vote of the house."

The motion was carried and the schedule was allowed to form part of the Bill.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I now move that the Bill be passed into law. The amendments proposed are of a very formal character and no amendment to the provisions of the Bill has been moved in the Council. I therefore move that the Bill be passed into law."

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

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

XX.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS
ACT, 1873 (BILL No. 9 OF 1930).

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, I introduce the Bill* further to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873."

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

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. The object of the Bill is to enable the Government, when necessary, to appoint additional District Judges to District Courts on the recommendation of and with the consent of the High Court. The existing state of affairs is this. When there are heavy arrears in any District Court, under the provisions of the Madras Civil Courts Act the Government have the power of establishing additional District Courts. That means that all the paraphernalia necessary for a District Court, such as the appointment of a Sarishtadar, of the necessary clerks and of the process-serving establishment, would have to be provided for. This is a cumbersome process and it is also a costly process. Under a particular provision in the Criminal Procedure Code, when there are heavy criminal cases, criminal appeals or original sessions cases, in any Sessions Court, the

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Government have the power of appointing an additional Sessions Judge to that court. It is not necessary that, for the purpose of clearing of the arrears of criminal cases, the Government should establish an additional Sessions Court. The Government have the power of appointing an additional Sessions Judge to the existing Sessions Court. So also, by a recent amendment of this identical Act (Madras Civil Courts Act) the Government have been given the power, when there are heavy arrears in a Munsif's Court or a Sub-Court, of appointing an additional District Munsif or an additional Sub-Judge to that particular Munsif's Court or Sub-Court. Till recently, before the Act was amended by the Council, as in the case of District Courts, what the Government had to do, when there were heavy arrears in a Munsif's Court or a Sub-Court, was to establish an additional District Munsif's Court or an additional Sub-Court with, as I said, all the necessary paraphernalia relating to the appointment of the clerical and process-serving establishment. We find that there are arrears now in certain District Courts in the Presidency, which can be disposed of only by District Judges. For instance, as my lawyer friends in the Council know, appeals from the decisions of Sub-Courts, whose money value is between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 can be disposed of only by a District Judge. There are also other miscellaneous cases which, under the existing law, can be disposed of only by District Courts. For the purpose of giving relief to District Judges of those courts in which there are heavy arrears and of enabling them to dispose of these arrears easily, power is sought to be taken by this amending Bill to enable the Government to appoint, where necessary, additional District Judges. Of course, the Government can do so under the provisions of this Bill only on the recommendation of the High Court.

" In the Civil Justice Committee's Report, there is a strong recommendation that this course should be adopted, namely, that wherever necessary, additional District Judges should be appointed. The question was referred to the High Court and they very strongly support it. They say that all the Judges are unanimously of the opinion that such a course should be adopted and that the Bill should be pushed through. This Bill was introduced in the last Council and as it was not a controversial one, I moved then that the Bill might be passed into law at once. But at the request of some of my hon. Friends in the Council, I readily consented to refer it to a Select Committee. It was referred to a very strong Select Committee of which my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, a distinguished lawyer, was the Chairman. The Select Committee met on more than one occasion, called for certain information from the High Court and came to the conclusion that the Bill should be passed. I may also submit, Sir, that the Select Committee, though it considered the Bill very carefully, did not make any alteration in the Bill as it was introduced by me in the Council. They did not think it necessary to change even a comma in the Bill as it was introduced, so that the Bill that was introduced then and amended by the Select Committee is the same Bill as is now being introduced by me. I refer

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to this point only for the purpose of showing that it is not necessary to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. With these remarks, I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I second the motion; I wish only to add that the Bill is overdue. This Bill is in pursuance of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee; their recommendations have been carried out earlier in the appointment of additional District Munsifs and additional Sub-Judges. This Bill should be pushed forward as, in the files of certain District Courts, there are certain appeals which can be heard only by District Judges. In the district from which I come, appeals 4 years and 5 years old are pending. It is not the case that the learned Judges are not giving due attention and time to these cases; but other more urgent items of works are occupying their time. Appeals under the Estates Land Act and appeals from the Subordinate Court whose pecuniary value is between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 can be disposed of only by District Judges. I entirely agree with the hon. the Law Member that the Bill should be passed as early as possible, so that in the interests of the litigant public due steps may be taken for the purpose of augmenting the strength of the District Courts, where necessary."

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and carried.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were put and carried, and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

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

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

XXI.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION ACT, 1929 (BILL No. 10 OF 1930).

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill * to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Bill No. 10 of 1930) and to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

1. Diwan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
2. Mr. R. Foulkes.
3. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
4. Mr. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
5. The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
6. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th November 1930 as Bill No. 10 of 1930.

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7. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
9. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
10. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju.
11. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasathapati Mudaliyar.
12. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
13. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.
14. Mr. F. E. James.
15. The Mover (the hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell).

"This Bill is introduced in accordance with the promise made by me to the last Council that I would introduce a Bill to amend the financial provisions of the Act. It will be remembered that, when the Act was drafted, a provision was made for the expenses of the Commission, that provision being intended to be a minimum grant. But it was ruled by the President of the Council that that figure must be regarded as the maximum. The consequence is we have to amend the Bill so as to provide the amount which the Commission is likely to spend in carrying out its duties, and to provide further that sum that shall be a minimum and that the House can vote further amounts if necessary."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, there seems to be a slight irregularity. Diwan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar is proposed to be a Member of the Select Committee. He has not taken his oath yet. I think that his name will have to be left out now and added later."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It seems to me that before he acts as a Member of the Select Committee, he should be a Member of this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I ask if the hon. Member is very particular about his name being put in?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I accept your ruling on the point, Sir. He will be a very useful Member for the Committee. There will be no opportunity of adding his name before the Select Committee meets, unless he takes his oath to-morrow."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I think, Sir, there is a precedent in the case of Mr. Statham who was appointed a Member of a Select Committee before he took his oath. Perhaps that precedent may be followed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In view of the precedent that has already been followed, I think Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar's name may be included in the list of the Select Committee Members."

The motion that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee was put and carried.

The House then adjourned at 4-30 p.m. to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

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XXII.—PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

G.O. No. 1373 (22-S)*, *Development, dated 26th June 1930, sanctioning scholarships to six candidates preferably from the Agency Tracts for training in the Coimbatore Agricultural College.*

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

18th November 1930]

APPENDIX

[Vide item XXII—Paper placed on the table of the House at page 108 supra.]

G.O. No. 1373 (22-S), *Development, dated 26th June 1930.*

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 246, Revenue, dated 8th February 1930.

II

*Official Memorandum No. 1421-III/30-1, Development,
dated 16th May 1930.*

[Reference.—Paragraph 6 of his report, D. Dis. No. D-556/29, dated 26th April 1929—Agency—Mr. Munro's report.]

It is proposed to depute six candidates with scholarships, if necessary, from the Agency tracts for training in the Coimbatore Agricultural College from July 1930 and of two men per annum in subsequent years. Presumably these will have to be included in the normal number of admissions each year. If so, the Director of Agriculture is requested to report whether the rest of the candidates are enough for the normal needs of the Agricultural department. It may also be reported whether he can find the amount required, if any, for scholarships by reappropriation. A very early reply is requested.

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.

III

Letter from G. R. HILSON, Esq., B.S., Officiating Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated camp, Ootacamund, the 26th May 1930, R.O.C. No. A-679/30.

With reference to Memorandum No. 1421-III/30-1, dated 16th May 1930, I have the honour to state that if six seats in the College are reserved for students from the Agency the remaining number of students should provide a sufficient number from which to select staff required for the department.

If the amount of scholarship is limited to Rs. 25 per month, the total expenditure for the official year on this account will be Rs. 1,350 which amount I should be able to meet from savings.

Order—No. 1373 (22-S), Development, dated 26th June 1930.

The Government sanction the deputation of six students for three years to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, with scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem, if necessary, with effect from July 1930 and of two students per annum in subsequent years until further orders. The candidates should as far as possible be men domiciled in the Agency tracts.

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2. The Director of Agriculture will select the candidates and decide on the necessity for the scholarships in consultation with the Agents.

3. The scholarshipholders should be made to understand that no posts can be guaranteed to them. An undertaking should however be obtained from them to the effect that they will serve in the Agency tracts, if and when called upon.

4. The Director of Agriculture is requested to report whether he proposes to meet the amount required for scholarships, if any, from the sanctioned allotment under "34. a—Agriculture—xi. Agricultural College—Supplies and Services—Voted—Scholarships and Stipends" or by reappropriation.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.
 .. Revenue Department.
 .. Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
 .. Finance Department.
 .. Board of Revenue.
 .. Agent to the Governor, Ganjam.
 .. " Vizagapatam.
 .. Government Agent, East Godavari.
 Press.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 19th November 1930.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Luker, Mr. A. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur N.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. B.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Alaganan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Alamelumanga Thayarammal, Mrs. K.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur E. N.	Muhammad Meeran Ravuttar Bahadur K. P. V. S.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. A.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinna Pillai, Mr. A. P. N. V.
Birley, Mr. Frank.	Nallstambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
Browning, Mr. W. M.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Davis, C.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Durai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Foulkes, Mr. B.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. B.
Harishandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Indruiab, Mr. C.	Pooker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Jagannathan, Mr. H. M.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
James, Mr. F. E.	Raja of Bobbili.
Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu, Mr. K.	Raja of Kalikota.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramaobandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Kondappa, Mr. A.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.

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PRESENT—cont.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
 Ratnasabbapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chettiar, Mr.
 Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
 Seetha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simbachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
 Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
 Niva Raj, Mr. N.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Sundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Sureshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Sriramulu, Mr. G.

Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmaniam Chettiyar, Rao Sahib P.
 Subrahmaniam Bhat, Mr. U. C.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
 Thomas, Daniel, Mr.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Vedaobala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
 Venugopala Nayudu, Rao Sahib R. K.
 Watson, I.O.S., Mr. H. A.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
 Zamindar of Ettiyapuram.
 Zamindar of Minampalli.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Registration

Number of Sub-Registrars in South Kanara.

* 11 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of sub-registrars employed in South Kanara and the communities to which they belong?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the latest list of officers of the Registration Department.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether in making these appointments hereafter in the South Kanara district, the claims of the communities hitherto unrepresented in this department will be considered?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The question of making appointments in the Registration Department is now guided by the Communal Government Order, and in the matter of appointments to the South Kanara district, my hon. Friend's suggestion will be considered."

Floods

Floods in the districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

* 12 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM; Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the floods in the southern districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, etc., and the loss sustained by the poor ryots; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government for the relief of the distressed?

A.—(a) Yes, in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.

(b) On the application of the Collectors, the Government have sanctioned special grants of money for the relief of distress. Relief committees have been formed in all the districts and the

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measures taken have varied according to the necessities of the situation. Destitute refugees have been fed and clothed; funds have been granted to the homeless to rebuild their houses and in the Trichinopoly district co-operative societies are being formed for this purpose; paddy seed is being distributed; and employment is being found in the repair and reconstruction of roads, irrigation works and railways.
 * Copies of the more important reports received on the subject

CORRIGENDUM.

Volume LIV, No. 3 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 19th November 1930.

For the word 'place' occurring in line 3 of the answer to question No. 42 printed at page 138 substitute the word 'peace'.

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

are very badly affected?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The local officers have taken all possible steps they can to give relief to poor people. If any representation is specially made to the Government, it will be considered."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government be pleased to give a rough idea at least of the losses in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in view of the fact that the hon. the Revenue Member toured those districts recently?"

* Printed separately.

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is not possible to give any estimates that might be regarded as even approximately accurate in spite of such personal knowledge as I have obtained, for it is only recently that the flood water began to recede in a large part of the land that was flooded. We have however called for estimates of the damage, and I should be pleased to place them on the table of the House as soon as they are received."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state what is the actual grant of money that has been made to the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"These figures are given in the statements laid on the table of the House."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Can the hon. Member give us any information as to what effect has been given to Colonel Smart's Scheme of 1903 or 1904?"

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know what steps have been taken to send down the flood water through the Coleroon river instead of through the Cauvery?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have already answered that question to some extent in my answer to my Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know whether any steps have been taken to provide employment for poor agricultural labourers who have been affected by the recent floods?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Those that have been affected by the floods have obtained employment in certain places where repairs are being executed to railways, roads and irrigation works. I believe those works are still going on."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Have Government any idea of the extent of the damage to crops caused in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, and if so, what will be the probable amount of remission that will be made?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have already said that we have called for information as to the extent of the damage to land and crops and so on, and it is too early yet to give expression to any definite opinion as to the extent of damage to crops."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Having regard to the fact that for a long time it has been overdue, will the Government kindly consider whether a committee should not be appointed immediately to see that in future the effects of such disastrous floods are mitigated?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am quite prepared to consider the question whether the appointment of such a committee would be necessary, after we receive the reports that have been called for."

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that much of the present damage is due to the fact that there is no particular scheme by which all flood and rain water can be drained from the delta area?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We cannot prevent floods altogether but a report on measures to mitigate the effects of floods has been called for."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Are the Government aware that in two places during the recent floods, troubles arose between the Railway authorities and the village people about the cutting of embankments, that the railway people wanted to close breaches, while the village people did not want them to do so, in order to preserve the safety of their lands?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not sure whether we have any information to that effect."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The information is contained in report No. V of the reports supplied this morning to the hon. Members of this House—paragraph 5."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, I see it there. I remembered having read it somewhere, but did not remember whether it was in the reports or in the newspapers."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of making arrangements to let down flood water through more culverts in railway embankments, and prevent the causing of damage to the delta area?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir; I will call for a report on that aspect of the case."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Are the Government aware that the Government of India caused an enquiry to be made as to the effect of Railway bridges and embankments in causing excessive floods in the country and what the result of that enquiry was?"

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"With regard to the drainage of flood water through the Cauvery and the Coleroon, may I know what is the principle that is being followed, whether the Coleroon alone is expected to take all the flood water or some water is also to be allowed into the Cauvery and its branches?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"As far as possible, the water is sent into the Coleroon. This time the flood water was so large in volume that the Coleroon could not take the whole of it and some portion had to be let into the Cauvery. But as to how much of water can be safely let into the Cauvery is a matter for the opinion of experts, and this question as also the extent of the flood and the measures taken to mitigate it, will no doubt be dealt with in the reports which have been called for."

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Are the Government aware that this is not an exceptional year so far as breaches in the Cauvery are concerned? Even last year there were breaches in certain places, though there were not abnormal floods."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"No, Sir, I believe the floods this year are quite exceptional."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"With a view to make the Coleroon carry the flood water to a larger extent than now, I believe there are a number of proposals connected with the Coleroon river; for instance, have improvements to the Lower anicut and raising the flood banks of the Coleroon been carried out?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Yes; certain proposals have been made in connexion with the Coleroon; but as regards the nature of the works and the exact work now being carried on, I must ask notice of the question."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"With his usual sympathy for the poor, the hon. the Revenue Member has been recently to the Tanjore district. Will he be pleased to give us approximately the extent of relief that he thinks necessary there?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I am afraid it is not possible for me to do so; when I was there, a large part of the country was still under water and it was not possible then to say to what extent damage had been done. It was also not possible to see all the places affected personally, as the roads were impassable."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Has the Government considered the desirability of adopting, in the case of the Cauvery delta also, the same principle as obtains in the Godavari and Kistna deltas and sending the whole of the floods through the Coleroon without using the Cauvery also to carry the flood water?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I believe that is the object aimed at here also, that is, it is intended that the Coleroon should carry most of the flood water. Of course a very important work which the Government are now carrying out is the construction of the Mettur dam which, when completed, will act as a flood regulator. When there are local floods in consequence of heavy rain, in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, the flow of water in the Cauvery above Mettur can be checked at the reservoir."

Relief to the Adi-Dravidas affected by floods.

1-15 a.m.

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

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government for the relief of the Adi-Dravidas whose huts have been washed away by the recent floods; and
(b) whether the Government have any idea of providing homeless people with houses?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to-day to question No. 12. The destitute and homeless persons there referred to no doubt include Adi-Dravidas.

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Reports on the recent floods in the Southern districts.

* 14 Q.—Mr. G. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : In connexion with the recent rains and floods in the rivers in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and other districts, and the damage caused thereby, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House, the reports of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors concerned as to—

(a) the total number of families that have been rendered homeless, the buildings and other properties lost or destroyed in consequence of the recent floods;

(b) the extent of damage to the standing kuruvi and other crops;

(c) the extent of damage to the transplanted seedlings of paddy;

(d) the total number of livestock that have died; and

(e) the number of breaches closed by the Public Works Department, and the number of breaches closed by private agencies or individuals?

A.—(a) to (e) Detailed information to the extent desired by the hon. Member has not been received by the Government and is no doubt not yet available. Reports have been called for and on their receipt the question of laying them on the table will be considered.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"May I know what steps have been taken by Government for the purpose of protecting the flood banks owing to the floods?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"If the hon. Member refers to the steps taken before the breaches occur, I believe there are arrangements by which certain officers have specified duties to perform when floods are expected. By means of a telephone, warning is given to the local officers in advance when floods are expected."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"Are the Government aware that a large tract of the country is threatened with scarcity of water owing to the breaches in the Trichinopoly district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I have not been informed of that yet."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information and, if it is found to be correct, will they take steps to see that the breaches are closed without any delay?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"As regards breaches in the canals, orders have been issued that they should be closed, but if the hon. Member is referring to tanks, that of course is another matter."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I was only referring to canals. What I want to point out is this: if it is a question of cost, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders to close these breaches regardless of the cost by paying the labourers' wages in the district to-day and not the scheduled wages of the Public Works Department?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The hon. Member's suggestion will be considered."

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether, consequent on the damage due to floods, there is any proposal to make a remission or postponement of the kist?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"There are rules relating to the postponement or remission of the land revenue and no doubt those rules will be applied. If any special orders are required which the local officers cannot pass, they will no doubt apply to the Government or to the Board of Revenue."

Relief to the people of the flood-affected areas.

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

(a) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to ascertain the total estimate of the loss of crops, property or other damage caused by the recent floods;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted by the Board of Revenue or by the Government with a view to ascertain the nature and extent of the relief that has to be given by the Government

(i) by way of remission and suspension of revenue for total or partial failure of crops;

(ii) by way of advances or loans to cultivators and to the people rendered homeless for the purpose of helping them to repair or rebuild their tenements or otherwise; and

(c) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Collectors concerned or the Board of Revenue for relief in the manner above set forth, and if so, whether the Government propose to consult this Council before deciding on any action?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 14. The question of consulting the Legislative Council on the subject will be considered on receipt of the report.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I find in the answer to the question that the question of consulting the Legislative Council will be considered on receipt of the report. I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government to delay the matter until they consult the Council?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Further relief will be given without waiting for the opinion of the Council whenever necessary."

Irrigation

Site for the reservoir of the Tungabhadra project.

* 16 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation of the new site recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee for the reservoir of the Tungabhadra project is; and

(b) what other steps the Government have so far taken towards the execution of the above project?

A.—(a) The investigation of the site at Timmalapuram has been completed.

(b) The Government is in correspondence with other Governments which have an interest in the Tungabhadra.

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Timmalapuram site has been found to be feasible for a reservoir?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is that the only site they are considering?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how many Governments are concerned in this matter and with whom correspondence is being carried on?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Three Governments: Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Can you publish the correspondence relating to any one of them?"

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

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know on what matters the Government are carrying on correspondence with the other Governments referred to? Is it with regard to the site or with regard to the water?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The main questions are those of sharing the waters of the Tungabhadra and also submerging portions of the territories of other Governments."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I take it that the Government have not yet come to any decision and whether, taking into account the feeling of the people in the locality, the Government will make up their mind to complete the scheme soon?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government are most anxious to carry out the scheme, but it is not possible to do so till they come to terms with the other Governments concerned and necessarily the decision as to which site we should adopt must depend upon the result of the negotiations that are being carried on now."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member proposed to visit Bellary on the last occasion but had to cancel it on account of the heavy rains and the consequent inaccessibility of going to the place?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I visited the Malapuram site and I should like to take an opportunity of visiting the other site also, but I cannot make a definite promise when I can do so."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I take it that correspondence is going on also with reference to the Timmalapuram site?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"Is it a fact that the Tungabhadra river is going to be connected with the river Cooum?"

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

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"May I know whether it is part and parcel of the scheme?"

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

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I request the hon. Member for Revenue to come to Bellary at the time of the Christmas, because I believe Mr. Tasker of the Nizam's Government, who is interested in Irrigation schemes, is also visiting Bellary at that time?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I do not think it is a supplementary question."

Mr. T. NARASA REDDI :—"May I know how many districts are affected by the proposed scheme?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I think four; Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Considering the recommendation of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee, may I know whether the Government have decided to treat the Tungabhadra Scheme by itself or merely as part of a larger scheme including Kistna also?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"We are also considering the Kistna Scheme."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether along with the Tungabhadra Project, other projects also are considered and whether the execution of the other projects like Belahal are dependent on the Tungabhadra Project."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"With regard to the particular one which the hon. Member refers, I am not quite sure whether it is also included."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if the other projects or portions thereof may be executed irrespective of the fact whether or not the Tungabhadra project is carried out?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I cannot answer without knowing what Projects are referred to."

Loans

Repayment of takavi loans in Bellary district.

* 17 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Revenue officials in the Bellary district are calling upon the ryots to pay the takavi loans immediately in spite of representations from them that they cannot pay them as they have not yet harvested crops and that they are unable to get advances on their crops from merchants owing to the prevailing economic depression of trade; and

(b) whether the Government would be pleased to issue instructions to postpone their collection for a period of six months by which time they can sell their produce including cotton?

A.—(a) & (b) The payments in question relate to instalments which fell due for collection in March and April 1930 and which have remained uncollected since then. Tahsildars have been instructed by the Collector to make liberal use of rule IX of the revised Loan Rules in cases in which the repayment of the instalment will be unduly burdensome. The Tahsildars of

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Hospet, Rayadrug, Alur, Siruguppa and Bellary under the discretion given them by the rule referred to have postponed the collection of certain amounts to fasli 1340. The effect of such postponement is that the amounts originally due in March and April 1930 will not be due now until March and April 1931 and the remaining instalments of the loans in question, including that due in 1340, are each postponed by one year, no interest being charged for the year for which such instalment is postponed. The Government consider that no further relief is necessary.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the system of takavi loan, as gathered from various reports, has been a very unhappy one and whether in view of that is he prepared to write off the loans?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"We cannot write off all these loans at present."

Jails

Number of persons convicted for political offences from March to October 1930.

* 18 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons convicted for political offences in all the courts of the Presidency from March to October 1930 districtwar and in the City of Madras, with the sections under which they were convicted;

(b) the number of convictions against which appeals were launched, the number of such appeals confirmed by the Appellate Courts, the number of such appeals in which the sentence of the lower Court was quashed or revised or in which a retrial was ordered;

(c) the number of persons placed in each class of prisoners by the convicting Magistrate; and

(d) instances of the classification ordered by the Magistrates having been revised by the Government either on appeal on behalf of the prisoners or on notice by the Government?

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

(c) The Government have no information, but they have called for it.

(d) The Government have revised the classification in about 176 cases.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to clause (d) of the question requiring instances of the classification ordered by the Magistrates, the answer given is 'the Government have revised the classification in about 176 cases'. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table the names of prisoners in whose cases classification has been changed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Does my hon. Friend want that information with reference to all the 176 cases?"

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"I want only instances of classification of cases in addition to the number."

[19th November 1930]

Visits of non-official visitors to jails.

* 19 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of visits made by the non-official visitors to each of the District and Central Jails from March to October 1930;

(b) the recommendations made or impressions recorded by them; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in respect of such recommendations?

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

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 27 and 28 of the Madras Jail Manual. The Government are addressed only when the Jail authorities are not competent to take action on any particular recommendation.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it a fact that visitors to jails should wear a particular dress?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“There is no such rule.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“For example, about Gandhi caps, are non-official visitors to jails allowed to wear Gandhi caps?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It is left to the visitors to wear whatever dress they please.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know whether the Government have asked non-official visitors to persuade political prisoners to apologise?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“No; discretion is left to the non-official visitors to jails to give such advice as is permitted by the Jail Manual.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know if they have been doing so?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Government are not aware of the advice given by them.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know whether non-official visitors have been instructed orally or in writing to persuade some of the prisoners to apologise and save the country from discredit?”

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

The number of persons convicted for political offences.

* 20 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prisoners convicted of political offences up to date and the number now in the various jails of the Presidency;

(b) how many of them were placed in each of the classes A, B and C;

(c) how many of the said political prisoners are females and how many males;

(d) what was the offence for which the females were convicted and in which jails these female prisoners are placed;

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(e) the number of political prisoners that have been released up to date and the reasons on which they have been released; and

(f) the number of cases in which the husbands are in one class and their wives in a different class and the reasons for the difference?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (c) of question No. 18. On 6th September 1930, there were 3,719 prisoners convicted of political offences, of whom 60 were in ‘A’ class and 393 in ‘B’ class.

(c) to (f) The Government have no information.

MR. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether the hon. Law Member has considered the effect of the judgment of the High Court in the matter relating to Gandhicap in Guntur, and whether the matter has been examined and whether the Government have considered some of the points that have arisen in that connection in other cases and what the results have been?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The same point has not arisen in any other case: so there was no occasion for the Government to examine the question.”

MR. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—“May I know whether lady prisoners are allowed to wear bangles?”

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

MR. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—“May I know if the hon. Law Member is aware that some of the lady prisoners have sent their bangles to one of the Swarajists in Madras telling them that they are women and that ladies are men?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“That is a matter entirely between the women prisoners and the Swarajists.”

Number of persons convicted for political offences.

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

(a) the number of persons convicted in each district this year up to the end of last month for political offences; and

(b) the number of persons put in A, B and C classes respectively among the political convicts in each district?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon Member is referred to the answers to clauses 11-30 (a) and (c) of question No. 18 and clauses (a) and (b) of question a.m. No. 20.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether the Government will call for the information asked for in the question?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“That is what I have stated in the answer to question No. 13. And if my Friend wants further information, I shall consider his suggestion.”

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Separate kitchens for political prisoners.

* 22 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in how many of the Central jails separate kitchens have been provided for political prisoners?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to rule 348 of the Madras Jail Manual.

Police*Instructions to the District officials to deal with civil disobedience movement.*

* 23 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders or instructions, written or verbal, have been issued either by the Government or by the Inspector-General of Police, to the Collectors of districts or the District Superintendents of Police not to arrest and prosecute and fill the jails with volunteers who disobey the law; if so, what are the said instructions;

(b) whether any assurance, official or demi-official, written or verbal, had been issued to the officers of Government that any actions which they may be doing in putting down civil disobedience would be condoned by Government, or that the Government would be supporting them; if so, what are the assurances or orders; and

(c) what are the orders and instructions, written or otherwise, issued to the District Collectors and Superintendents of Police regarding how they should combat civil disobedience movement; and by whom were they issued?

A.—(a) No such orders have been issued.

(b) The hon. Member probably has in mind a G.O. No. 766 (S-14) Public (General), dated 23rd June 1930, a copy of which is attached.

(c) The instructions are confidential and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the purport of them.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Sir, the answer to clause (a) of the question is 'No such orders have been issued'. May I know whether any instructions were issued, and if so, may I know what those instructions are?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is obvious from the answer to clause (c). The instructions are confidential."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know what are the several ways in which they are going to support their officers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There are no special ways."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the Government have come across till now any case in which their orders have been exceeded by their officers? And may I know whether any police man has been brought to book for that?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As far as I remember, there has been no such case."

* Printed as Appendix I on page 174 infra.

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Alleged lathi charges made by the Police on civil disobedience volunteers.

* 24 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) under what provision of law lathi beatings or charges are made by the Police in the several parts of the Presidency; and

(b) how many lathi charges have been made by the Police on civil disobedience volunteers in this Presidency within the last six months, and what are the place, date and the number of the wounded and dead in each of the said charges?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) The Government have no exact information, and as no serious injuries were inflicted by lathis, consider that no useful purpose would be served by calling for the particulars suggested.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the Government have any information as to whether any Catholic woman died of injuries received in the course of lathi charge at Mangalore?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I don't remember; Notice."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"In answer to clause (b) of the question, it is stated that no serious injuries were inflicted by lathis. May I know whether Government do not consider the death of a Roman Catholic woman as a serious injury?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think the hon. Member may answer it himself. (Laughter.)"

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Will the Government call for information as to how many persons died as a result of lathi charge?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is stated in the answer to clause (b) that no serious injuries were inflicted. Sir, is it or is it not a fact that in one place, Bhimavaram, very serious injuries were inflicted on some volunteers and it was brought to the notice of the Subdivisional Magistrate of that place?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir, as far as I remember."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that, under sections 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Police are authorized to use force only after the meeting becomes disorderly and is declared an unlawful assembly; and if so, may I know what were the steps that were taken by the authorities before lathi charges were made?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"In every case orders were given prohibiting meeting, and if it took place, in spite of the order, then orders were issued to disperse the crowd, and if the people still refused to go away, then lathi charges were made."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government are aware that in every case assemblies of people were declared unlawful, and if so, may I know by what method was it declared unlawful?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government are satisfied that on account of the unruly nature of the assemblies the Police had declared them unlawful before using force."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"In answer to clause (b), it is stated that no serious injuries were inflicted. May I know whether the seriousness or otherwise of the injuries is to be decided by the persons who inflicted them or by those who received them?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government are the best judge to decide that."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what exactly is meant by the phrase 'serious injury'?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is determined by the extent and the nature of the injury one receives."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that solitary volunteers picketing in front of toddy shops have been beaten mercilessly?"

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

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report in every case of lathi charge?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The suggestion will receive due attention."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the Superintendent of Police has absolute power to do anything he pleases within his jurisdiction?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government are absolutely confident that only reasonable orders will be passed."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Are the orders that they pass within the four corners of the law?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am absolutely certain of that."

Instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police to deal with Civil Disobedience Movement.

* 25 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any or all of the instructions regarding the methods to be adopted in the districts for putting down civil disobedience were issued by the Inspector-General of Police; if so, what are the said instructions, and under what authority were the instructions issued by him?

[19th November 1930]

A.—The Inspector-General of Police by virtue of his office has a definite responsibility with regard to the maintenance of law and order and it may be presumed that the special conditions created by the civil disobedience movement involved the issue by him from time to time of particular instructions to his district officers. The Government have not received, however, copies of any such instructions, nor do they propose to call for them.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

* 26 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to Mr. J. A. Saldanha's statement in the *Madras Mail*, dated 25th October 1930, whether it is a fact that before His Excellency the Governor's visit, a high district official had informed the Rector of the St. Aloysius College that Gandhi caps would not be tolerated during His Excellency's visit to that College;

(b) if not, whether any other instructions were given by that official as to the use of Gandhi caps, and if so, what were the said instructions, and by whom they were issued;

(c) whether the wearing of Gandhi caps has been declared to be illegal; and on what authority the said instructions were issued by the said officer to prevent students from wearing Gandhi caps; and

(d) whether any students were prevented by the Police from entering the gates of the compound of the St. Aloysius College on the said occasion for having worn Gandhi caps, and if so, under whose instructions they were stopped from entering the College premises?

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

(c) No.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know why Government have not called for information in spite of the fact of their having received a petition from certain students of the College?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As far as I am aware, no petitions have been received."

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I take it that the hon. the Home Member will now call for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think it is necessary."

Alleged lathi charge on some students of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

* 27 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any lathi charge was ordered on the students of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, wearing Gandhi caps, and whether they were beaten with lathis, and if so, under what circumstances and for what reasons;

(b) if any lathi charge was made, whether it was after the Governor had passed the students or before? If it was after, what was the occasion;

(c) whether any students were injured by the lathi charges, and if so, what is their number, and what is the nature of the wounds; and

(d) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the circumstances?

[19th November 1930]

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Certain students were dispersed by the Police in order to prevent a breach of the peace, but none sustained serious injury. The Government have no information whether lathis were used.

(d) None.

Mr. U. O. SUBRAHMANYA BHATTI:—"May I know who that official is that asked the students not to wear Gandhi caps?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No official issued any such order."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"What were the acts committed by the students for the Police to interfere?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Certain students went out of the College and wanted to become riotous?"

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"What is meant by 'riotous'?"

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

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"What trouble? Trouble to whom?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Breach of the peace."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand that Government have received no report in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As far as I remember, I don't think any report has been received."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Will the hon. the Home Member call for information at least now?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is no necessity for it now."

Number of Sub-Inspectors of Police in South Kanara.

* 28 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police in South Kanara and the communities to which they belong?

A.—The sanctioned number is thirty. The Government have no information as to which communities they belong.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Will Government get the information with regard to the second part of their answer?"

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

[For further list of Starred questions, vide page 132 infra.]

[19th November 1930]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operative Societies

The circular of Mr. Ramdas to the Co-operative Societies.

29 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state why the circular of Mr. Ramdas to the co-operative societies was prohibited?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to Mr. Ramdas' appeal in the Press to co-operative societies to embark on an intensive propaganda for the promotion of the production and sale of khaddar and swadeshi cloth. The reasons for the Government's attitude in the matter have been explained in the Press Communiqué issued by Government on 20th June 1930.

Forest Panchayats

Alleged abrogation of some forest panchayats in Kurnool district.

30 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the reasons are which induced the Government to abrogate some forest panchayats in Kurnool district?

A.—The Government have taken no action of the kind indicated by the hon. Member. A report has been called for.

Floods

Damage caused by floods in the Tanjore district.

31 Q.—Mr. A. P. L. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has been informed by the local authorities of the Tanjore district about the serious damages caused in that district by the recent rains and heavy floods;

(b) what is the extent of the damage and what are the urgent measures that are proposed to be taken by the Government to bring relief to the people in the flood-affected area;

(c) whether he has called for a detailed report of the damage and suggestions of relief from the District Collector, Tanjore; and

(d) whether the district authorities have done anything up to now towards the said relief, and if so, what?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answers given to questions Nos. 12, 13, and 14.

Irrigation

The Kanchalamma Tank Project in Cuddapah district.

32 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in what stage the investigation of the Kanchalamma Tank Project of Cuddapah district is and what steps the Government propose to take for executing the project?

[19th November 1980]

A.—The plans and estimates for the restoration of the tank are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The question of the execution of the project will be considered when the estimates are submitted to Government.

Investigation of the failure of freshes in the river Palar.

33 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the question of the investigation of the failure of freshes in the river Palar (North Arcot and Chingleput districts) stands; and

(b) whether the Government have moved in the matter of making representations to the Mysore Government on this subject, and if so, with what result?

A.—(a) The preliminary investigation is nearly completed. It has involved the compilation of statistics for a period of 30 years.

(b) Yes. It is reported that tanks in Mysore which breached in 1903 have been restored to their original capacity, but that no new tanks have been constructed, that extension of irrigation in Mysore have been trifling, and that the rainfall during the last 10 years has diminished by 12 to 13 per cent in the Palar basin in Mysore.

Loans

Recovery of amounts advanced to agriculturists in Chittoor and North Arcot districts.

34 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) the amounts advanced to agriculturists in Chittoor and North Arcot districts under the Agriculturists (Improvements) Loans Act for the three years ending with 30th September 1930;

(b) the amounts ordered to be summarily recovered under the two following reasons:—

(1) as the works were not completed within the stipulated time; and

(2) as the amounts of the loans were misapplied by the works not being done at all?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for the information.

[For further list of Unstarred questions, vide page 138 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS—cont.

Education

Scale of pay in the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 35 Q.—Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of increasing the pay of the Assistant Professors, Assistant Lecturers in the Subordinate Educational Service in the Government Colleges?

A.—Yes. A selection grade on Rs. 250—10—800 for 5 per cent of cadre has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1930.

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“What is the percentage of promotion to the higher grade in the case of Assistant Professors? Are they given opportunities to rise to the selection grade in the service?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I am not able to understand the supplementary question. If the hon. Member means the rate of promotion to the selection grade, the percentage is 5 per cent.”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“What is the percentage of promotion from this grade to the higher service?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“Noted.”

Excise

Functions of the Abkari Advisory Committee.

* 36 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the functions of the Abkari Advisory Committee are restricted to the one matter of the approval or change of sites for liquor shops?

A.—The answer is in the negative. The hon. Member's attention is invited to rules 12 to 14 of the rules for the constitution of, and the conduct of business by, the Excise Advisory Committees published at pages 1262–63 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th September 1927.

Effect of Temperance Propaganda on Excise Revenue.

* 37 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state how far the propaganda has affected the Excise revenue of the Government in the districts in which this propaganda is carried on?

A.—The Temperance Propaganda Scheme has been in operation only since the latter part of the year 1929 and it is too early to estimate its effect on the Excise revenue.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether it is a fact, Sir, that the Excise revenue has increased in spite of the Temperance Propaganda?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I do not think so.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“Will the hon. the Minister state whether they are going to continue Temperance Propaganda?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“It has not been settled yet. It is under consideration.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“May I know when it will be settled?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I cannot say exactly, when.”

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Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SHAMNAD SAHIB:—"May I know whether the matter of continuing it is being considered now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes. When I say that the matter is under consideration, it means it is under the consideration of the Government whether they should continue it or not."

Veterinary

Rinderpest epidemic in South Kanara.

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

(a) whether Government are aware that rinderpest of a virulent type is now raging round about Mudabidri and other places in South Kanara;

(b) whether serum-simultaneous injections are being given for combating this epidemic; and if so,

(c) how many cattle have so far been given injections; and

(d) what steps are being taken to control this epidemic and prevent its spread to other places?

A.—(a) The Director of Veterinary Services received a report from the District Veterinary officer, Calicut, that rinderpest was prevalent in and around Mudabidri and asked for the supply of anti-rinderpest serum sufficient to inoculate thousand animals;

(b) to (d) Yes. Since the beginning of this month, the District Veterinary Officer, Calicut, has been supplied with 15,000 doses of serum. Larger supplies could not be arranged as the total quantity indented for from the Muktesar Institute had not been received. In September last, the Director indented for 140,000 doses but was supplied only 100,000 doses.

No information is available as to how much of the 15,000 doses supplied to the District Veterinary Officer are intended for inoculating the cattle in Mudabidri and the villages around it.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that, due to want of sufficient stock of serum, the work of injection has not been carried satisfactorily in the affected area?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The reply to the supplementary question is contained in the answer to clauses (b) to (d)."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know how Government propose to get the required supply of serum for carrying on effectively the work of injection in the affected areas?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The question of opening a serum institution in this Presidency itself is engaging the attention of the Government."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether Government will take prompt measures to control the epidemic in South Kanara?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"They are already doing that."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know how many cattle have died in rinderpest in South Kanara?"

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The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I will call for the information."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is the existing staff sufficient to cope with the situation?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Notice."

Medical

The Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.

* 39 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the present accommodation in the Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund, is insufficient to meet the growing needs of the station;

(b) whether the Surgeon-General has submitted proposals for the erection of a suitable hospital on an adequately large site;

(c) whether, pending the disposal of the Surgeon-General's recommendations, he has suspended all necessary extensions;

(d) in view of the above, whether the Government will suspend the erection of the ward for chronic and incurable diseases which is to be erected in the vicinity of the present hospital buildings; and

(e) whether the hospital authorities have reported that there is no space for the erection of a diphtheria ward in the hospital compound and that such patients are to be housed in a temporary hut?

A.—(a) The Ootacamund Hospital has accommodation for 65 in-patients (34 for men and 31 for women). The daily average of attendance of in-patients during the last three years was as shown below:—

1927	...	...	...	...	...	41.90
1928	...	...	...	...	...	54.57
1929	...	...	...	...	...	60.32

(b) & (c) One of the suggestions made by the Surgeon-General in June last was the construction of the hospital on a new site, but this proposal was deferred. The Surgeon-General was of the opinion that the improvements to the Ootacamund hospital were not so urgent as to take precedence of other major schemes. In view of the magnitude of their commitments to these and the existing financial stringency, Government can hold out little hope of undertaking the Ootacamund improvements at an early date.

(d) The Government see no reason for suspending the construction of the ward.

(e) The Government have no information.

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Will the hon. the Minister take into consideration the circumstances that, if the headquarters hospital is eventually shifted to a more suitable site, another ward for chronic and incurable cases will

* Commitments:—Balance on 31st March 1931—

	LAKHS.
General Hospital, Madras ..	28.59
Combined administrative block for General Hospital and Pathological Institute for the Medical College ..	10.07
Headquarters Hospital, Madras ..	14.23
Do. Ellere ..	4.86
Medical School and buildings, Guntur ..	3.38

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have to be built in proximity to the new site and that the ward now sanctioned will be of no use as such? Further there is the question of the site for the ward being acquired on land that is very valuable. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, will not the hon. the Chief Minister again look into the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The position is this. There was a proposal to acquire a certain site for the purposes of the new hospital. That was dropped because there was objection from the neighbouring residents. Subsequently the Surgeon-General made two proposals, i.e., (a) erecting the building on a new site altogether; and (b) to improve the buildings that already exist so as to make them better. The first proposal has been for the present deferred. So far as the improvement of the present building is concerned, the Surgeon-General has submitted proposals and it is proposed to construct a ward for infectious diseases this year within the hospital itself. Ultimately the question of removing the hospital to another site may have to be considered. Till then the improvement now proposed will have to be given effect to."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the figure representing the attendance is during the season time or during all the year round?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It is the average attendance."

Jails

Female political prisoners in Vellore Jail.

11-45 a.m. * 40 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of A, B and C class women political prisoners in Vellore Jail;

(b) whether any representations have been made to the Government regarding their treatment and, if so, when and by whom; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remedy the grievances complained of?

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

(b) & (c) A representation was made by certain A class prisoners in the Central Jail, Vellore, that female prisoners should not be placed in C class and that female prisoners of the C class were not supplied with oil for the hair or washing materials. The criteria for classification of prisoners laid down by the Government of India do not contemplate any special classification of female prisoners. Female prisoners of the C class are being supplied with oil and washing materials.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With regard to (a), the answer is 'Government have no information'. May I know whether there are any difficulties in getting the information required?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I don't think there is any great difficulty."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Will the hon. the Law Member call for the information with a view to allay the public feeling on the matter?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider my friend's suggestion."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I suggest to the Government the desirability of examining the cases of the various female prisoners with reference to reclassifying them? The answer that is given is only a technical answer, i.e., that female prisoners as such are not entitled to special classification?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, that I cannot give any hope to my friend, because the rules relating to this subject matter, which have been laid down by the Government of India, leave no option to the Local Government to make any distinction between one class of C class prisoners and another."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I am afraid the answer to clause (b) is that there cannot be a higher classification merely because the prisoners are females. That is the answer. May I suggest that the question of reclassifying some of the prisoners, or at least in particular cases, may be considered by examining the merits of the cases so as to allay the public feeling in the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to that, the criterion for placing any prisoner, whether male or female, in any of these three classes, A, B and C, is entirely the standard of living to which the particular prisoner was accustomed. That is the test, and the Local Government have no option whatever to apply any other test."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Who gives the information as to the standard of living of prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Magistrates that convict the particular prisoner, male or female."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Where does he get the information from?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"At the time of trial in court, he gets the information."

Mrs. ALAMELU MANGATHAYARAMMAL (in Tamil):—"It no doubt appears from the answer given here that separate kinds of treatment are given to the different classes of prisoners, A, B and C. But, in view of the fact that such articles as oil and washing materials are quite indispensable to women, is it not possible for the Government to order their supply to the female prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If I understood the question of my lady friend correctly, the answer is there already on the paper. It is stated therein that oil is supplied to the female prisoners. I understood my friend to ask me whether oil could not be supplied. The answer is that oil is being supplied."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether all the grievances brought to the notice of the Government in the representations made to them have been met or redressed?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The answer given is complete."

Bao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to have the chivalry to classify all the 'O' class lady prisoners under class 'B'?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am afraid I have no option whatever to be chivalrous in a matter like this. I wish I could."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS—cont.

Deputy Collectors

Appointment of Mr. Tamzuddin as the Revenue Divisional Officer of Tiruvannamalai.

41 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai division, is a native and pattadar of Adayur village in Tiruvannamalai taluk;

(b) whether there is a rule that persons owning property in a division should not be appointed executive officers of the same division; and

(c) what were the exceptional circumstances necessitating the appointment of Mr. Tamzuddin as the Revenue Divisional Officer of Tiruvannamalai?

A.—(a) The Government have no information whether or not Khan Bahadur Muhammad Tamzuddin Quadiri Sahib, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai division, North Arcot district, is a native of Adayur village. So far as they are aware, he does not own land in that village or in that district.

(b) There is no such rule. The attention of the hon. Member, however, is invited to Local ruling (6) under Rule 11 and local ruling 8 (b) under Rule 10 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, a copy of which is in the Council Library.

(c) There were no exceptional circumstances.

General

Alleged orders regarding wearing of khaddar, caps or dress.

42 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to explain why the wearing of khaddar caps and dress by Government servants or private individuals was prohibited and why such people were ill-treated and insulted?

A.—No such prohibition has been made by the Government. On 20th June 1930 the District Magistrate of Guntur in the interests of the public place passed an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps within the limits of the Guntur Municipality and within a radius of 5 miles thereof. This order has since been set aside by the High Court. So far as the Government are aware, no other order affecting the wearing of khaddar caps or dress has been passed by any Magistrate.

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Irrigation

North Bank Canal Scheme in Trichinopoly district.

43 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had provided one lakh of rupees for the carrying out of the works in the North Bank Canal scheme (Trichinopoly district) this year and sanctioned a special division for this purpose;

(b) whether the said special division has since been abolished and, if so, why; and

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to further up the work during this year?

A.—(a) Yes; but the special division was sanctioned for the investigation of this and other schemes, not for execution.

(b) Yes, as the investigation for which the division was sanctioned has been completed.

(c) The estimates are under the consideration of Government and they hope to issue orders shortly.

High level channel in Trichinopoly district.

44 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the construction of the bed regulator and the high level channel, Trichinopoly district, is; and

(b) if the estimates are ready for the scheme, whether the Government propose to put the work on hand and, if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The construction estimates of the scheme are under the consideration of the Government; the revenue estimates are awaited from the Board of Revenue; on receipt of them, the Government will examine the whole scheme.

Loans

Rate of interest on loans to cultivators.

45 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that loans to cultivators under the Agriculturists' (Improvement) Loans Act will bear interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum from the 1st April 1931; and

(b) what are the circumstances which have necessitated the increase in the rate of interest?

A.—(a) Loans granted on and after the 1st April 1931 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act will bear interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

(b) The items of expenditure and loss incurred by the Government in connexion with the grant and recovery of loans have been stated in detail in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 422, Finance, dated 1st June 1929, which has been made available to the Press. It has been shown there that the rate of interest

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charged on advances to cultivators should generally be $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the Government's borrowing rate. With effect from the 1st April 1920, the rate of interest charged on advances to cultivators was fixed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum with reference to the Government's borrowing rate for 1928-29, viz., 5 per cent.

Although it was announced in the Government Order above referred to that the reduced rate of interest of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on advances to cultivators would be in force only so long as the rate of interest on advances from the Provincial Loans Fund was 5 per cent, and although the latter rate was increased to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with effect from 1929-30, the Government decided, as a very special concession, to continue to charge the reduced rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on advances to cultivators during the year 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931. At the same time, however, they directed that it should be widely made known that this special concession applied only to advances made in 1930-31 and that it was most probable that the rate would have to be raised with effect from the 1st April 1931.

The Government of India having now decided that the standard rate of interest to be charged by the Provincial Loans Fund in respect of advances made to Provincial Governments in 1930-31 should be $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, the Government have directed that the rate of interest charged on advances to be given to cultivators from 1st April 1931 should be fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Minor Irrigation

Repairs to supply channel of Melakaruppur.

46 Q.—MR. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in 1917, the Collector of North Arcot or the Executive Engineer, Vellore, directed the ryots of Melakaruppur village in Tiruvannamalai taluk to deposit a sum of Rs. 600 towards the repairs of or the construction of a supply channel to their village tank;

(b) whether the deposit was made by the ryots accordingly, and if so,

(c) whether the deposit bears any interest and if so, what;

(d) whether the contemplated repairs have been executed and, if not, why not;

(e) who are responsible for the delay, if any, and what notice the Government propose to take of their action; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to carry them out as soon as possible?

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

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE FLOODS IN TANJORE AND TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICTS.

MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to ask for the leave of the House to make a motion for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely,

‘ the damage caused to Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts by the recent rains and floods and the relief required in respect thereof ’.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I wish to know what the Government have to say on this matter.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I submit, Sir, that having regard to the full and exhaustive answer that my hon. Colleague, the Revenue Member, gave to the questions relating to the floods this morning and also the information that he gave by way of answers to the several supplementary questions that were put to him, there is no longer any urgency in regard to the matter.

“ Another matter also I wish to mention to you, and that is this : As I understand, the Council sits only for this day and you have already fixed another adjournment motion to be discussed this afternoon from 4 o'clock. So, obviously this cannot be discussed to-day, and we do not sit to-morrow.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think that any useful purpose will be served, in view of the several answers given by the Government and the report placed by the Government on the table of this House, by allowing this adjournment motion to be discussed at this stage. The subject matter of an adjournment motion under Rule 12 must be a definite matter of urgent public importance. It must also involve an administrative responsibility of the Government. A general discussion on the damage caused by the recent floods in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts and the relief measures both temporary and permanent required to alleviate the same, is not the sort of discussion contemplated by the rules regarding adjournment motions. The answers given to-day by the Government in reply to the questions of several hon. Members regarding the floods show the variety of suggestions that can be made for the relief of the flood-affected areas, and a discussion on this and various other suggestions that can be made, cannot be the proper subject-matter of a single adjournment motion. I hold therefore that the adjournment motion is not in order.”

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE REFUSAL OF RAW RICE AND BUTTER-MILK TO ‘ C ’ CLASS PRISONERS.

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely—

‘ the refusal of the Jail authorities at Madras to give raw rice and butter-milk to C class prisoners, particularly to those convicted in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.’

“ I may only add, Sir, that this adjournment motion is a result of the interpellations answered on the floor of this House just now.”

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, my Friend's adjournment motion runs in these terms: 'the refusal of the Jail authorities of Madras to give raw rice and butter-milk, etc., Under the rules that are now in force, the Jail authorities are not at liberty to give raw rice and butter-milk . . .'"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"On a point of order, Sir, is the hon. the Law Member entitled to speak upon this motion? What he and the Government have got to do at present is only to object and keep quiet."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am giving reasons for objecting to the motion. I wish my Friend were more patient. What I was saying was this, namely that the wording of this adjournment motion was 'the refusal of the Jail authorities of Madras to give raw rice and butter-milk to C class prisoners'. In other words, what my Friend wants is to move an adjournment motion because the Jail authorities of Madras obey the rules in the Jail Manual. There is certainly no urgency with reference to that matter. If my hon. Friend wants any rules to be changed, that is not an urgent matter. He ought to take other steps for that, but it cannot be the subject of an adjournment motion. So, I submit it is not urgent at all."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think that, the Jail Rules having been passed very long ago, there have been opportunities of discussing this question before. As it is, the subject-matter of this motion cannot be regarded as an urgent matter of recent occurrence. I therefore think that the motion is not in order."

IV.—ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The next item in the agenda is the election of the Deputy President. Under Standing Order 3, sub-section (3), of the Madras Legislative Council, I have to read out to the Council the names of Members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders. I will now read out the names accordingly.

Member nominated.	Proposer.	Seconder.
(1) Rao Bahadur G. Jagannatha Raju.	Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Raja of Bobbili.
	The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.	The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
	Mr. N. Siva Raj ..	Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian.
	Mr. G. Basudev ..	Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami.
(2) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.	Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ullah Sahib Bahadur.	Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
	Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.

As more than one Member has been duly nominated, the Council will now proceed under Standing Order 3 (5) of the Legislative Council

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to elect a Deputy President by ballot. Each hon. Member who is desirous of voting may take a ballot paper from the Secretary and after recording his vote place it in one of the ballot boxes that are placed in the Council Chamber. Members on each bench may come at a time and receive the ballot papers."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is it by secret ballot or open ballot?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is a secret ballot. There are two cubicles placed on the eastern side, and the hon. Members may record their votes there."

The voting then proceeded and after it was over the hon. the President appointed Mr. Bayabani Sahib and Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu as Tellers. Counting was done in the presence of the Tellers; hon. the President then made the following announcement.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Jagannadha Raju has secured 74 votes and Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan 39. I declare Mr. Jagannadha Raju duly elected as Deputy President of this Council."

V.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce to the House that under Rule 3 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I have nominated the following four members to be a Panel of Chairmen for this session:

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
Mr. F. E. JAMES.
Mr. BADETI VENKATARAMAYYA.
Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

VI.—A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF TRAFFIC IN GOVERNMENT ROADS.

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, with your permission I beg to move:

'That the name of Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasaya be added to the list of Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to provide for the Control of Traffic in Government Roads. (Bill No. 11 of 1930).'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it." The motion was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I nominate Mr. F. E. James as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Road Traffic Bill."

The House then rose to meet again at 3-50 p.m.

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(After Lunch 3-55 p.m.)

The House re-assembled at 3-55 p.m.

IV.—ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT—*cont*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that His Excellency the Governor has approved of the election of Mr. G. Jagannadha Raju for the Deputy Presidentship of this House."

VII.—THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I appoint Mr. G. Jagannadha Raju as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Madras Services Commission Bill."

VIII.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Although as many as nine candidates were nominated to the House Committee at first, yet all but the following candidates have withdrawn their candidature. The continuing candidates are:

1. Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
2. Rao Bahadur T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU.
3. Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI.
4. Mr. AHMED MIRAN SAHIB.
5. Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMAL.
6. Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR.

"As the number of continuing candidates is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare them duly elected.

"In addition to the above, I nominate, under Standing Order No. 84, Mr. F. E. James and Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandiyan to be Members of the House Committee.

"The Deputy President will be *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee."

IX.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Although as many as seventeen candidates were nominated to the Public Accounts Committee at first, yet all but the following candidates have withdrawn their candidature. The continuing candidates are:

1. Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
2. Mr. F. E. JAMES.
3. Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU.
4. Mr. D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI.
5. Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR.
6. Mr. P. V. RAJAGOPALA PILLAI.
7. Mr. M. S. SRESHTA.

"As the number of continuing candidates is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, seven, I hereby declare them duly elected."

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X.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Although as many as 28 candidates were nominated to the Finance Committee at first, yet all but the following candidates have withdrawn their candidature. The continuing candidates are:

1. Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR.
2. Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI.
3. Khan Bahadur MAHAMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur.
4. Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI.
5. The RAJA OF BOBBILI.
6. The RAJA OF KALLIKOTE.
7. Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.
8. Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASADHAPATI MUDALIYAR.

"As the number of continuing candidates is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, eight, I hereby declare them duly elected."

XI.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* ELECTIONS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY, AND TO THE COURT OF THE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to remind hon. Members that the elections to the Senates of the Andhra University and the Annamalai University and the election to the Court of the Institute of Science at Bangalore are to be held to-morrow between 12 noon and 3 p.m. The election will take place in the Secretary's room."

XII.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* USE OF FORCE BY THE POLICE IN DEALING WITH THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely—

'the use of force by the Police in recent cases in dealing with the civil disobedience movement.'

"Sir, in making this motion for adjournment, it is not to be apologetic when I say that this proposition would allow of very extreme language in discussing the details of the motion, and if in the course of my speech I should slip into any such extreme language I should very much like that hon. Members should put them down more as slips than as intended. Sir, if in spite of uncereceremonious and discourteous rejection of representations made by public men of this Presidency, by public bodies such as the Corporation of Madras and several other local municipalities and commercial bodies like the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers, of course Indian, if their representations were uncereceremoniously ignored by the Government, and if in spite of them I make a venture to place the same matter before this House, it is to test the

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prestige and the value the Government attach to the verdict of this House. Of late, Sir, Indian Executive Councillors of this Government are showing an inordinate tendency to disregard the Members of this House by their somewhat indifferent and vague answers. I can understand their recklessness, because while they were not in office they were perhaps not better treated than they are treating us now. But the hon. Executive Councillors who have parliamentary experience must rise above this petty satisfaction of giving answers, vague, and indefinite, and turning to their colleagues this side and that side for appreciation and approval. Sir, I challenge this Government to force this motion to a division and take the verdict of the House. So far as I am concerned, I shall admit that I was utterly wrong in condemning the action of the Government and the Police if the verdict of the House is against me. I know that attempts will be made, as has already been whispered, to talk out this motion. If the motion is talked out, let the Government know that they are not at all scoring a victory. But, on the other hand, those who fall into the trap of the Government are proving themselves unworthy of representing their constituencies.

"Sir, within a period of slightly over six months, the Police of this Presidency have covered themselves with indignity and demoralization that is unsurpassed under any civilized Government. By the recognition, both direct and indirect, by cash presents, by promises of promotions and what not, the Government have really been the promoters of lawlessness. The use of force has been the rule of the day. When we read the details of incidents which have taken place under the somewhat imposing name of keeping law and order, one is shocked, Sir, that he is living in the twentieth century. Our memories go back to our reading the conditions of anthropological studies, and find no comparison, Sir, between that aboriginal man and the present Government. Sir, His Excellency the Governor in his opening speech yesterday, as I think very advisedly used if I may venture to say so, language meaning that the Government will use all the resources in their power to suppress the civil disobedience movement. He perhaps prudently omitted to say 'all lawful resources', thereby implying that they will use all resources, whether legal or illegal, in suppressing the movement. Sir, not being one belonging to the civil disobedience movement, I do not feel that the Government will be right in dealing with the civil disobedience movement in the way it considers best. But, Sir, humanity requires, and the fair name of any Government requires, that even the most extreme movement directed against the Government ought to be treated in the manner in which a civilized Government would treat it. Sir, we have got a certain standard of morality even against our enemies. Is this the standard of morality that this Government is going to adopt in beating every man that passes by, not only those who are participating in the civil disobedience movement but all those who happen to go along the streets, not necessarily a satyagrahi but even for that matter one who is clad in khaddar or wears a Gandhi cap? Sir, starting from Masulipatam where more than a hundred persons were injured, this

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fiendish orgy of bludgeoning permeated all through the province. It stalked through Berhampur, Ellore, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Madura, Salem, Calicut, Palghat, Mangalore, Vedaranniyam, Bellary, Paiyyanur, Udipi, Vellore and Madras. If there is any town left, I hope hon. Members would remind me of it. Sir, I may also add that these lathi charges were not singular in use. They were here and there spiced or may I say gingered up by the use of fire-arms. Sir, Mr. Montague, the late Secretary of State for India, in his report on Reforms stated that whenever there was an use of fire-arms it must be followed up by a committee of enquiry being set up and their findings being published. In this particular instance, in dealing with the civil disobedience movement, it stands to the lasting discredit of this Government that repeated requests for appointing committees of enquiry, whether of Government officials alone or of officials and non-officials, have been totally rejected. It is because the Government have not the courage to face a committee of any sort.

"Sir, in Madras, the Police have excelled themselves. After putting Messrs. Prakasam and Nageswara Rao Pantulu in jail, they proceeded to beat the satyagrahi volunteers on the 25th of April last when my hon. Friend, the Home Member, was on the cool heights of Ootacamund. On one morning, Sir, when about twenty satyagrahis were marching to the sea-shore, presumably to manufacture contraband salt, they were surrounded by the Police large enough in numbers to take charge of each satyagrahi, under the immediate presence and distinguished patronage of Mr. Cunningham, the then Commissioner of Police. They were not only surrounded, but they were asked also to disperse. Evidently and admittedly, the satyagrahis refused to disperse. What is the duty of the Police then? The duty of the Police in any civilized country would be to take charge of the volunteers, bring them to book, produce them before the Court and if possible get convictions for them, and put them in jail. No, that ought not to be the rule! For, the answer is: 'Well, are we to provide jails for all these people who disobey laws? Is it a proposition that is practicable?' That shows, Sir, that the whole population is against you. That is an argument, Sir, that the Government have failed in their duty and that they are no longer governing this province with the consent of the governed. Apart from that, if putting all those who disobey laws in the jail is not a practicable proposition, is it the alternative to beat them mercilessly and to leave the wounded uncared for? I should like to have a definite and direct answer to the question from the hon. the Home Member. I know he is secure in his seat; as an Executive Councillor his position cannot be shaken. But that is no reason for pursuing his present policy. One day or other he will have to come out and face the public. I know, to this the reply of the hon. the Home Member will be 'well, I know the people as well as you do. I thought this was the best thing to do.' However, Sir, that is not an answer which I am sure will come out of the same Sir Mahomed Usman once he leaves that position or once he is disappointed in his ambitions.

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"Sir, to protest against this merciless beating of the Police, there was a monster meeting on the sands of the Madras beach organized by all parties. Of course, the Government might ridicule the idea of calling that meeting an all-party meeting. Probably, if they would accept a correction, may I say an all-Indian meeting, may I say an all-citizen meeting instead of all-party meeting? Because there were also non-Indians in the same meeting to sympathize with us. My hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu, was one of the signatories to that meeting and one of the intended speakers at that meeting. He really sympathized that there should have been such merciless beating of the satyagrahis. If only it was possible for him to reach the platform, he would have been perhaps one of the speakers, and this would have eliminated his chances of being called on to interview His Excellency the Governor as a 'man of standing.' Whatever that may be, most of the Justice party members were sympathizers with the object of that meeting, and indeed my hon. Friend, Doctor Natesa Mudaliyar and the present President of the Corporation of Madras, Mr. P. T. Kumaraswami Chettiar, and several others took part in the meeting and protested in serious yet temperate language against the Police excesses. But the gathering of such a large public on the sands to condemn even though in temperate language the action of the Police was very galling; it was an eye-sore to them, and they must establish a case that there has been lawlessness in the City. That is why the Commissioner of Police took stringent measures to put them down. Therefore, it is just possible that the meeting turned out to be a disorderly meeting. Sir, it may be said on behalf of the Police that the people assembled there had become a riotous assembly and that therefore the Commissioner of Police was perfectly right in dealing with the situation as he did. And if I may recall what was said in the Government communiqué on the matter, they did not compliment Mr. Cunningham for not using fire-arms earlier than he did but yet approved of Mr. Cunningham's action because he showed considerable restraint in not using fire-arms and used it when it became inevitably necessary.

"Sir, the moment we cross this bench and become Executive Councillors we do not cease to be citizens nor do we cease to be responsible to the people, because we occupied Opposition benches. It may be that to-morrow I may occupy that seat. Am I then to be considered irresponsible so long as I was on this side? I am as much responsible if not more responsible than Sir Mahomed Usman because I am an elected representative, and I say that the meeting was the most orderly meeting that was ever held by the citizens of Madras. There were no doubt large numbers of people crowding on the Marina road, but they were perfectly orderly and did not exhibit any acts of violence.

4-15 P.M. "Sir, to deal with situations of this kind, some tact is required and Mr. C. B. Cunningham is one who is endowed with a good deal of tact, but unfortunately it has disappeared ever since the civil disobedience movement began. Sir, a clash could have been easily avoided if only the Commissioner of Police had issued instructions to divert the traffic

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from the Senate House right up to the Ice House Road. But no, that ought not to be done. The telephone wire was all on a sudden cut away. This sentence was found added to the version of the Police towards the end. Evidently that was an afterthought. Now, Sir, if there was the telephone wire to bring the reserve Police from the Commissioner's office, I wonder how the telephone wire between the Presidency College and the sergeant who was perhaps on duty at the other end of the beach got cut away. Granting that this was the case, could not a sowar be sent to instruct the sergeant to divert the traffic? No, nothing should be done. The people must be taught a lesson. That was the idea.

"Sir, in the Police version of the incident there is an insinuation that the leaders abandoned the meeting the moment it became disorderly. There was nothing of the sort. I repudiate that insinuation. Sir, the facts are these: When we found that the Police were acting disorderly on the Marina road, we thought that the most prudent course would be to disperse the meeting. We carried the resolution of the meeting and showed the people assembled the route which they should take in order to avert a clash with the Police. But, no, the sowars must go down to the sands and chase people everywhere 'forwards and backwards.' These are the very words used in the communiqué. Now Sir, how can you expect people to go to their homes if they are chased 'backwards and forwards'? I would like that experiment to be tried on people who are in favour of it and see whether they could easily avoid coming into conflict with the Police. Sir, several people were injured and then there was an unfortunate death of one of the most promising advocates of this City and one of the most useful social workers, Mr. E. K. Govindaswami, B.A., B.L. That unfortunate young man happened to go to Triplicane in order to see his wife and just as he was getting down from the lorry he got a shot. Well, Sir, afterwards a large number of people gathered there to justify the Commissioner ordering fire. But how did the shot get through the huge crowd without hitting anybody in the crowd and hit the poor man who was getting down from the lorry at the Bells road. If the Commissioner was justified in giving the order to fire, ought he not to have taken the ordinary precautions to see that the lorries did not come near the firing line? No, nothing should be done, because the people ought to be taught a lesson. That was the idea. Sir, in this connexion may I ask what is the grace which the Government have shown in regard to the advocates' meeting to sympathize and condole with the family of the victim Mr. E. K. Govindaswami? The advocates were given perhaps a deserved reply, in these circumstances by the Commissioner of Police that their meeting was ostensibly for the purpose of condoling the death of Mr. Govindaswami, thereby implying evidently that their real object was to condemn the Police action. That was the response which the advocates got at the hands of the Commissioner of Police. Not only in Madras but elsewhere also the Government seem to have abdicated their powers to the Police. I am not exaggerating the state of affairs, because this morning the hon. the Home Member conceded that so far as the question

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of dealing with such situations is concerned the Government have given a blank cheque to the Inspector-General of Police. 'Whatever he does, we are confident', I suppose that was the wording used, 'we are confident that he would do perfectly well'. Well, if the Inspector-General of Police could be trusted to deal with these situations, I wonder what is the use of an Executive Councillor here. He seems to be a more trustworthy man than the Executive Councillor. I would rather appeal to him than to the Executive Councillor if he is going to say 'I have full confidence in the Inspector-General of Police'.

"Sir, the wearing of Gandhi caps and the carrying of national flags are an eye-sore to the police and not only to the police, but also to the magistracy. Caps were forcibly pulled from the heads of the wearers. There are several people who ordinarily wear such caps without attaching any political significance to it. Even those people were insulted. There is our friend Mr. Venkataratnam who was till to-day in jail having been released only this morning. He is in possession of a Gandhi cap. Such gentlemen are insulted by the Gandhi caps being pulled off their heads. I would like hon. Members to imagine what a person would feel when such an insulting treatment was meted out to him. Let the hon. the Home Member have the imagination to think of the enormity of the indignity offered to such gentlemen. Let him not merely speak as a megaphone machine. Let him realize the seriousness of the situation. Let him for one moment translate himself to these benches and find out what our feelings are in respect of this treatment. It is true that a lawless movement should be suppressed, but there is a civilized way of suppressing it. Supposing you take them to a court, put them all in jail and then begin to kill them. Will that be justified? Will it not be considered an atrocious act? Sir, even after the High Court has revised or set aside convictions for wearing Gandhi caps in Guntur and Rajahmundry, the Government are not moving in the matter. I suppose the Government are showing contempt to the judicial decisions of the High Court by not examining the cases of those who were convicted in similar circumstances. I know the explanation will be that the parties have not chosen to appeal and that therefore they cannot move in the matter. Well, Mr. President, you are aware that members of the civil disobedience movement have declined to defend themselves. That being the case, it is all the more reason why a humane Government, why a civilized Government, why a Government which has any claim to be responsible and responsive should examine the cases concerned. I know to some extent by association the irritation and the acerbity of feeling which the hon. Sir Krishnan Nayar felt when his friend Mr. Narayana Menon was not released at his instance. I should like to remind him of those feelings. Let him not stifle those noble sentiments because he is an Executive Council Member. Let him remember that Mr. Narayana Menon has the excellent qualities which he enumerated and so also let the hon. the Home Member remember that every one who has gone to jail in connexion with the civil disobedience movement is unselfish and prepared to sacrifice himself, his honour, his

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career and his prospects for the good of the country. Sir, whether they are misguided or well-guided, they are entitled to our respect. I would say more. They are not as selfish as we are. Therefore, there is every reason why their feelings ought to be respected.

"Young boys reading in the schools and colleges were mercilessly beaten by the police. The police, it seems, could enter any educational building or institution despite the protests of the heads thereof. In spite of the protests of the principals of the colleges, who are in most cases Europeans, the police entered those institutions and beat the boys. Now, conceive of our own children being beaten like that probably for some boyish freaks of theirs, like shouting Gandhi-Ki-Jai when His Excellency was passing their way. Now, Sir, boys are boys and even the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman was a boy once (laughter) and I daresay that it is the mischievous tendencies in the boyhood that develop into cleverness and intelligence in manhood. Sir Mahomed Usman is an intelligent and clever man and he must have been a mischievous boy (renewed laughter). Do you like, Sir, that all these boyish freaks should be put down with the bludgeon and with the lathi? Has any hon. Member sitting on those (Government) benches seen the size of a lathi and the thickness of it? Has any one of them seen a lathi being used? Have any one of us submitted himself to a lathi charge? Sir, apart from the deservedness of this form of punishment, there is what is called self-respect in man. Sir, I appeal to Europeans in this matter. I know that they do not attach any importance to the policemen beating the people into submission in order to suppress this movement and are taking the thing coolly. I humbly submit therefore that if that is the real conviction of Europeans—I think differently having read of their character as portrayed in books to some extent—but if that is really their conviction, I must respectfully say that our ideas of personal respect and their ideas of personal respect disagree. That may be perhaps one salutary difference between our civilization and their civilization, and forms part of our national trait. In this respect therefore, perhaps India has got to teach a lot to England. Sir, this is a matter between Indians and Indians. Therefore in deference to the feelings of Indians who feel very strongly in matters of this kind, Europeans ought to desist from further irritating their feelings. I challenge any European member here to induce any Indian in this House to speak in favour of the position they are taking. The general feeling prevalent among all Indians is the same. They need not therefore think that they would be supporting the Opposition if they keep quiet and do not wedge in between our feelings and our condemnation of the lathi charge by the police.

"Sir, young boys have been sent to Borstal School for periods of two years and four years. The Government have not cared to look into these cases. In one case the Sessions Judge of Nellore has refused to convict little boys. I may say in this connexion, Sir, that in general and on the whole, European judges and European magistrates have shown far more fairness in dealing with cases of this

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kind than the Indians themselves because the Indians are there to exploit British administration in order to aggrandize their own status and position in the official world. That is the reason. I do not want that that reason should prevail in the case of the hon. the Home Member, because he has reached the pinnacle of the position. He has nothing more to aspire for (a Voice: 'Question') except the goodwill of the people with whom he has got to live. Sir, Justice Bardswell characterized certain proceedings of a subordinate magistrate as 'horribly summary'. Is a stronger condemnation than this required? Sir, there are hundreds of cases now in our land which are equally horribly summarily dealt with. So, Sir, the responsibility of the hon. the Home Member is very great indeed and I hope that before he lays down the reins of office as Executive Councillor of this Government he would lay claim to a certificate and a testimonial that he stood by us in times of need.

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P.M.

"I know it may be said that, while our capacity for self-government and our capacity to administer law and order is at stake. I am proving a case that an Indian was able to control law and order by merely dotting the i's and dashing the t's, i.e., by merely approving the action of the police. That is not the way for the establishment of one's capacity for self-government. I know we may feel complacent in our capacity for self-government and in our capacity for preservation of law and order, because we had been simply registering the decrees of our subordinate heads of departments. But I daresay that is not the way to judge our capacity at all. I know English people have a different notion of our capacity for self-government and our responsibility. They are far more shrewd than we seem to think of them. They would like to know whether you are able to say 'no' face to face. If they understand that you are able to argue with them, then they respect you; otherwise they kick you. If they feel that you are able to hold your own, then they come to compromise. I know of an Englishman, a shrewd observer, who respects one that has the courage to face him, one who argues with him and not one who simply submits himself to the notes put up by heads of departments. As a matter of fact, the European might pride over an Indian if the latter does not collapse and capitulate, when he is put in power, to all the dictums of his subordinates, but rises above and begins to take an independent view. I have not the slightest doubt that if this motion is pressed to a division,—I hope the hon. the Home Member will not burke it—it will induce not only the official and nominated Members to vote with me, but also my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, and his party men. I know my Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I am not a stronger nationalist than he. If unfortunately he cannot speak with the same feelings as I am doing, it is not because he has no idea of the atrocities committed by the police as I do. As a matter of fact, in some of the speeches he delivered during the time of elections, he condemned very strongly this repressive policy of the Government in most unmistakable

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terms and I have no doubt that, consistently with what he said and what he is going to say, he will realize what our feelings are in the matter and induce his party men also to help us in recording our opinion of the situation. There is no danger that the Government is going to accept our verdict. We have had enough of experience of this Government to judge if our verdict is going to have any influence. I am not exaggerating when I say that this Government has got a particular tendency and a particular cleverness of mismanaging and making a muddle. Mr. Montagu, again, the late Secretary of State for India, in his Indian Diary, which has come out only very recently, in writing of Madras has got this very significant sentence:—

'Here, if anywhere, the officials administer and do not govern; here, if anywhere, they refuse to explain themselves and hold themselves aloof; here, if anywhere, they misuse their powers of the Press Act or their powers to disallow resolutions.'

"What an apposite description of the existing state of affairs of this Government in their having declined to allow some days for the discussion of non-official business! Of course, they say that it has not been found possible to allot a non-official day. We know that it has not been found possible, but what was the reason for not giving a non-official day, nobody knows. Without a single exception I leave all the testimony given by the late Secretary of State for the Government's consumption. It is for you to say—I daresay that you will agree with Mr. Montagu—whether you are not acting according to the dictums laid down by him.

"One word about the nominated Members. I hope the traditional suspicion that nominated Members will always go in with the Government will be dispelled on this occasion. I know for instance that editors like Mr. Ganala Ramamurthi and Mr. Pinjala Subrahmanyam Chetti are nominated Members of this Council. They have written in Telugu in very strong language about the repressive policy pursued by the police. I do not know if they are now going to lay down the ethics of journalism by saying that what might be written by them as editors in the newspapers is different from their personal opinions. Probably they will be setting a good example by not voting with the Government, thereby illustrating that what was written in the newspapers is not different from their personal opinions. Therefore I do want hon. Members to record their real personal feeling in this matter.

"Sir, even nominated Members were not left alone. For instance, I do not know if my hon. Friend, Mr. Dorai Raja, will excuse me when I say that the police shadowed him also (laughter), probably to get nomination for him. Because one Chinna Dorai wrote some article in the *Spectator* suggesting that an Indian should be appointed Viceroy; that was enough to make the Government think that Peria Dorai Raja also was talking of sedition—because the Government probably thought Peria Dorai Raja was the brother of Chinna Dorai

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as the word 'Dorai' occurs in both the words and that he was connected with the seditious movement!!! (Laughter). I wish my hon. Friend should contradict me if I am wrong. That has been the policy pursued by the police. I do not know, if perhaps one Muslim gentleman, whose name may be Syed Usman, were to write some seditious article or make some seditious speeches, whether my hon. Friend, Sir Mahomed Usman, would be mistaken for Syed Usman and found guilty for being seditious and also shadowed by the police (laughter), because there happens to be some identity in the two names.

"Sir, I beg that this motion should be pressed to a division. I hope I have not been intemperate in my language in condemning the action of the police (laughter). If I did, I did not do it consciously."

* Rao Bahadur Dr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend from Madras. Sir, there is a strong feeling in the country that the police are using excessive force in dealing with unarmed non-violent civil resisters. No doubt, the law allows force to be used in cases of violent resisters, force meaning minimum force. Those that resist the law here are people who are non-violent and they freely submit themselves to whatever the authorities may ask them to do. If they are so ordered they march to the police station and if they are punished they undergo punishments willingly. I do not know why minimum force should not be used in these cases. Minimum force does not mean super-maximum force. Even in places under martial law the Indian Military Law says:

'His Majesty's Government have emphatically laid it down that the primary factor of policy whenever, unfortunately, a situation necessitates the suppression of civil disorder by military force within the British Empire is the use of minimum amount of force necessary to secure the object in view.'

"Sir, are we under His Majesty's Government? I believe in the British connexion. I believe in the British Government. I have been a constitutionalist for over 20 years. I believe in India being a self-respecting Member of the British Commonwealth. Sir, after such repressive measures even staunch loyalists are nodding. When repression of this sort is going on, one is tempted to think 'Is this the British Government under which we are living?' The most heart-rending thing is the way in which our women are treated. Sir, let it be understood that the most sacred portion of our Indian homes is our womanhood. No nation respects women as we do. We cannot bear any insult offered to our women. Moreover, Sir, when people are lathi-charged for offences, where is the personal liberty? Sir, here I beg to quote a few lines from Dicey on personal liberty:—

'The right to personal liberty as understood in England means in substance a person's right not to be subjected to imprisonment, arrest, or other physical coercion in any manner that does not admit of legal justification.'

"The sort of coercion followed in our country does not admit, according to Dicey, of legal justification. Lawlessness of this sort is not new to our country alone. There are free people of a free country.

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Have we not known how English people have struggled to raise their country to her present position? England of to-day is built on such sacrifices of the ancestors of the present generation. Moreover Indians ought to be treated with much consideration. We Indians are not aboriginal tribes. We are an ancient nation whose civilization was carried into ancient Babylon and Egypt and to the courts of ancient Greece and Rome. Let all our European friends make it a common cause with us to put down this kind of repression. If a man resists, it is open to the police to carry him bodily, as our discreet and tactful Commissioner, Mr. Rowlandson did in Madras. I am at a loss to understand why the same policy has not been pursued in the districts also. Lawlessness is not new to my country alone. It exists in all civilized countries. To quote Dicey again:

'Within the last thirty years, however, there has grown up in England, and indeed in many other civilized countries, a new doctrine as to lawlessness. This novel phenomenon, which perplexes moralists and statesmen is that large classes of otherwise respectable persons now hold the belief and act on the conviction that it is not only allowable but even highly praiseworthy to break the law of the land if the law-breaker is pursuing some end which to him or to her seems to be just and desirable. This view is not confined to any one class. Many of the English clergy (a class of men well entitled to respect) have themselves shown no great hesitation in thwarting and breaking laws which they held to be opposed to the Church. Passive resisters do not scruple to resist taxes imposed for some object which they condemn. Conscientious objectors are doing a good deal to render ineffective the vaccination laws. The militant suffragettes glorify lawlessness; the nobleness of their aim justifies in their eyes the hopeless and perverse illegality the means by which they hope to obtain votes for women . . .'

'Democratic sentiment, further, if not democratic principle, demands that law should on the whole correspond with public opinion; but when a large body of citizens not only are opposed to some law but question the moral right of the State to impose or maintain a given law, our honest democrat feels deeply perplexed how to act . . .'

'The time has come when the fact ought to be generally admitted that the amount of government, that is of coercion, of individuals or classes by the State, which is necessary to the welfare or even to the existence of a civilized community, cannot permanently co-exist with the effective belief that deference to public opinion is in all cases the sole or the necessary basis of a democracy.'

"So, Sir, it is not a new thing to our country also. I do not belong to the creed of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. He was a Swarajist and now a Nationalist. But I am a loyalist, a constitutionalist, a Justicite. Even I feel that the Government are doing what they ought not to do. Sir, every precaution should be taken before firing on a crowd. Sir, in that miserable case in Triplicane, when the late Mr. Govindaswami Mudaliyar, a promising advocate and a loyalist of loyalists, who attended as a scout on His Excellency on many an occasion, came to see his wife in Triplicane and was just getting down from the bus, he was shot to the effects of which he subsequently succumbed. What was his dying declaration? When his relatives approached me and asked whether they could not file a suit in a court of law for damages against the Government, I said 'Don't do that'.

"I said I am a loyalist; Government is a very good one. Approach the Government and they will give you relief immediately. They did so. What was the reply of the Government? A negative one.

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Sir, at least in that case, should they not take compassion upon the members of the family when a promising man was shot dead, though accidentally? He has got almost a child-wife of about 20 years of age. Should not the Government give her some compensation? Here again, Sir, I wish to quote from *Dicey*:

"In England the idea of legal equality or of the universal subjection of all classes to one law administered by the ordinary courts has been pushed to its utmost limit. With us every official from the Prime Minister down to a constable or a collector of taxes, is under the same responsibility for every act done without legal justification as any other citizen. The reports abound with cases in which officials have been brought before the courts and made, in their personal capacity, liable to punishment or to the payment of damages for acts done in their official character but in excess of their lawful authority."

"That child-wife may go to a court of law. Of course, we are glad we have a very good High Court in this Presidency. There justice is done; I hope that at least through the High Court, she will get relief. Moreover, if the police take the law into their own hands, what is the use of the magistracy? In this Council I agitated for the separation of police from judicial portfolio. I pleaded that a prosecutor should not be a punisher. I am glad that these portfolios are now held by two different Indian Members in the Cabinet. I thought they would be counteracting forces. I never expected that one would be submerged in the other. In the Cabinet there are five Indian Members and two seasoned Civilians. These are the remnants of the old sympathetic Civilians, Cardews and Moirs, who were very well acquainted with Indian conditions and aspirations. These are the two remnants of those noble bands of Europeans. We want that these hon. Members should join the five Indian Members of the Cabinet and see that repression is not resorted to as far as our moderate Madras Presidency is concerned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question before the House is that the business of the Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the use of force by the police in recent cases in dealing with the Civil Disobedience movement."

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI, in opposing the motion, spoke in Telugu. The following is the translation of the same:—

"Mr. President, Sir, please permit me to say a few words in opposing this motion. I am fully aware of the fact that I may lose popularity if I oppose the motion. I am not a man disposed to obtain easy popularity by emotional and irresponsible speeches. It has been the sad aspect of my life from its beginning. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, mentioned nominated Members in general and my name in particular. Sir, may I tell my esteemed friend, the Member for this metropolitan city, that I ceased my connexion with the journal *Samadarsini* about a year ago? My friend and colleague Rao Sahib Pinjala Subrahmanyam Chetti, is only the proprietor but not the leader writer of the journal. Nominated Members also are as much patriots as my learned friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Sir, they are not johukumwallahs. They also are demanding swaraj

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under the British flag. But their methods are different from those of non-co-operators. Nominated Members cannot and will not adopt unconstitutional and impracticable methods to win swaraj. By this, they may not get the false praise of newspapers or the shouts from galleries. Nominated Members cannot act against the dictates of their conscience.

"Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti spoke at length about the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member. If the mover of this adjournment motion is also appointed as a Member to the Treasury Bench, his speech, I am sure, would be different. Under the able administration of His Excellency the Governor the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member, this Presidency is peacefully marching towards progress. I am glad to say that the administration of the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur as Home Member is praiseworthy when compared with the administration of Home Members in other provinces. May I tell my hon. Friend, the mover of the motion, that, by the impartial and sympathetic policy of the hon. the Home Member, the so-called Hindu-Moslem problem has disappeared from this province entirely."

"Mr. President, satyagrahis are courting prison life with the idea of attaining popularity. To attain this they are holding public demonstrations. It is but natural that police should disperse such mob meetings for the maintenance of law and order. My friend Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti says that the creed of satyagrahis is non-violence. Permit me to tell you, Sir, my experience regarding this. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Duriseti Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu started a new political organization called the People's party to counteract the civil disobedience movement in East Godavari district. In an open meeting at Peddapur under the auspices of the Congress Mr. Gadepalli Suryanarayana Sarma and other satyagrahis abused the organizers of the People's party and the Justice party as a whole in vulgar terms. The popular Collector of the district, Mr. J. B. Brown, I.C.S., and the Deputy Collector of the locality, Mr. Varada Venkataramayya Nayudu were threatened and asked to resign their offices and wear glass bangles for their association with the bureaucratic administration. Sir, is it not violence? Is it not the bounden duty of the Government to protect also its loyal and law-abiding people?"

"I respect Mahatma Gandhi's pure and simple individuality. His philosophical ideals are praiseworthy. I also respect the patriotism of the political prisoners. But let me submit to you, Sir, that Mahatma Gandhi's plan for swaraj is only utopian but can never be put into practice. I also worked with him for the political uplift of the country as long as his programme was confined to the boycott of Councils, courts, colleges and titles. When he introduced non-payment of taxes in his programme in January 1922, I washed my hands of that agitation as the promised period of one year for getting swaraj lapsed. No country in the world has obtained its independence through non-co-operation and civil disobedience. It is true America established complete independence by open rebellion with arms but this method would not

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suit Indian conditions. As Australia did, constitutional agitation alone should be adopted by Indians for their attainment of colonial freedom. I expressed this not only in my editorial articles of *Godavari Patrika* of 1919 but also in my editorial articles of *Nyaya Deepika* of 1922 and 1923 and I respectfully ask my friend Mr. Sami to once again refer to them.

"Boycott of Councils is one of the items of Mahatma Gandhi's programme. Srimati Sarojini Nayudu abused the Councils thoroughly. Pandit Malaviyaji denounced that those who paid his fine were not his friends but his foes. In view of the above facts I do not see the consistency of the arguments advanced by my learned Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti in this Council. Mahatma Gandhi's programme even in South Africa was not fulfilled. Without considering the *pros* and *cons* of the method, the youth of the country are embracing it and involving themselves in troubles like sheep attacking the mountain. We all know how British tactics crushed the mighty German force."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"On a point of order, Sir, I believe that we are now confining ourselves to the point whether the force used by the Police in the past was justified or not. May I ask whether the scope of the proposition is such as to admit of a discussion about the benefits of the British rule?"

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, according to the Standing Order I understand that an hon. Member can speak only for 15 minutes. I think the hon. Member has spoken for more than 15 minutes."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has taken only 7 minutes."

Pandit Ganala Ramamurti continued his speech in Telugu:—

"Will such methods as those adopted by the non-co-operators shake the British Empire? If Gandhiji started his campaign after the termination of the Round Table Conference, there would be some meaning. The country will not be benefited by vain sacrifice."

"The present struggle has increased the post-war troubles. It is causing immense harm to backward and neglected communities. Business is collapsing entirely. Export of our raw materials was stopped and thus a stoppage has come for the free flow of money. Majority communities and educated classes are trying to elevate their own position by severing their connexion with Britain. It is not the intention of the caste Hindus to uplift the status of the depressed classes. I am speaking from my experience. Even though I worked hard for the promotion of the Congress ideas in 1919, 1920 and 1921 I was not taken into the confidence of the privileged classes and offered even at least a seat in any firka Congress Committee. For the pride of false prestige only the nation is yet following the so-called non-co-operation movement. I wish that the day may soon come to realize the evils of this movement. I am expressing these sentiments not as a member of the Vithakarma community but on my personal behalf. I know that Mr. Chervukuru Kalahastiswara, Mr. Cherukury Kalahastiswara

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Sarma and several others of my community have courted Sri Krishna Janmasthanam (prison). I warn the members of my community not to join Gandhi movement as the country is not ripe for complete independence. Communal jealousy is yet in existence. A member of my community was not allowed to perform *sandhya vandanam* at Amaravati which is on the banks of the river Kistna. In some villages of Guntur district our people are not allowed to go in procession in palanquins on marriage and other ceremonial occasions even in this 20th century. This is the treatment which is being accorded to a community which built temples and other monuments and moulded the civilization of the nation. Without setting right all these drawbacks, Mahatmajji wants immediate complete independence. In this connection I am reminded of a line from *Bhagarata*

" కాననివాని నూతనాని కాననివాడు విజ్ఞ పశ్చుభుత్ కానని భృగ "

"Poet Bhartruhari observed that learned men are indifferent to bring the people into the right method. Aristocracy do not take proper interest in such affairs. Ordinary people are not competent to tackle such problems. Thus, virtuous propaganda is gradually disappearing from this eternal world. These golden lines are just applicable to the non-co-operation movement. May I appeal to the Government also in this connexion that, just as in Bombay, if Madras Government also start a counter propaganda to do away with the mischief-making of civil disobedience, then police interference is not at all necessary to tackle the situation? With these words, I beg to resume my seat."

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I come from a district, viz., Kistna, which tasted the sweets of lathi charges from the police to the very dregs. Yet I have a grievance against my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, because he did not mention the name of Kistna in the list he has furnished. Sir, the accounts of lathi charges I have received are so numerous and so insistent that the music of lathi play is still ringing in my ears."

"There is a saying that there is no cupboard without a skeleton. 5 p.m. Similarly, I may say that there is no place which has participated in the civil disobedience movement but has tasted the music of lathi charges. Now, what is a lathi? Perhaps many of my hon. Friends here may not know it. They may simply mistake it for a mere stick; but it is not that. It is what you call a 'male stout bamboo' about a cubit long, shod at the end with iron or brass. And what do you think that the lathi charge is like? It is indiscriminate belabouring of both men and women and even children, or whomsoever that comes across. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Shame.) That is 'lathi charge,' Sir, and I wonder how sections 127 and 129 of the Criminal Procedure Code can cover a play like that. Fancy, Sir, that this indiscriminate belabouring is administered—to whom?—to persons either men or women, who do not retort, who do not retaliate, but who submit meekly and who are ready to go anywhere and who are ready to do whatever

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you want them to do. I ask you, Sir, whether beating so mercilessly people like that does not savour of the savage or the brutal, or of the barbarous.

“Sir, yesterday His Excellency the Governor was pleased to observe that this civil disobedience movement—or call it what you will—will be suppressed by all the means at the command of the Government. All that I pray is: do it by all the means that the law permits. There is provision, there is remedy within the four corners of the Law; but for God’s sake, and for the fair name of the Government, may I implore with all the ardour at my command, not to indulge in the lathi charge? This lathi charge, Sir, this repression by lathi play is an ill-wind which blows nobody any good. In fact, it creates resentment and sends the iron down to the bottom of the heart and keeps it rankling there. I put it to you that we ought to live—all of us, of all races and nationalities—like brothers and sons of the same God, bound by silken ties of love. But I wonder how when an atmosphere such as this is being created, it is possible for us to live like that.

“It is often trotted out as a plea that only minimum force is used. God alone knows what ‘minimum’ means. ‘Minimum’ and ‘maximum’ are relative terms, and what one calls ‘minimum’ the other may call ‘maximum’. But there are cases which I am aware of, where the question of maximum or minimum does not arise at all. With your permission, Sir, I may quote one or two instances. There is a park in a town. Naturally in the evening hours, people resort to it in order to enjoy the cool breeze emanating from flowers and foliage. These people just idly inclining upon the velvety grass go on chatting aimlessly. All of a sudden, a posse of policemen equipped with lathis approach that park. The officers are stationed at the gate in order to prevent egress of the people, and these lathi-equipped policemen enter the park and belabour the people mercilessly for hours together. There is no way of escape for them except by scaling the spiked fencing of the park, and in their attempt to do so, some are impaled and others injured in various parts of the body. That is one instance. Another instance is: there is a village which is noted for its culture and refinement. One fine morning, it wakes up to find that it is surrounded by a posse of lathi-men. These people go on beating men, women or children, whatever and whoever comes in the way, mercilessly. Those who escape or take to their heels are not left alone; on the other hand, they are given chase to and the victims are beaten again and again. Thirdly, Sir, a poor member of the Bar, a legal practitioner, had to go to an outstation on professional business. A policeman just saw him and at once began to abuse and assault him and strip him almost naked for the mere sin of being clad in kadi. I have now cited these three cases, Sir, and you can yourself see whether the question of minimum or maximum force arises at all. These lathi charges are no less than wanton assaults on the people, with a view to create terror in their minds. You may call this a reign of terror. It is some consolation to find a silver lining to the sable cloud. So far as my district is concerned, it has a

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Collector who is a sympathetic and kindly soul. On account of him, many an ugly situation has been saved and people have been lucky to escape a worse fate; but unfortunately he cannot be expected to be present in all the places where the police people operate. Hence such tragedies now and again. With these words, Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar.”

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—“Sir, speaking from this side of the House, I have great pleasure in supporting Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar in the remarks that he has made on the floor of this House. With reference to my own district, I can say that we have escaped some mischief, learning, as I do, the history of the other districts from the speakers that preceded me. The satyagraha movement in Malabar took two forms, one with reference to the manufacture of salt and the other with reference to the picketing of arrack shops. As regards the manufacture of salt, on three days when work was started by the satyagrahis, the police, for no reason whatsoever, did charge the crowd mostly consisting of innocent spectators, so much so that the District Magistrate had to intervene later and to withdraw the police altogether. He after all thought that the absence of the policemen would naturally lead to a weakening of the movement—and he was quite right. There was manufacture of salt on the Calicut beach for about four or five days at the outset. After the first three days when there were lathi charges and crowds dispersed as stated above, the police were withdrawn altogether, and in another three or four more days, the movement fizzled out. That shows the wisdom and courage of the District Magistrate who ordered the withdrawal of the police altogether. The next centre where there was trouble on account of manufacture of salt was Payyanur. Payyanur is at some distance from my place and I believe my Friend opposite hailing from North Malabar may be able to give you further information with reference to what transpired there. For a long time, there was absolutely no trouble whatsoever with reference to the salt satyagraha in Calicut. Nobody manufactured contraband salt and there were no arrests. But a few days before His Excellency’s visit to Malabar, it was quite patent that several individuals—I do not know who they were nor can I think of the particular individuals who were responsible for it—wanted to create an atmosphere of distrust and wanted to see that there was trouble when His Excellency visited the place. In the meantime, the persons who were responsible for the satyagraha movement had made it a point never to assemble in numbers more than four. They always took care, as only five people would constitute an unlawful assembly, to send volunteers to the beach to manufacture salt or to picket, or do other unlawful acts, only in batches of four. In one instance very near His Excellency’s visit to Calicut, when four satyagraha volunteers went to the Calicut beach, they were set upon by the police—not by the inferior police but by the District Superintendent of Police himself. This is what happened on that occasion, and it should have been taken notice of by the Government. One of those volunteers fell down as the result of a blow on his head by a lathi, and he was kicked by the District Superintendent of

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Police. The matter took a serious turn and it was thought the volunteer was dead; he was removed in a car to the hospital and attended to there. Fortunately, he recovered. That was a flagrant case where, even when people were less than the number which would constitute an unlawful assembly and before they committed any offence, they were set upon by the police and assaulted. Probably they were going to commit an offence, but as a matter of fact, they were charged upon even when they had not committed the offence. On account of this incident it was thought by many people in Calicut that the police wanted to foster the idea that there might be trouble in Calicut and that therefore more force would have been used when His Excellency visited Calicut. Notwithstanding this, the District Magistrate kept his head cool.

"Then, Sir, there was a procession on Gandhi's birthday and it was sought to make out that as there would be an unlawful assembly, and that the procession should be stopped—for no reason. The District Magistrate was good enough to issue distinct orders that unless personally the Divisional Magistrate was convinced that the unruly elements in the crowd got the upper hand, there should be no attempt to disperse the procession as an unlawful assembly. And the Malabar Special Police, who had been summoned to Calicut from the interior places and the Reserve Police who had been called to Calicut had to go away disappointed, as there was absolutely no hitch and no untoward event happened at all with reference to that procession. The procession started from the Congress office near the new Market and from there went round the town and came back with absolutely no untoward incident. This was clearly due to the foresight of the District Magistrate who had already then distinctly laid down that unless the Divisional Magistrate thought that the unruly elements in the procession had the upper hand, nothing should be done; and, notwithstanding the persuasions of Police officers who were there, the Divisional Magistrate was strong enough to resist them and to say 'I have not yet seen anything unruly in the procession'.

"Again, Sir, I really cannot understand the fun of issuing orders just to create offences. That seems to be the rule nowadays. An order is issued on certain persons saying 'Don't assemble'—for what reason, God alone knows. Suppose they are going to hold a meeting to-morrow with reference to any particular subject, to-day a notice is issued on the persons who are to hold that meeting, saying 'Don't hold the meeting at all'.

5-15 P.M. "Sir, after the order is passed, when a meeting is held, it is certainly an unlawful meeting and law must be respected. I have great respect for law. I have been long in the profession of law and certainly I shall be the last person to say that the law should not be obeyed, but the authorities should not create offences. There was an instance in Calicut recently in which an offence was created. It may or it may not be true that ladies in Bombay were roughly handled by the Police. Whether the statement about it, which was contained in all the newspapers, is correct or not, at any rate, there is a feeling among certain

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people that those ladies were roughly handled. For this purpose, to record a protest against it, a meeting was proposed to be held by some ladies in Calicut to culminate in a procession later and a notice was circulated for that purpose. And straightaway an order was issued upon certain ladies asking them to desist from holding the proposed meeting. What is the intention of this notice? The authorities know very well that the meeting would be held. And, after all, who are these ladies who proposed to hold the meeting? One of them is a graduate of the Queen Mary's College, the daughter of the late Municipal Chairman of Calicut; another lady hailed from the Cochin State and another is a daughter of the late Rao Bahadur Kumaran Nayar, Sub-Judge, who served the Government loyally. Now, an order was served upon them not to hold the meeting. Next morning, the Magistrate, a level-headed man as he is, even on the morning of the day of the meeting asked the ladies not to hold the meeting. They said 'No! we want to hold the meeting'. They said as a matter of fact the ladies of Bombay were handled roughly. Then the Magistrate said 'you are under arrest'. For this the ladies replied 'we are prepared to be arrested'. They were then escorted by the police and taken in a motor-car. Why, Sir, should such a position be created and why should such a senseless order be issued to these ladies? Is the British Government going to be subverted by half a dozen ladies of Calicut? I certainly think that is an insult to the Government to say that such a meeting would shake the foundations of the British Empire.

"Instances like these are not wanting. One thing is certain, that all these offences are created for the mere fun of locking up people in jails. Is it not farcical, I ask, to create offences like that? For the matter of that, I have myself noticed such things with reference to picketing of arrack shops. Picketing was going on near the Kallai bridge. On the head of the bridge, on the Calicut side, two or three policemen would be sitting and on the other side of the bridge two or three volunteers would be going and then they will just call these policemen and say 'well, Sir, why don't you arrest us'. The policemen will merely touch them and say 'you are under arrest' and then they take the volunteers away. Is the law not being reduced to an utter farce? If, as a matter of fact, you want to arrest people and to vindicate the majesty of the law, at least keep up appearances, but don't reduce it to this low level.

"Now, coming to lathi charges, I may say that Calicut also had experience of this in the early stages, but there has not been a recrudescence of the lathi charges since then. But, I may correct my hon. Friend from Bezwada about the description which he gave about the lathis. It is not a mere bamboo rod about a cubit or so long, but it has got two brass rings at both ends and a blow with a lathi if the ring in the lathi touches your head or any portion of the body, creates serious injury to the person that gets the blow. The lathi is certainly a very dangerous weapon. Of course, it is the good sense of the policemen and the ordinary constables that these lathis are not being more

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freely used with more serious consequences at any rate in Calicut town.

"Then, Sir, I may join my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, in appealing to my European friends opposite and asking them, would an Englishman suffer like this at the hands of any other man, constable or no constable? An Englishman certainly can appreciate what people believe and feel. I have read enough of English history to know that Englishman will never allow himself to be buffeted, assaulted and kicked by anyone. They have sufficient self-respect to return blow for blow without looking to the consequences. So, I would ask my English friends in the Council to put themselves in the position of Indians and see whether they would allow themselves to be treated like this by policemen who have no regard for persons. This, Sir, is the position of affairs in which we are now. I may at the same time add, what is the use of all this kind of discussion here. The whole system of administration of India is going to be overhauled. There is the Round Table Conference that is sitting in London and it certainly will bring out something which will be tangible for us. There is also the message of His Majesty which is ringing in our ears. There is also the effect of the speeches delivered by our own representatives over there and the very sympathetic audience they have had there. It may be, as a matter of fact, for a few days or a few months we have to put up with this. I would, therefore, strongly suggest that there is no use raking up these old embers, if the Government would take care to see that there is no recrudescence of these evils and put a stop to the methods of the police in dealing with the movement.

"With these words, I would ask my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti not to press this motion to a division, not because that I am in any way insensible to the indignity that the people suffered at the hands of the police, but because of the outlook that we have just now before us. I therefore hope that my hon. Friend will not press the motion."

* Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is with considerable reluctance that I rise to intervene in this debate, because, Sir, as I can assure you and all hon. Members of this House, nothing is further from the wishes of my friends and myself than to do or say anything that can possibly foster or increase any feelings of racial ill-will or antagonism, feelings that are so manifestly displayed in some parts of India and have shown themselves even in Madras.

"I can assure you, Sir, and the world, that my friends and I yield to no one in our feelings of sympathy with those innocent persons who have been hurt or injured on the occasions when others instigated proceedings which, as a deliberate challenge to the Government, necessitated the intervention of the police and the inevitable violence that resulted, violence I can assure the House as distasteful to the police as to the most tender-hearted member of this House. Were this motion, Sir, merely what it would pretend to be, an honest and sincere attempt to express sympathy with the innocent victims of others' challenge of the

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law and a desire to insure that, should similar occasions ever arise in this Presidency, which God forbid, the police should exercise only that minimum amount of force that is compatible with the exercise of the paramount duty of maintaining law and order, I do not think that any one would quarrel with the motion.

"But, Sir, however sincere or innocent the motives may have been that have actuated Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti to move this motion and his friends to support it, it is manifest that the result goes much further, stirring up, as it does, resentment against, and hatred of, the police and so rendering even more difficult the execution of their difficult duty. Sir, in this critical phase of India's history it is, I feel, the duty of every man, particularly of those who have been called to this hon. House and have thereby become in a measure the leaders of the people, to nail their colours to the mast, and that my friends and I are not ashamed to do.

"Such a debate as this, Sir, has raised the question who is for civil disobedience and who is for orderly Government? (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—No, no.)

"I cannot believe, Sir, that there is a single Member of this hon. House who in his heart of hearts believes that civil disobedience is the road that leads to India's good. Now when the happiness and the fair name of India is at stake, let all honest men confess their faith.

"As I have said, Mr. President, Sir, it is far from my desire to arouse or increase ill-will and I hope that nothing which I may have said will be so misinterpreted, but, Sir, one thing I feel I must say, even at the risk of offending the hon. Mover of this resolution and his friends who have supported it, and that is those who, however innocent and sincere their motives may have been, rake up the dead embers of hatred and ill-feeling that were kindled last April and fan those embers into flame, are doing a great dis-service to their country. I, therefore, oppose this motion."

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I had to rise to catch your eye more than once and I am glad that I have succeeded after all. The district which I have the honour to represent, namely Guntur, has played such a conspicuous and such an important part at every phase of the national struggle that I feel that any debate on this question of the political situation of the country and on the methods adopted by the Government in dealing with the situation would be incomplete without my taking part in it. Guntur, as you know, is a place of extremes. It is a very hot place, it is a place where the temperature at times goes up to 118 degrees. It is a place which is very much dreaded by people accustomed to Ooty life. It is a place where not only the climate is hot, but men also are hot. It is also a place which produces things which are hot. The chief produce of the district is chillies and these chillies are so hot that even 'ginger' tastes insipid."

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Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"Sir, are these matters relating to chillies relevant to the question at issue?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, the hon. Member must know that the production of chillies has no connexion with the motion under discussion."

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHoudari:—"Sir, I am asked now to speak about the picture of police excesses, but a description of the picture without attempting to describe the background would be incomplete. (Laughter.) I am going to describe to the House about the police excesses that were committed in my district and as a background to what I am going to refer, I had to make this reference to the nature of the district."

5-30 P.M. "I shall now deal with the subject before the House. Therefore, Sir, it is on account of this heat that you find that in every scheme and every policy including the policy of the lathi charges adopted by the Government, Guntur has always come in for its share. And that is the reason why I feel justified to take part in this debate. (Hear, hear.)

"Sir, many things have happened between now and the last sitting of the last Council; and during this period of six or seven months during which the Council was not in existence the Executive have made themselves responsible for an administration and for a policy which has caused widespread alarm and discontent all over the country. Very serious allegations are made both on the floor of this House as well as outside about official excesses, and about indiscriminate attacks by the police upon innocent crowds. Allegations are made of deliberate attacks by the police upon the peaceful citizens of Madras when they were engaged in a beach meeting presided over by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Sir, it is alleged that the police deliberately provoked trouble. It is alleged that the police purposely put out the lights and went about beating the innocent crowd. It is alleged that the police opened fire, when the exigencies of the situation least required it. It is alleged, Sir, that a member of the Madras Bar lost his life on account of the reckless shooting of the police. And it was stated in the press at that time that panic prevailed in the whole city of Madras. The result was that responsible bodies—bodies which could not be summarily ruled out as 'professional agitators', entered their emphatic protest against what was going on in Madras. The Madras Bar Association and no less a body than the Madras Corporation drew the attention of the Government to what was going on in the country, and we are yet to know what action the Government took on these representations.

"Coming to the mufassal districts, to which we, the Members over here, have the honour to belong, we too have not fared any the better. Allegations are made from time to time that the police are entering villages and that they are spreading terror and panic among the people. It is alleged, Sir, in a village in Kistna district, called Angalur, the police all on a sudden entered the village and without even a warning went about beating men, women and children indiscriminately. Sir,

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Angalur is a village with hoary literary traditions to its credit. It is in this village that the famous Telugu poet, the kaviraj of Telugu poetry, was born. It is a seat of learning and culture. It is a place where men and women are said to live in a literary atmosphere and therefore of high and noble ideas. It is a place where men and women are said to be capable of composing poems and singing ballads as easily as one writes his daily letters. It is in such a place, Sir, that the police committed unpardonable outrages. Naturally one would expect great sensation to prevail in those parts. And the result was a special committee was appointed; it had its sittings, made inquiries and finally it submitted its report to the Collector of the district and to the Governor. Again, Sir, may I know how the Government disposed of this matter?

"Now, Sir, there is the allegation that a pleader of the Bezwada Bar was assaulted by a police constable for the simple reason that he was wearing khaddar. We are told that his khaddar head dress was violently removed from his head, his khaddar coat was taken away and even the dhoti he was having round his waist was taken possession of by the police constable, and thus the pleader was stripped naked. Not only this, Sir, the alleged sequel to this incident is most disquieting; and we earnestly hope that it is not true. It is said, Sir, that the matter was taken to the notice of the District Collector; and the constable was given a reward of ten rupees. (Laughter.)

"Coming now to my own district, Guntur, here too we have not fared any the better. People clad in khaddar were chased by the police like mad dogs along the streets, and I need not say that the whole district was in a state of panic. We arranged a deputation to wait on the Collector, and I happened to be one of the deputationists. We interviewed the Collector, Mr. Stewart; Mr. Stewart is a courteous and kind man; after listening to our complaints he seems to have issued orders to the police forbidding the chasing of people. So from that day onwards the chasing of khadi dressed men was stopped, though the police were carrying on the other aspects of their activities.

"It was only the other day, Sir, that we heard that in the village called Khijipalem near Repalle the police went about the streets beating the people, men, women and children. Again a pleader of the Repalle Bar dressed in khadi, while on his way to Court, was abused and assaulted by the police in a manner for which there is absolutely no justification.

"Sir, these are very serious allegations, and a Government which claims to be a civilized one cannot afford to shut its eyes and ears to these charges of wanton misconduct on the part of its subordinates. Some time ago these allegations were brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Members of the Legislative Assembly, and replying on behalf of the Government, the hon. Mr. Haig and the hon. Mr. Rainy said that it was a matter which was within the peculiar competence of the Local Governments and that if it was referred to the Local Governments necessary action would be taken in the matter.

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From that answer one would have expected this Government to place before this Council an accurate, a full and through account of the situation and the methods adopted by them in that connexion. But what is it that we see here? Not only they had not done so; they have gone a step further and shut their doors against the faces of the hon. Members of this House when they sought to raise the issue on the floor of this House so that the Government may have an opportunity to vindicate itself against these charges and to convince us that we are still living under civil laws and that civil administration is still functioning and that the Government have not abdicated their authority to the Police or the Military. (Hear, hear.)"

(Opposition voices:—"Sit down, that will do; close soon.")

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Is my time over?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"You have five minutes more."

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, this is the first time I enter this Council and this is the first time I speak, and therefore, I hope the hon. Members will not disturb my thoughts in this way. (Laughter.)"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"But this will not be your last speech. (Laughter.)"

* The hon. the President:—"Order, order, the hon. Member will continue his speech."

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Now, Sir, I must say that by denying us this opportunity to raise this motion on the floor of this House and thereby denying themselves an opportunity to answer these charges in an open and straightforward manner, the Government have lost a golden opportunity of dispelling the discontent that has been caused by the alleged outrages in the several parts of this Presidency. This attitude of the Government in fighting shy of an open debate to clear themselves of the charges that have been levelled against them is likely to confirm the belief that after all the methods followed by the Government in dealing with the situation, or rather the weapons that the Government resorted to put down the political agitation are not clean."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"On a point of order, Sir. As I understand it, the question of allotment of days for the discussion of non-official business in the Council entirely rests with the discretion of His Excellency the Governor. Therefore I should like to know whether the hon. Member is in order in referring to that point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member repeat what he was saying?"

(Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari did not rise again.)

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The hon. Member has finished his speech. Mr. President, I beg to move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Home Member."

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, has lost his usual temper when he spoke to-day in this House. Sir, I have often warmly complimented him for the very Parliamentary manner in which he often conducted himself in debates in this House. That was perhaps due to the fact that he was Leader of the Opposition in those days; and now that his position has changed, perhaps he thought it right to indulge in personal criticisms and personal attacks."

"As we all know, Sir, representations were made by various responsible bodies to the Government that a public inquiry should be made. But the Government, after going through the representations, thought that there was no necessity for appointing any committee of inquiry into the action of the Police that took place in Madras in April last in connexion with the civil disobedience movement."

"Sir, my Friend also said that the Indian Executive Members have always shown the greatest disregard to the Legislative Council. There is no use of making a general statement unless it is corroborated by facts. General statements, however much they may be repeated in this House, cannot become facts."

"My hon. Friend also said that the police have brought on themselves nothing but indignity on account of the action that took place in Madras. I think, I ought to say here that Government take an entirely different view of it. As I will show later on, in every part of the Presidency the action of the police could be easily justified by the fact that they were forced to do so by the attitude assumed by the processions, assemblies and crowds. My hon. Friend said that the use of force had been the rule of the day. Sir, my information has been that police action was resorted to only to avert riots and disorders only in certain places in Madras. In fact the police managed the situation so splendidly that people living in one part of the City did not know what was taking place in the other. Of course reckless statements have been made that the police went about beating every man they met in the street. May I ask if my hon. Friend was beaten by the police?"

"Then he said that the Government have no humane feelings and that humanity required that the Government should take the police to task. But I may remind my hon. Friend that he knew very well that on the evening of the 22nd as a result of the meeting presided over by Mr. Prakasam, the previous day, stones were thrown at the Europeans, and they were molested. Did my hon. Friend raise his voice of protest? Does humanity consist in allowing European citizens to be molested by Indians?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Don't create racial hatred."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am dealing with the question absolutely impartially. I here stand for justice, but not for creating any kind of racial hatred. It does not matter to me whether a person is a European or Indian, but I deal with facts as they are. (Hear, hear.)"

[Sir Mahomed Usman] [19th November 1930]

—“ Sir, my hon. Friend has said that on the 25th April the people who were engaged in the satyagraha procession were beaten by the police and they were left there by the police without being taken care of. Sir, as you all know, before the events that occurred on the 25th April, there was a general feeling of insecurity whenever meetings were held on the beach. On the 22nd, stones were thrown at the police and they had to use lathis in order to disperse the crowd. And again on the same evening, as I have said, stones were thrown at military officers and at many of the European citizens who were passing through the beach road. When this was the state of affairs, the Commissioner of Police thought that, if he allowed this satyagraha procession of one hundred persons which very easily multiplied itself into three hundred on the 25th April there would be breaches of the peace in the city. Therefore, he ordered the people to disperse. Everybody dispersed except the satyagraha volunteers. Then, what have the police to do? Are they to allow them to go their own way and bring about the breach of the peace in the city or to stop the whole thing? The only course they had to adopt was to use force in order to disperse the satyagrahis. I think the Commissioner of Police was thoroughly justified in doing it, because when they were ordered to disperse in the interests of public peace, they refused to do so, and there was no other alternative for the police but to use force. And I was told, Sir, that after force was used, the police offered to take those injured persons in their cars to the hospital, but that offer was refused. So, there is no justification for my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, to say that they were all left on the road and were not taken care of by the police.

“ Now, I come to the all-parties meeting. My hon. Friend has said that we Indian Executive Councillors, referring to Sir Krishnan Nayar and myself, in order to please our European Colleagues have to do a number of wrong things. But I may remind my hon. Friend that we have conscience. And what we have done is what we thought to be the right thing. It is open to me to impute motives to my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, for having brought about the all-parties meeting. The House knows that he was at first in the last Council the leader of the Swarajya Party, the leader of 43 people. But at the end of the term of the last Council he found that he was nowhere in the party.”

Rao Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“ I rise to a point of order, Sir. Is it relevant to the issue before the House? ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ The hon. Mover has made personal attacks against me in his speech, and I am replying to them.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ Order, order. I hope the hon. Member did not mean to make personal attacks.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ What I said was that personal attacks were made and I have also to say in reply what I feel in the matter. My hon. Friend having lost his political position wanted to make his fallen political fortunes.”

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ On a point of order, Sir. The Standing Order says that no personal attack shall be allowed. Even if an hon. Member of this House has made personal attacks and they have been ignored by the President, that is no ground for another hon. Member to indulge in such personal attacks.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member perhaps has not heard what the hon. the Leader of the House has said. He only said that he was replying to the attacks that had been made by the hon. Mover.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Sir, anyhow, I say this, that my hon. Friend was responsible for bringing about that all-parties meeting on the 27th April. My hon. Friend ought to know, as a non-official of great experience, that at the time when there was a feeling of insecurity in this city, he had no business to bring about the all-parties meeting which necessitated police action. When the all-parties meeting assembled at the beach, the Choolai Mill strikers also joined it and the crowd was about ten thousand and soon it began to attack the police by throwing stones. The Government are thoroughly satisfied that stones were thrown at the police by the people who assembled at the beach, and the police thought that there was no other alternative for them to disperse the crowd but by using force.

“ My hon. Friend has said that Mr. Govindaswami Mudaliyar was killed. The Government are very sorry that such a thing has happened, but we must all realize that in movements of this sort it is only the innocent that suffer. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, easily brings about this meeting and innocent men like Mr. Govindaswami Mudaliyar and the fishermen are killed. Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary that responsible non-officials should see to it that when there is insecurity in a place, no meetings are called for to defy the authority of the police.

“ My hon. Friend has also said that the Government have abdicated all their functions and handed over their responsibility to the Inspector-General of Police. In answer to a question this morning, I said that confidential instructions were issued by Government and as a result of those instructions the Inspector-General issued his own instructions. So, the Government did not abdicate their functions at all. I am glad, Sir, he also said that lawless movements must be suppressed. I think Government can take credit for having suppressed this lawless movement. All that he said was that we should adopt civilized methods. What those civilized methods were he did not say. But I say this that the measures used by the police in suppressing this movement have been absolutely civilized.

“ Before I deal with the remarks made by other hon. Members I should like to make a few general observations. Sir, we all know that this civil disobedience movement is a destructive movement, a movement that would have brought chaos and anarchy to our country if it had succeeded. Government could not remain inactive but have to take steps to put it down.”

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Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—"Is it the wish of the House to talk it over, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is no point of order."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The closure motion cannot be made in the middle of a speech."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"In combating this movement of lawlessness the police had often to come into conflict with large, excited and riotous mobs and crowds. I must say that they have been very moderate and restrained in their actions, however great the provocation was. As you all know, great endeavours were made to seduce them from their duties. They were treated with contempt and were jeered at whenever they went to put down acts of law-breaking. In spite of all this they have been absolutely loyal and did their duty most honourably under the most trying circumstances. Hon. Members know what a good time they had when they went on their electioneering tours and how orderly the elections were conducted. All this is the result of police action which is being wrongly condemned in this House to-day. I think, Sir, I owe a duty to the police that I should say from my place in this Council that the Government are very thankful to them for the splendid manner in which they have discharged their duties and thus preserved peace and tranquillity in this province. Sir, it has been said that we have taken violent action at the very commencement of the movement. We must remember, Sir, that the civil disobedience movement broke out in its most acute form in our Presidency, and the Government have to take very firm action in order that it might be put down in the interests of the security, safety and protection of life and property of the citizens of this Presidency. Some gentleman said, Sir, that they were all non-violent satyagrahis. We know, Sir, how non-violent, or the so-called non-violent movements always lead to violence. We know, Sir, how the non-violent non-co-operation movement led to the Malabar Rebellion, and we know the number of people that were killed in that rebellion."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"On a point of order, Sir, the Malabar Rebellion is not in issue now."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Then again, Sir, the non-violent non-co-operation with the Simon Commission was preached. The result was the disturbance in the city on the 3rd February 1928. Therefore, in 1929, I, as the Police Member, was called upon to make police bandobust."

"Now, Sir, I have one or two words further to say. Reference has been made by my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, to the super-maximum force that was used by the police. I do not know what super-maximum force was used. All that we did was to use the minimum force in every instance where the police were interfered with by

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the mob. Stones were thrown on them, they were spat at, they were jeered at, they were talked of with great contempt, and a great deal of provocation was brought on them. It was only then that they acted, and that with great restraint, and did their duty admirably in every instance. Further, Sir, my friend said that the police have taken the law into their own hands. I do not know what law the police have taken into their own hands. I wish my hon. Friend had quoted specific instances of such cases."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. It is now six o'clock and the motion automatically lapses. The House will now adjourn and meet again in January 1931 on a date to be communicated later on."

XIII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. a G.O. No. 708, Finance, dated 4th November 1930, accepting the resolution of the Legislative Council moved by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting held on the 8th August 1929 regarding the increase in the number of elected members on the Finance Committee from six to eight.

2. The report ^b of the Madras Services Commission for 1929-30.

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

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 174 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 176-177 infra.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 23 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1930, page 126 supra.]

G.O. No. 766 (S-14), Public (General), dated 23rd June 1930.

The Government understand that the supporters of the civil disobedience movement in the Kistna district are contemplating the institution of civil suits against certain magisterial and police officers in regard to the action taken by those officers in Angalur and neighbouring villages in connexion with the civil disobedience movement. The Government desire to assure all their officers of whatever rank that any action they may take in good faith in the discharge of their duties in connexion with the civil disobedience movement will be supported by the Government in all cases where their conduct is impugned without justification.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To all District Magistrates and heads of departments.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D.
" the departments of the Secretariat.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item XIII—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 173 supra.]

G.O. No. 703, Finance, dated 4th November 1929.

The Government are pleased to accept the following recommendation made by the Madras Legislative Council on a Resolution moved by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting held on the 8th August 1929:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government that the Finance Committee annually appointed in pursuance of the Resolution of the Council passed at its meeting on 1st April 1921 shall consist, in addition to the three nominated members, of whom one shall be the Finance Member of Government, of eight members to be elected by the Council according to the method of the single transferable vote."

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. A. WATSON,
Secretary to Government.

Pres.

[19th November 1930]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item XIII—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 173 supra.]

The report of the Madras Services Commission for 1929-30.

Letter from the Secretary, Madras Services Commission, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, the 2nd September 1930, No. 424-B/30.

I am directed to submit, as required under section 20 of the Madras Services Commission Act (Act XI of 1929), the following report of the proceedings of the Commission for the year 1929-30.

2. The Commission was constituted in G.O. No. 5, Public, dated 3rd January 1930, with

Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., as the Chairman, and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., and

Mr. M. Ratnaswami, C.I.E., as members.

All the Commissioners entered on their duties on 3rd January 1930. They appointed as their Secretary M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. P. Karunakara Menon Avargal, who assumed charge of his office on 3rd January 1930.

3. During the three months of the year under report, the Commission were engaged in examining the rules and notifications issued regarding the various public services and considering and framing schemes for the taking over ultimately of all the duties and functions prescribed for the Commission by the Madras Services Commission Act (Act XI of 1929), especially recruitment to services and the conduct of the various special test examinations and departmental tests. They submitted to the Government proposals regarding the conduct of these tests and a scheme for the recruitment by a competitive examination of candidates for clerk-ships (including typists) in the Government offices in the whole presidency. The Commission also examined the Public Service Notification which prescribes qualifications for appointments in the public services and submitted proposals to the Government for amending the notification so as definitely to authorize the Commission to deal with applications for declaration of eligibility for admission to posts in the superior service.

4. The Commission were requested during the year to select candidates for the following classes of appointments:—

Assistant Inspectors of Excise,
Sergeants of the Madras City Police,
Clerks and typists for the Madras City Offices, and
Assistant Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

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Selection for the first three classes of appointments were made during the year. Detailed statistics of applications, candidates, etc., connected with these selections are given in Appendix A to this report.

The number of applications received for the post of typist was poor, being 22 out of which only 18 were from candidates who had passed the typewriting examination in the higher grade.

In connexion with the selection of Assistant Inspectors of Excise, the Commission observed, on examining the question of communal representation, that some previous appointments to this class of post had not been made according to the Statutory Rule in this respect which applied the order of communal rotation to admission to each class of post in the Excise Subordinate Service. The Commission brought to the notice of the Government this violation of the Statutory Rule and the Government proposed to revise the rule so as to bring it into accord with their intention to apply the principle of communal rotation only to first admission to a service in any class and not to admission to each class in a service.

Including references from the Government under the Madras Services Commission Act, 891 references were dealt with by the Commission out of which 12 remained to be disposed of at the end of the year. The references from Government were mostly for advice on—

Draft rules under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules,

Nominations under section 11 of the Act for admission to Provincial Services by promotion from Subordinate Services,

Appeals to Government and proposals for punishment, under section 15, and

Memorials to Government under section 16.

The Commission dealt with 12 appeals and, in advising the Government as to the orders to be passed on them, brought to their notice the delays made in the various offices in dealing with two of the appeals and the defective procedure in the enquiry in two other cases. In the seven cases in which the Commission's advice was sought on proposals to punish officers, the Commission had to differ in three cases from the proposals made by the heads of departments and had to point out in another case the failure to comply with the prescribed procedure in the enquiry.

The recommendations of the Commission were accepted by the Government in all the cases referred to the Commission.

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Appendix A.

Selections made by the Commission under section 10 of the Act.

Number of vacancies.	Applications received.	Applicants qualified.	Appeared for interview.	Recommended.
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF EXCISE.				
<i>Non-Brahmans.</i>				
1	49	22	16	3
<i>Muhammadans.</i>				
1	8	3	2	2
SERGEANTS.				
<i>Europeans.</i>				
4	55	19	7	4
TYPISTS.				
<i>Brahmans.</i>				
..	16	13	12	10
<i>Non-Brahmans.</i>				
..	4	4	4	4
<i>Indian Christians.</i>				
..	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<i>Others (including depressed classes).</i>				
..	1	1	1	1
CLERKSHIPS.				
<i>Brahmans.</i>				
..	3	3	3	3
<i>Non-Brahmans.</i>				
..	4	4	4	3
<i>Muhammadans.</i>				
..	2	2	2	2

Appendix B.

References to the Commission under other sections of the Act.

			Number of references.
Recruitments by promotion (section 11)	..	..	4
Proposals for punishment (section 15)	..	..	7
Appeals (section 15)	..	..	12
Memorials to Government (section 16)	..	..	2

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 27th January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Campbell, <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.i.f.</i> , <i>c.e.z.</i> , <i>v.d.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Stokes, <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.i.f.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , the hon. Mr. H. G.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Alamelumanga Thayarammal, Mrs. K.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nallathaumbi Sarkarai Manradjar, Rai Bahadur N.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Birley, Mr. Frank.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Davis, <i>c.s.i.</i> , Mr. J. A.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Pate, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. H. R.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Hilton Brown, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Indraiah, Mr. C.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Ramamurti, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. S. V.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Kondappa, Mr. A.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.	Ratnasabbapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Luker, Mr. A. T.	Sauri Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. B.	Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Maqhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.

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PRESENT—cont.

Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simbachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Sondara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Sritamulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Subrahmanyam Chettiyar, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.

Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Baji.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu.
Zamindar of Minampalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

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

M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR Avargal.
" M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI Garu.
" A. V. BHANOJI RAO Garu.
" Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Depressed classes

Hostels for Adi-Dravida girls.

* 47 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there are any hostels run or aided by Government for Adi-Dravida girls (Hindu) in this Presidency;
(b) for how many Adi-Dravida girls in the Chidambaram hostel boarding grants have been sanctioned this year by the Government; and
(c) for how many girls Government grant has been applied for for the next year (1931-32) by the management; what recommendation the Labour Commissioner has made on the same?

- A.—(a) None at present.
(b) No grants have been sanctioned for this year.
(c) The management have applied for financial help from Government to maintain 100 girls in the hostel. The Commissioner of Labour has recommended that a grant should be made for 1931-32. The question is under consideration.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c) may I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Commissioner of Labour has recommended the grant to cover for 100 girls or for a greater number?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is rather premature for me to say anything at present; it is under the consideration of the Government."

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Legislative Council

Nominations to the Madras Legislative Council.

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

(a) whether the reserved or the transferred parts of the Government or both were consulted by His Excellency before he made the nominations to this Council; and

(b) what names, if any, were recommended by them to His Excellency for nomination from South Kanara?

A.—(a) & (b) In the public interests, the Government decline to answer the question.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what public interests prevent the hon. Member from giving the answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing to add to the answer already given."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I wish to know from the hon. Member why when a Member of this Council puts a question the Government decline to answer."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Nominations to this Council is a matter entirely in the hands of His Excellency and it is open to him to take anybody's advice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a previous occasion I have asked the Members of Government to let us know how these matters are against public interest. Instead of giving an answer the hon. Member takes shelter under public interest."

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I want your protection on behalf of the Members of this Council. There is no use of Government declining to answer on the ground of public interest."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Hon. Members cannot force out an answer from the Members on the Treasury Bench."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the principles on which the nominations are made?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There are no special principles laid down."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the discretion of the hon. Member is fanciful or judicial?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing to say."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government interest is also involved in public interest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This is a matter which rests entirely in the discretion of His Excellency the Governor and it is open to him to take anybody's advice."

[27th January 1931]

Newspapers*Officer for censoring news in daily newspapers.*

* 49 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state if any Government officer has been employed by any daily newspaper in Madras or elsewhere for the purpose of censoring news before issue, and if so, who is paying the salary of the officer and the number and names of the daily newspapers in Madras who have so employed the officer's services?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part of the question therefore does not arise.

Police*Alleged lathi charges in June at Mangalore.*

* 50 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) on how many days there were lathi charges and beating of Congress volunteers by the police in Mangalore town in the month of June 1930; and

(b) whether on the second day of the lathi charges or on any other date some persons who were wearing white khaddar caps, and who were in their private houses were pursued and beaten by the police, though they were not Congress volunteers?

A.—(a) & (b) The only information the Government have as to the use of force in Mangalore is that on June 25th last the police dispersed a procession led in defiance of an order of the District Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know, Sir, why the information was not called for?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is no necessity for further information. I have given the answer from the information available here."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Information in the light of the question?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government did not think it necessary to call for the information. From the information at our disposal we have given the answer."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to this question the interpellator has raised an important question, namely, whether people were beaten by the police. May I know whether the Government deny this charge or admit it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government have received no information from the District Magistrate."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government will call for the information?"

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

[27th January 1931]

Alleged beating by police of persons in the compound of a vakil at Mangalore for wearing Gandhi caps.

* 51 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Police Sub-Inspector and other police men entered the compound of vakil Mr. B. Ramaya Punja in Mangalore town in the month of June 1930 and drove away his clients who were waiting for him in the veranda of his office, for having worn Gandhi caps;

(b) whether the clerk of the said Mr. Ramaya Punja who did not run away from his office, was beaten by the police for having worn a Gandhi cap, if not, why he was beaten; and

(c) whether Mr. Ramaya Punja wrote a letter to the Superintendent of Police or Collector complaining about the police action in his premises; if the answer is in the affirmative, the contents of the letter and the action taken or proposed to be taken on the same?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information. No such incident has been reported to Government.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Have the Government called for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We did not call for the information because we had the reports of the District Magistrate."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer is that Government have no information. But I understand the hon. the Home Member to have said that he has received information. May I know why he states that there is no information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The District Magistrates send their fortnightly reports. On searching them I have found no such information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"While the answer says that the Government have no information the hon. Member admits that he has received some reports."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already explained that the District Magistrates send their fortnightly reports."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what the Government mean by saying that they have no information? It is a very comprehensive term."

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are we to take it that these incidents never took place?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have to rely on the District Magistrates' reports."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government propose to ascertain or have ascertained from the Superintendent of Police or the Collector the facts about the alleged incident?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No such specific question was put to the District Magistrate."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether they propose to do it in the future?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why when a definite interpellation is put, information was not called for?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because the Government did not think it necessary."

Alleged beating by police of people on the maidan at Mangalore.

* 52 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether those persons who had come to the maidan at Mangalore on the second day of lathi charges in June 1930 were pursued and beaten;

(b) whether the said place had been previously forbidden for public resort before the said lathi charges were ordered; if so, when;

(c) what is the usual number of people who frequent the maidan in the evenings; and

(d) (i) what was the number of people beaten on the said second day and what was the nature of their wounds;

(ii) how many of those beaten were civil disobedience volunteers and how many were passers-by or spectators or strangers?

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Will the Government call for the information?"

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the Government did not think it necessary to call for the information? The allegation was made as early as November."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government thought it not necessary to go into the details."

Alleged police excesses in Mangalore.

* 53 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, promised the Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality that he would see that the police excesses would not be repeated;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what was the assurance of the Superintendent of Police, South Kanara; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take on the police excesses in Mangalore?

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

(c) There were no police excesses in Mangalore.

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member will call for the information?"

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

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"May I ask how the Government say that there were no excesses by the police when they have received no reports one way or the other?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"In the fortnightly reports the Government received there is no such incident mentioned."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Why should Government say that they have no information?"

Selection and resignation of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 54 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons selected this year for training as Sub-Inspectors of Police;

(b) how many of these persons have resigned their posts; and

(c) the reasons for the resignations?

A.—(a) The sanctioned number is 89.

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether Government have received any protests about their treatment?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have not received any."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the Government call for the information?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to (a) the answer is 'the sanctioned number is 89.' Was the full number recruited? May I know how many are undergoing training now?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have not got the information."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know why some have resigned and whether the hon. the Home Member will call for the reasons and place them on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already said that I will call for a report."

Forests

Orders on the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

* 55 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what orders have been passed by the Government on the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests regarding the forest policy of Government?

A.—The question is under consideration.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the report will be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I will consider the suggestion. "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know when the report will be considered and how long it will take for the Government to pass orders ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The report was received some months ago and the Government are now considering the question. The Government will come to a conclusion in the course of a few days, say, a week, in all probability. "

Classified species in the reserved forests, South Kanara district.

11-15
a.m.

* 56 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed in regard to the reduction in the number of classified species in the reserved forests in South Kanara as recommended by the Chief Conservator ?

A.—The Chief Conservator has proposed that the number of species proscribed from cutting should be reduced as an incentive for such panchayats as may be newly formed. But as no new panchayats have since been formed, there has been no occasion to reduce the list.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether Government will consider the desirability of reducing the number of classified species in the reserved forests in the interests of the people living near those reserved forests ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The recommendation of the Chief Conservator is that if new panchayats are to be formed the number of species should be reduced. He does not consider it necessary to reduce it generally or even in the case of the old panchayats. The Government see no reason to differ from the recommendation of the Chief Conservator. "

Jails

Diet in the jails from March to October 1930.

* 57 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the diet given in each of the jails from March to October 1930 with special reference to boiled or raw rice and buttermilk ;

(b) whether there is a variation of diet between jail and jail, and if so, what is the reason for such variation ;

(c) what is the incidence of sickness in various jails in respect of each ailment or disease during the above period ;

(d) whether there has been an increase of dysentery or sourvy in any of the jails, and if so, what was the reason for such increase ;

(e) whether any of the prisoners have protested against the kind or quality of food supplied to them ; and

(f) in how many cases such defects were rectified ?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the scales of diet appended to rule 347 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(b) No ; but ' C ' class prisoners in the Alipuram Jail have been allowed as an experimental measure butter-milk in lieu of a portion of the dholli allowed to them.

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

(e) Yes.

(f) General instructions have been issued to the Inspector-General of Prisons that any variations within the diet scales may be allowed so long as the total cost of diet per prisoner is not exceeded. The question of granting certain specific concessions is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SYEED :—" May I know why the Government is substituting dholli by butter-milk, instead of making it an addition to dholli ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is a question of cost. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member the amount of dholli each prisoner gets now ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know the proportion of dholli that has been reduced ? "

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I know how long the Government have been experimenting with butter-milk on the prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The present trial commenced, I believe, one or two months ago. The experiment is with reference to the weight of the prisoners on this diet. "

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is aware that butter-milk is one of the commonest items in the diet of an ordinary man ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is a common item in the diet of some persons ; it is not a common item in the diet of other persons. "

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I take it that in the last session of the Legislative Council it was said that they were experimenting with butter-milk. Is the experiment still going on ? "

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" How long is it likely to go on ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It will depend on the opinion of the Inspector-General of Prisons. "

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Does it take so long to find out the effect of butter-milk on the human system ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am sorry I am not a medical expert. My hon. Friend apparently is. "

[27th January 1931]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member what those concessions are which the Government seem to give to these convicts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"One is the supply of raw rice to those that are accustomed to it. The second is this identical question of the supply of butter-milk, and the third is the increase in the quantity of salt. On the last, the Government have come to a conclusion, namely, that in the case of C class prisoners the quantity of salt which was till now $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ought to be increased to 1 oz."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is the Government considering the question of bringing the rate allowed to Indian prisoners to the level of that given to Europeans?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My hon. Friend must be aware that there is no difference now between the European class and the Indian class of prisoners. There is no racial difference at all in the class of prisoners."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the European prisoners also are each allowed only $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day in the jails?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It depends upon the diet to which they are previously accustomed. In fact $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas has not been fixed."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Has the question of experimenting with butter-milk on prisoners been considered with reference to other prisoners than those in the Alipuram jail?"

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of extending it to others?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Not till the result of the experiment is known."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"I want to know the result of the experiment made with regard to the introduction of butter-milk in lieu of dhol."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If my hon. Friend had been listening to my answers to the questions of hon. Friends here, he must have heard me say more than once that the result is yet to be known."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Have the Government considered that if their idea is to go on with the experiment for some time more some of these prisoners on whom experiments are made may be released in the meantime (laughter)?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I will congratulate them if they are to be released before the result of the experiment is known."

[27th January 1931]

Number of political prisoners convicted up to 31st October 1930.

* 58 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political prisoners (men and women) convicted for offences other than acts of violence to life or property in the Madras Presidency up to 31st October 1930;

(b) the number of political prisoners sentenced for acts of violence in Madras Presidency up to 31st October 1930;

(c) the number of political prisoners that apologised and were set free in the Madras Presidency up to 31st October 1930;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints or representations that political prisoners are not properly treated in jails particularly in the matter of diet; and

(e) if so, what steps have the Government taken to remedy this evil?

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

(c) Two hundred and ninety from jails and borstal schools.

(d) & (e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (e) and (f) of question No. 57.

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"With regard to clauses (a) and (b) of the question, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Diet to 'C' class prisoners in Jails.

* 59 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political prisoners of the 'C' class in the Presidency who are or were suffering from dysentery, the average duration of their suffering; and

(b) whether any of the political prisoners singly or jointly made any representations to the authorities concerned regarding the supply of butter-milk; if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the said representations and by whom they were made and what action has been taken on the same?

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

(b) Yes. As an experimental measure, 'C' class prisoners in the Alipuram Jail are supplied with butter-milk in lieu of a portion of the dhol allowed to them. The question of extending this concession to 'C' class prisoners in other jails is under examination.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know what the answer is to the first part of clause (b) of the question, as to whether any representations were made to the Government and if so by whom?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes. Representations have been made by some prisoners in the Rajahmundry jail and by some prisoners in the Alipuram jail."

[27th January 1931]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether Government will put an end to this experimenting on prisoners and allow butter-milk to all the prisoners who want it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir; not till the result of the experiment is known."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Law Member will call for information in answer to clause (a) of the question?"

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

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, why the Central Jail at Bellary which is so close to Alipuram Jail has not been included in the experiment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"For the very reason that the experiment is carried on only in one jail and not in all the jails. The Government make no distinction between the Central Jail in Bellary and the Central Jails in other parts of the Presidency."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know, Sir, why, with regard to almost all questions asked to-day, the Government say they have no information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government give information on points they have information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With regard to the Central Jail in Bellary, is it a fact that the majority of the prisoners were against any reduction in the quantity of dhol?"

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the reason for selecting the Alipuram jail for the experiment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because the prisoners there were insistent in being supplied with butter-milk."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (b) of the question, may I know how long this experiment with butter-milk, referred to therein, has been going on?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Roughly as far as I can say, for about two months. If my hon. Friend wants an accurate answer, I must ask for notice."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know whether the information asked for in clause (a) will be got?"

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

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Are the Government aware that many prisoners in jails are suffering from dysentery for want of butter-milk?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government are not aware, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Are the Government aware that one Mr. Gupta died of dysentery in the Trichinopoly Jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall make enquiries."

[27th January 1931]

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how the information about the number of political prisoners in this province is not already with the Government, considering that the Government of India recently gave out the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a matter of fact, the difficulty is that some of these men are coming into the prisons and others are being released."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is the hon. the Law Member aware that one political prisoner suffering from dysentery is now being treated in the main hospital in Bellary?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In answer to a supplementary question, the hon. Member said that the Government had no information with regard to the death of a prisoner in the Trichinopoly Jail. May I know whether the Government is so irresponsible with regard to the lives of people who are in jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government is fully responsible, Sir, for the lives of the people in jails."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"When courts of law take judicial recognition of certain public opinions, is it not possible for Government to take judicial note of the general medical opinion in favour of giving butter-milk to people suffering from dysentery?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not know how the question of butter-milk comes into this question."

The number of political prisoners who have suffered from dysentery since April 1930.

* 60 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of political prisoners in the various jails of the Presidency who have suffered and are suffering from dysentery since April 1930?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of Question No. 59.

Rules for the appointment of visitors to jails.

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

(a) whether there is a rule now that persons wearing khaddar or Gandhi caps may not be appointed as visitors to jails, and if so, the reasons for it; and

(b) whether the relatives and friends of prisoners are not allowed to visit them in the jails, if they wear khadi or 'Gandhi' caps, and if so, the reasons for it?

A.—(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The second part of the question does not arise.

[27th January 1931]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether Mr. Veera Mallappa, a non-official visitor to the Bellary Jail, was relieved of his office on the question of dress? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, in the answer to clause (b), it is said, 'the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.' Does it mean that they are allowed? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir. It means that the relatives and friends of prisoners are being allowed to visit the jail."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know if there is no rule with regard to the prohibition of persons wearing khaddar or Gandhi caps being appointed as visitors to jails; are any instructions issued to officers who recommend these visitors? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No instructions either way. Because there is no need to issue any instruction."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the relatives and friends of prisoners are allowed to visit the jails irrespective of their dress when they make the application? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" They are allowed."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There seems to be some difficulty in the matter of dress. Has the hon. the Law Member ascertained the fact from the Inspector-General of Prisons? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" So far as I am aware, he has not issued any instructions, and certainly there is no rule to that effect. When my hon. Friend is wearing a Gandhi cap here, I shall not be justified in issuing any instruction against it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. the Law Member will issue instructions to the Inspector-General to cancel the order if he has issued any to that effect? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not prepared to answer a hypothetical question."

Magistracy

Dacoity committed in January 1930 on the Arni-Wandiwash road.

* 62 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a dacoity committed on 3rd January 1930 on the Arni-Wandiwash road of North Arcot district;

(b) whether the Police arrested some persons on the 13th and 14th of the same month in connexion with the above crime and whether their investigation was complete by the 20th January and whether the accused persons were committed to the Sessions and took their trial in August and were acquitted in Sessions Case No. 20 of 1930; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report from the District Magistrate of North Arcot as to why there was such a delay of seven months?

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A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government have received a report from the District Magistrate on the subject.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" May I know the reason for the delay? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There have been more than one transfer from one court to another and there have been a large number of witnesses in the case."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the report from the District Magistrate will be placed on the table of the House? "

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know what kind of action Government propose to take in the matter? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no need for any action whatever."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know whether the report justifies the delay? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The District Magistrate is of opinion, and the Government agree with it, that there is no unreasonable delay in the matter."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Has the hon. the Law Member read the report? "

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

Canals

Expenditure incurred for deepening the Buckingham Canal.

* 63 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what is the expenditure incurred yearly during the three years ending 31st March 1930 on the deepening of the Buckingham Canal (a) north of Madras, (b) south of Madras (1) up to Kovelong, (2) from Kovelong to Markanam terminus in the South Arcot district?

A.—Excluding the cost of annual silt clearance the expenditure has been as follows :—

				RS.
(a) Nil.				Nil.
(b) (1)	Year ending 31st March 1928	...	...	8,551
	Do 31st March 1929	...	...	32,846
	Do 31st March 1930	...	...	
(2) Nil.				

Control over the banks of the Cooum river.

* 64 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is dual control over the Cooum river banks exercised by the Public Works Department and the Corporation; and

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(b) whether such control is responsible for the loss of the revenue either to the Government or to the Corporation from the fuel depot keepers and others occupying the river margins?

A.—(a) The Public Works Department deals with the level of the water in the Cooum. The Madras Corporation patrolizes pools as an anti-malarial measure and attempts to prevent pollution of the banks by the committing of nuisance upon them.

(b) No. The Government are not aware of any such loss of revenue.

Land Revenue

Seigniorage for the quarrying of stone in Allinagar village.

* 65 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether certain lands in Allinagar village of Polur taluk were sold away for alleged arrears due to Government for the quarrying of stones by the late Abdul Aziz Sahib;

(b) on what principle the Government levy seigniorage for the quarrying of stone on patta lands over and above the acreage assessment due upon the land; and

(c) what is the method adopted by the officers of the Government in determining the value of the stones quarried from any particular land, and what is the percentage of the seigniorage levied on the value of the stone quarries?

A.—(a) S. No. 278-3 A-2 of Polur village, Polur taluk, belonging to the late Abdul Aziz Sahib was sold on 24th September 1930 for Rs. 425 for arrears of seigniorage fees amounting to Rs. 375-2-0 due from him. The widow of the defaulter deposited the arrear with 5 per cent of the purchase money within thirty days of the date of sale. The sale was therefore cancelled. No lands in Allinagar village of Polur taluk were sold for arrears due from the late Abdul Aziz Sahib.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 5—18 B on pages 49—53 of the Madras Mining Manual, a copy of which is in the Legislative Council library.

(c) Seigniorage is charged not as a percentage of the value of the stone quarried but at a specified rate for each cart-load of stone quarried. The rates are given in Appendix IV in Chapter VIII of the Madras Mining Manual.

Loans

Amount of loans advanced to agriculturists in three taluks of Bellary district.

* 66 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the amount of loan advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act in the taluks of Bellary, Rayadrug and Siruguppa, Bellary district, in the faslis 1330, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1336 and 1337, respectively?

A.—A statement containing the information is appended.*

* Printed as Appendix I on page 277 infra.

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Minor Irrigation

Construction of a Channel from Rallayeru to chinammacheruvu, Vayalpad taluk.

* 67 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether petitions were sent by the ryots of Manchalamanda, hamlet of Marella village, Vayalpad taluk, Chittoor district, to the Sub-Collector of Madanapalle and to the District Collector of Chittoor in 1921 and 1923 and 1927 respectively for the purpose of constructing a channel from Rallayeru to Chinammacheruvu for irrigating their land under the ayakat of the said cheruvu;

(b) what steps were taken till now to comply with their request;

(c) whether they presented a petition to the Executive Engineer, Madanapalle division, and the Collector of Chittoor that they would dig the channel at their own costs if the Government would contribute half the cost after the completion of the work; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

A.—(a) to (d) A copy of a letter^a from the Collector of Chittoor, dated 24th December 1930, which gives the required particulars is attached.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“With reference to the statement made in the appendix, will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to refer the matter to the Collector to see whether he can do anything for the purpose of constructing the channel because the ryots are not in a position to advance more money?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“It is an unproductive scheme. It is unlikely it will receive the approval of Government in the present financial condition of the province.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“Did the Collector call for a contribution from the ryots at an earlier stage of the enquiry and made a promise to have it done if they paid Rs. 1,500 in advance?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The ryots are not willing to accept the conditions on which the Government are prepared to investigate the scheme.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“Did not the Government foresee this at an earlier stage of the enquiry?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The history of the matter is fully set out in the report of the Collector.”

Village officers

Jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari areas.

* 68 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHERRY: 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 Printed as Appendix II on page 278 infra.

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A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1686 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th March 1930.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Am I to understand, Sir, that in the course of the last ten months (since March 1930), no progress has been made by the Government in coming to a decision on this question ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Since the answer to this question was sent to the Legislative Council Office, we have received information on the financial effect of the restoration of the jamabandi allowance. So far as ryotwari villages are concerned, the restoration involves an increased cost of Rs. 2,87,650, while the saving in the jamabandi allowances is Rs. 2,05,615. Again, the restoration of the village establishment in the ryotwari villages alone has cost more than before the restoration, and consequently there are no funds available from that source to expend on jamabandi allowances. If we take the proprietary villages into account as well, the net increase in cost is Rs. 1,77,815 and the total saving in the zamindari as well as ryotwari areas on the withdrawal of the jamabandi allowances is Rs. 2,12,253. Taking the whole expenditure and savings into account, we find that there is a saving of Rs. 34,938. It is not therefore possible to restore the jamabandi allowances in full. The old jamabandi allowance was Rs. 5 a year for a headman or karnam, and a karnam also received Rs. 5 a year for attending at the taluk office to close his accounts. The present saving is sufficient to provide an allowance of 13 annas 2 pies in place of five rupees. I do not know if it is worth while to give this small sum to village officers. As at present advised I do not consider it desirable to offer them this small sum.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, in the answer to this question, attention has been drawn to an answer given in March 1930. In such cases, may I request the hon. Minister to repeat the answer previously given ? ”

Aircraft

Aerodromes for the City of Madras.

11-30 a.m. * 69 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been called to a resolution passed by the Madras Corporation on October the 1st regarding the urgent necessity of providing a suitable aerodrome in or near the city ;

(b) what action, if any, he has taken or proposes to take in regard to this resolution ;

(c) whether Government is prepared to assist in providing a suitable aerodrome for Madras by acquiring the necessary land for the purpose ; and

(d) whether the Government has represented to the Government of India the claims of South India to main air-line communication ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (d) As the hon. Member is aware, “ Aircraft and all matters connected therewith ” is a Central subject and the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in the matter. A copy of the Resolution has therefore been forwarded to the Government of India.

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(c) The Government are not in a position to give any undertaking in the matter.

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ May I ask whether the Government have recommended the acquisition of a suitable site for an aerodrome ? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ They have not recommended anything, but they have asked that any scheme which may be under consideration may be referred to them before a decision is come to.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ I should like to get a direct answer from the Government to the question whether they are or are not prepared to render assistance in the matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ I would refer the hon. Member to clause (c) of the answer.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ In clause (b) of the answer the Government say that a copy of the resolution has therefore been forwarded to the Government of India. May I know whether that resolution has been backed up by the strong recommendation of the Government or whether it has been simply forwarded ? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ I have already answered that question.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know what the state of mind of the Member for Government is with regard to his preparedness to assist or not to assist ? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ His state of mind is one of suspension of judgment.” (Laughter.)

Local Boards

Vice-Presidentship of the Cuddapah District Board.

* 70 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when did the Vice-Presidentship of the Cuddapah District Board fall vacant ;

(b) whether the place is now filled up ; and

(c) whether there has been any delay in filling up the place and if so, how long and why ?

A.—(a) On the 5th August 1930.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. An election to fill the office of Vice-President was held on the 30th July 1930 when the vacancy had not actually occurred. This election was therefore, Government were advised, illegal and was accordingly cancelled by them in August last and a fresh election ordered. The re-election took place on the 29th November 1930 and has since been gazetted. Government have no information in regard to the delay in the re-election.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know if there is a rule which says that an election should take place within a certain number of days after the occurrence of a vacancy ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Yes, Sir, there is a rule which says that an election to fill up a vacancy should be held within fifteen days.”

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"How long has the election been delayed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"There has been a delay of more than two months."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know why the Government in spite of this long delay have not thought it necessary to obtain information regarding the reasons that led to it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"One of the rules is that election should be held within 15 days; but it has not been found possible to hold the election within the time. If in this particular case the hon. Member wants information regarding the delay I am prepared to get it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know if the Government will take steps to avoid such delays?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"We are now considering the question of framing rules under the new Act and the suggestion of the hon. Member will be borne in mind."

Causeway over the Cheyyar river near Tiruvettipuram, North Arcot district.

* 71 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons were washed away recently while endeavouring to cross the Cheyyar by the causeway near Tiruvettipuram in North Arcot district; and

(b) with a view to help persons wading through water in causeways of rivers, whether the Government propose to fix iron poles on the western sides of the causeways and connect the poles by chains or rods?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information and no proposal in the matter is before them.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that if iron poles on the western sides of the causeways are fixed and connected by chains or rods, it will prevent loss of life?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"No, Sir."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVILU NAYAKAR:—"I want to know whether any information was called for with regard to this particular question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Information was called for from the district board president concerned and he replied that with regard to clause (a) he has no information and with regard to (b) he does not agree with the suggestion made."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVILU NAYAKAR:—"If the district board president has no information he must call for it from the taluk board president concerned."

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Medical

Construction of Cocanada Headquarters Hospital.

* 72 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have selected the site where hospital buildings for Cocanada Headquarters Hospital are to be constructed;

(b) if so, whether they have acquired the site; if not when it will be acquired;

(c) when the structural work will be commenced;

(d) whether the Government have provided funds for the construction of the hospital; and

(e) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to provide funds in the next budget?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government have decided to construct the new District Headquarters hospital at Cocanada on a site adjoining the Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children.

(b) The land required has been acquired.

(c) It is not possible to specify a date. Plans and estimates are under preparation and are expected to be ready shortly.

(d) & (e) No. The question of funds will be considered after the plans and estimates are ready.

Report on the medical education in the Presidency.

* 73 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government on the medical education in the Presidency?

A.—The Government have passed orders accepting the recommendation of the Committee regarding the closure of the Medical School at Coimbatore, the abandonment of the proposed Medical School at Guntur and the appointment of non-medical graduates for teaching Biology in the Medical Colleges. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.

Appointment of a medical officer for leprosy work in each district.

* 74 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General regarding the appointment in each district of a medical officer trained in leprosy work?

A.—The Surgeon-General's proposal is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the proposal is under consideration in connexion with the coming budget?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Yes, Sir."

Public Health

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Scarcity of drinking water in Tiruppattur.

* 75 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYFED: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of Tiruppattur are suffering from want of adequate supply of water for drinking purposes;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorial from the public of Tiruppattur complaining against the grievance and what was the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have examined any of the suggestions made in the memorials to ensure adequate supply of water for drinking purposes;

(d) if so, whether there is any scheme proposed by the Government or the municipal council for drinking water-supply to Tiruppattur and at what stage the scheme is at present; and

(e) if not, what steps the Government propose to take to redress the grievance of the inhabitants of Tiruppattur in regard to drinking water-supply?

A.—(a) A representation to that effect has been received from the Municipal Council.

(b) to (e) The Council's request is under consideration.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYFED:—"May I know for how long has this matter been under the consideration of the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"During the last three months; but it is more for the municipal council than for the Government to take steps."

Sanitary condition of the adjacent parts of the Cooum river.

* 76 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer given to question No. 1148 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd January 1930, whether the Government have ascertained the steps which the Corporation has taken on the petition of the residents of Komaleswaranpet referred to therein; and

(b) with reference to the answer given to question No. 1483 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 24th February 1930, the nature of the action taken by the Police Commissioner for preventing the commission of nuisance on the banks of the river Cooum between the Commander-in-Chief Bridge and Harris Bridge and Harris Bridge and Law's Bridge?

A.—(a) Yes; copies of the letters from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, G.D.C. Nos. 1170/29, dated the 12th November 1929, and 66, dated the 23rd January 1930, on the subject are placed on the table. *

(b) Police constables were specially deputed for the purpose and a number of persons committing nuisance were prosecuted.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 279 infra.

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Prohibition of Adi-Dravidas from eating the carcasses of cattle.

* 77 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have prohibited the Adi-Dravidas from eating the carcasses of cattle?

A.—No.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Government, on considerations of public health, do not think it advisable to order the prohibition of the depressed classes people eating the carcasses of cattle?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It will be seen from the answer to the next question that local bodies are authorized to prevent flesh of carcasses being sold to people. The village officers also have been similarly authorized."

Burial of the carcasses of cattle.

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

(a) what steps the Government have taken to get the carcasses of cattle which die of diseases examined before they are passed for consumption;

(b) whether the Veterinary Department have any orders to see to the burial of cattle that die of objectionable diseases; and

(c) whether any District Collectors have ordered the burial of dead cattle instead of their being delivered for consumption, and if so, in what districts?

A.—(a) Under the Madras Local Boards and the Madras District Municipalities Acts, local bodies have power to frame by-laws regarding animal control and dangerous diseases of animals. The Government have framed model by-laws on the subjects for adoption by local bodies. The model by-laws provide that no dead or dying animal shall be admitted into a slaughter-house and any such animal brought to the slaughter-house shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as the President or Chairman may direct.

(b) No. Under the instructions contained in the Village Officers' Manual, the village headman should arrange for the burning or burial of carcasses of animals which die of infectious diseases, when found on a road or other public place. According to the model by-laws framed by the Government, carcasses of animals dying of contagious diseases in private premises should be handed over to local fund or municipal staff who will arrange to bury them.

(c) Government have no information.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know if the Collector of Tinnevely has passed an order prohibiting the eating of carcasses?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN :—" With regard to (c) the Government say that they have no information. Is it not a fact that the Collector of Tinnevely has passed such an order and whether it could not be communicated to the other Collectors so that they may also do likewise? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" In clause (a) of the answer reference is made to model by-laws which lay down that dead or dying animals should not be admitted into the slaughter-houses."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Model by-laws are intended for the purpose of being adopted by the local bodies and such by-laws deal with the fact that no dead animals should be admitted to the slaughter-houses."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, my point is that carcasses could not be brought to the slaughter-houses and therefore to meet the difficulty in rural areas mentioned in the question special steps ought to be taken by the Government."

Burial-ground in Madire village, Bellary district.

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

(a) whether the burial-ground in Madire village near Kulur, Bellary taluk, Bellary district, is dangerously near the drinking water well and dwelling houses from a sanitary point of view;

(b) whether the question of the acquisition of a suitable site for burial purposes has been under consideration and, if so, for how many years; and

(c) the stage which the matter has reached now?

A.—(a) The Government understand that the burial-ground is near the drinking water well and that its situation is objectionable from the sanitary point of view.

(b) Yes; from August 1928.

(c) The matter is awaiting a personal inspection of the locality by the President, Taluk Board, Bellary.

Burial-ground in Bantanahal village, Bellary district.

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

(a) whether the old burial and burning sites in survey No. 48 and survey No. 110 are no longer available for the purposes of burial and cremation of dead bodies in the village of Bantanahal, Alur taluk, Bellary district;

(b) the survey numbers of the present sites used as a burial or burning ground by (1) Kapus, (2) Lingayats, (3) Boyas, (4) Depressed classes and (5) Mubammadans of the village respectively; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to set apart unobjectionable sites for the disposal of dead bodies and prevent the promiscuous disposal of corpses all round the village, including rastas?

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A.—(a) The fact is as stated.

(b) At present, Boyas, Kapus, Lingayats and Depressed classes bury the dead bodies in vanka poramboke S. No. 46, which is 450 yards away from the village and Muhammadans in a patta land S. No. 8-B belonging to one Baba Sahib and Sattar Sahib.

(c) The Government understand that the District Health Officer has made certain proposals and that the matter is pending with the Adoni Taluk Board.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 81 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act are to be made;

(b) whether the Religious Endowment Board or anybody else has drawn his attention to the ruling in A.I.R. 1927, Madras, page 338, 1928, Madras, page 955, and 58 M.L.J., page 104, and to the fact that kattalais, though religious endowments, do not come within the purview of section 73 of the Endowments Act; and

(c) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to get the defects in section 73 removed by bringing all special trusts, whether independent or subordinate or ancillary, to the general endowments brought within the scope of section 73 by suitable amendments of section 73?

A.—(a) to (c) Government are aware of the High Court's decision and the question of amending the Act is under consideration.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that during the last five years much injustice has been caused by the fact that kattalais, though religious endowments, do not come within the scope of section 73 of the Endowments Act, and if so, what steps have been taken to remedy this state of affairs? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I am sorry, I am not responsible for what happened during that period." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Does the hon. the Minister propose to take action at all? "

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know whether the Government have called for suitable amendments from the Hindu Religious Endowments Board? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" There are already amendments sent up by the Religious Endowments Board and they are being considered by the Government."

Agriculture

Agricultural demonstrations in the Chittoor district.

* 82 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many agricultural demonstrators are there in the Chittoor district and what is their jurisdiction respectively;

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(b) whether the Government propose to conduct agricultural demonstration farms in each division in Chittoor district on its own responsibility and demonstrate to the ryots the cheapest way of conducting such farms;

(c) whether the Government propose to raise experimental gardens in each division in the Chittoor district; and

(d) whether they will consider the advisability of raising mango and orange gardens in chosen spots in Chittoor district?

A.—(a) There are four demonstrators who are in charge of the taluks of Madanapalle, Palmaner, Chittoor and Tiruttani, respectively.

(b) No. Demonstrations are arranged for in co-operation with interested ryots in certain centres in each taluk in which a demonstrator is working.

(c) No.

(d) The establishment of a fruit research station at a suitable place in the plains is under consideration. The Government will consider the desirability of establishing mango and orange gardens in the Chittoor district if any landlord of the place is willing to offer suitable land and to meet the expenses involved.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if any landlords have addressed the Government in the matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ If any landlord seeks the advice of the Government, then they will be glad to oblige him, and if my hon. Friend can give the names of such landlords, Government will be glad.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“ There is the Vicharanakarthar of the Tirupati Devasthanam who can be induced to do it.”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ If he writes, certainly the department will give him all the facilities.”

Public Works

Recommendations of the Workshops Committee for placing orders for workshop manufactures.

* 83 Q.—Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact

(i) that the Workshops Committee presided over by the Raja of Ramnad reported in 1926 that every Department of Government on the lookout for workshops manufactures should be required to make enquiries at the Public Works Workshops before placing orders with private firms;

(ii) that departmental orders have subsequently been issued to the effect that all iron and steel works costing more than Rs. 100 should be done at the Public Works Workshops irrespective of cost, an exception only being made in case the work is specially urgent, Public Works Department are unable to undertake it, and the outside agency is able to complete it in a specified time; and

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(b) whether he is aware that these instructions go far beyond the recommendations of the Ramnad Committee, and are directly contrary to an assurance which Government has repeatedly given to the effect that it is not their policy to compete with private enterprise?

A.—(a) (i) Yes.

(ii) Yes, to officers of the Public Works Department.

(b) No. The Ramnad Committee recommended that ‘slack’ periods of work should be avoided by keeping the labour and machinery working at full capacity as far as possible by a steady and continuous influx of orders.

Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—“ May I ask the hon. Minister if Government will give this matter further consideration with a view to modifying their departmental orders and bringing them within the terms of the recommendations of the Ramnad Committee ? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ As a matter of fact, the circular mentioned in clause (b) of the question, is within the scope of the Ramnad Committee recommendations.”

Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the Ramnad Committee recommended that such work should be given to the Public Works Department *irrespective of cost*, if not, whether the departmental orders are within the terms of the Committee’s recommendations ? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ I want notice.”

Coozum river improvement scheme.

* 84 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred out of the grant of Rs. 1.40 lakhs sanctioned by the Legislative Council for the Coozum Improvement Scheme within the Madras City limits in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30;

(b) whether the sea water pumping has been suspended this year during the summer months even when the water in the river was below the level fixed by the Government for sanitary purposes; if so, why;

(c) whether the Government are aware that even at that level the river was emitting bad smell; and

(d) whether any dredgers have been at work in the Coozum or Buckingham canal within the City limits in the past, and, if so, with what results?

						RS.
A.—(a)	1928-29	...	...	...	...	1,21,747
	1929-30	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(b) Yes. No pumping could be done this year as work on the diversion of the pipe line on the foreshore in connexion with the remodelling of the Beach Railway Station and the diversion of the Springhaven road was under execution by the South Indian Railway Company.

(c) No. The Executive Engineer reports that no bad smell was noticed by him during his inspection and that he received no complaints.

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- (d) Attempts were made to dredge the Buckingham Canal in 1896 and 1917. On both occasions the attempts proved failures owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the canal. In 1904 the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, made an experiment with a dredger on the Cooum in removing the slush and soft mud along the toe of the slip near Government House and found that the working of the dredger was unsatisfactory and costly.

Registration

Opening of new sub-registrars' offices in South Kanara.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the representations made by the South Kanara District Advancement Association regarding the necessity for opening new sub-registry offices when the hon. Minister for Public Health visited Mangalore last year; and if so,

(b) what action do the Government propose to take in this matter?

A.—The District Advancement Association, South Kanara, urged the need for the opening of Sub-Registry Offices at Kadaba, Badiadka or Perdala, Nileshwar and Shirva. The Government have issued orders introducing, temporarily, the itinerating system of registry at Kadaba. On account of the present financial stringency, proposals in respect of the other places will be considered in connexion with the budget for 1932-33.

Veterinary

Starting a buffalo-breeding station either in Vizagapatam or East Godavari district.

* 86 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether he has considered or is considering the desirability of starting in Vizagapatam or East Godavari district, a buffalo-breeding station as at Guntur?

A.—A buffalo-breeding station was started in 1918 at Samalkot. Buffaloes of the local breed were used. The experiment was not a success. The station was closed in 1922 and another was opened at Guntur. Delhi buffaloes are used for breeding.

No proposal for starting a buffalo-breeding station in Vizagapatam or East Godavari is under consideration.

Education

Representation of Chittoor District Teacher-Managers' Association, District Educational Council.

* 87 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received resolutions from the Chittoor District Teacher-Managers' Association, requesting representation of that association in the Chittoor District Educational Council;

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(b) whether the Chittoor District Educational Council made a similar recommendation to the Government; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on them?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government declined to comply with the request that the number of representatives of teacher-managers on the District Educational Council, Chittoor, might be raised from two to four.

Grants to aided schools.

* 88 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that most of the District Educational Councils have reduced grants for the aided schools, in some cases for three years consecutively;

(b) whether the hon. Minister proposes to place sufficient funds in the hands of the District Educational Councils to avoid such reductions in future; and

(c) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to increase the scale of teaching grants to aided schools under the Grant-in-Aid Code?

A.—(a) In the case of some District Educational Councils the allotments for payment of teaching grants placed at their disposal were less than their demands and these councils will have had to reduce the grants correspondingly.

(b) There is no such proposal at present. The question of altering the present procedure in the distribution of teaching grants with a view to secure uniformity in all districts and to base the allotments on the actual requirements of District Educational Councils instead of on their demands, is under consideration.

(c) No.

Grants to the Boy Scouts Association.

* 89 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Boy Scouts Association have asked for increased grants; and

(b) what amount is proposed to be provided for them in the coming budget?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The application of the Association for an increased grant is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I ask whether the hon. Minister is aware that several provincial Governments as well as Native States have been much more liberal in giving grants to the Boy Scouts Association and whether he will bear this in mind in coming to a decision on this question?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I regret to have to say that the Government have since passed order and that they have not found it possible to increase the grant during the coming year and as regards any extra liberality in future years, I cannot say anything at present."

Visit of His Excellency the Governor to the Government College, Mangalore.

* 90 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether His Excellency the Governor visited the Government College, Mangalore, in October 1930;

(b) if so, whether at the time of his visit the majority of the students were wearing Gandhi caps on the said occasion, and if so, how many;

(c) whether any objection had been raised by any District Official against students wearing the same, at the time of His Excellency's visit, and if so, by whom, when and under what circumstances; and

(d) whether any instructions were issued by the Government against students wearing Gandhi caps in schools, colleges or at public functions; if so, what are the instructions and under what circumstances they were issued?

A.—(a) Yes,

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

(d) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I do not think any useful purpose will be served by calling for this information."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Minister for Education has not seen an order of the Inspector of Schools to the effect that there is objection as such to the wearing of Gandhi caps? I found some headmasters objecting to the wearing of Gandhi caps."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" All complaints against headmasters like those mentioned by my hon. Friend have to come to the notice of the Government and if such complaints are received and are such as to justify action being taken on them, the Government will then think of the matter."

Assistant Professors in Education Department.

* 91 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether anything has been done since March 1927 to improve the conditions of service of Assistant Professors in Education Department?

A.—A selection grade for 5 per cent of the cadre, carrying a pay of Rs. 250—10—300 has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1929.

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Has the Government considered the question of increasing the pay, apart from having a selection grade, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" They have thought it necessary to make no changes except providing for the selection grade. The matter has been fully considered."

Percentage of Assistant Professors getting a salary of Rs. 170 and less.

* 92 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what percentage of Assistant Professors, under the present time-scale, namely, Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250, are getting a salary of Rs. 170 and less, and how many years service they have put in?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Quarterly list of Non-gazetted Educational Officers corrected up to 1st July 1930.

Excise

Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees in Bellary district.

* 93 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the strength of the Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees, if any, in the Bellary district;

(b) how many in each, are appointed by election and the agency which has to elect them; and

(c) how many among the nominated members of each represent the liquor trade interests?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1341 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th January 1930 and to rule 2 of the rules for the constitution of and the conduct of business by Excise Advisory Committees published at pages 1262–63 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1927.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The answer to this question refers to a previous question asked in this Council. On a reference to that I find that it does not relate at all to anything that I have asked now. Further there is a reference to the *Fort St. George Gazette*. I do not know what they refer to, because, copies of the Gazette are not available. Therefore may I know from the hon. Minister what the strength of the Excise Licensing Board is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is about seven or eight. I cannot give the exact number. If my hon. Friend wants it it can be easily found out."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how many of them are elected?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" That is what is found in the Gazette. Sir, the Gazette is a document which is easily available to Members."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I submit to you, Sir, that when a reference is made to a certain paper, it is placed generally on the table of the House. In this case I made an attempt to get it here and I did not get it and if he refers me again on the floor of the House to go to the library and get the thing, it makes the answer practically of no value."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir. The *Port St. George Gazette* is supplied free to all Members of the Legislative Council and therefore I think it unnecessary to place a copy on the table of the House."

Auction of toddy shops.

* 94 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the toddy shops have been sold by auction this year and if not, how many remain unsold and in which districts;

(b) what is the amount realized by the sales in each district as compared with last year; and

(c) whether the Government anticipate any loss in the income from this source and if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement is appended.*

11-45 a.m. Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the temporary closing of shops mentioned in the statement furnished in answer to this question and the loss anticipated in the current lease is the result of the propaganda carried on by the Committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"To some extent it may have contributed."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether there has been any reduction in the quantity of consumption?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"In the current year there has been reduction in the quantity of consumption."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"It is due to the propaganda or to picketing?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is due to several causes of which this propaganda is supposed to be one."

Industries

Encouragement to handspun and handwoven cloth industry.

* 95 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what practical steps the Government propose to take to encourage the cottage industry of handspun and handwoven cloth?

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 280 infra.

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A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraph 5 of the Cottage Industries Committee's report relating to handspinning and handweaving published in G.O. No. 864, Development, dated 21st April 1930, which has been placed at the disposal of the press. The recommendations made by the Committee are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"When is the Government likely to come to a decision on this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As quickly as possible."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether, in view of the policy of the Government to encourage these cottage industries, they will be pleased to rescind the order prohibiting Co-operative Societies from undertaking these cottage industries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am sorry I have nothing to do with that question."

Working of Calix drills of the Industries Department.

* 96 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Calix drills of the Industries Department are generally fitted up with steam-engines; and

(b) whether in view of the scarcity of fuel in parts of the province a crude oil-engine or a kerosene-engine has been or will be substituted for the steam engine to work some of the drills?

A.—(a) The Industries Department at present owns three Calix drills, two of which are run with steam-engines and the third with an oil-engine.

(b) The steam-engine is preferred as it conduces to more efficient drilling than any other type of prime-mover. Besides, it is considered to be the most dependable power unit and its life is comparatively longer than that of an oil-engine. For these reasons the oil-engines which were originally used for the Calix drills of the department were replaced by steam-engines when they became unserviceable.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether steam-engine is always superior to oil-engine under any condition or is it superior with reference to particular conditions only?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Expert opinion is to the effect that a steam-engine is always more efficient than an oil-engine for this purpose."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that exactly reverse is the opinion of the Mysore Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have not heard it."

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Arms and Explosives***Granting of gun licences in Anakat village.*

97 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Kanti Kuppan of Anakat village in Vellore taluk, who owns lands adjoining forest reserves, was refused a gun licence by the District Magistrate of North Arcot;

(b) whether he appealed to the Government about it;

(c) what were the orders passed; and

(d) what are the principles on which gun licences are granted or refused in such cases?

A.—(a) No person by the name of Kanti Kuppan of Anakat village was refused a gun licence. The hon. Member presumably refers to Kaveti Kuppan of Unai village, whose licence was cancelled by the District Magistrate of North Arcot in November 1928.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government declined to interfere.

(d) The principles governing the grant of licences for the protection of crops (if that is what the hon. Member means when he speaks of 'such cases') are (a) that the necessity for the possession of firearms is established and (b) that there is no risk of any weapons falling into the hands of lawless or otherwise undesirable persons.

General*Viswa Brahmana marriage processions in some villages of Palnad and Bapatla taluks.*

98 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMOORTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in some villages of the taluks of Palnad and Bapatla in Guntur district, caste Hindus are obstructing Viswa Brahmans from enjoying the elementary rights of carrying the bridal pairs in procession in palanquins through the streets of villages at the times of marriages and other ceremonial occasions?

A.—The Government have no information.

Alleged ban on Gandhi caps

99 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the places where the wearing of Gandhi caps was banned;

(b) how many persons were arrested in those places for disobeying the ban; and

(c) how many of these were prosecuted in a court of law and how many were convicted?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 42 answered on 19th November 1930.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information as to the exact number of persons arrested or prosecuted for disobeying the order of the District Magistrate of Guntur, but eight persons were convicted under section 188, Indian Penal Code, for disobeying the order, of whom two were acquitted on appeal.

Police*Appointment of depressed classes in the Police Department in Tinnevely, Madura and Ramnad districts.*

100 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications made to the District Superintendents of Police, Tinnevely, Madura and Ramnad separately by the depressed class members for the posts of Police constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police during the years 1925—1930 and the number selected from among them;

(b) the number of applications rejected and the reasons for the rejection; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the District Superintendents of Police of these districts to follow a liberal policy in the matter of selecting candidates from among the depressed classes?

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

(c) The Government have already issued general instructions in the matter.

Civil Justice*Proposed abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court.*

101 Q.—Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great decline in the file of the various District Munsifs' Courts in the Tanjore district;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the last five years there have been proposals for the abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court or for the location of an additional District Munsif's Court at Tanjore; and

(c) whether it is a fact that numerous memorials have been addressed both to the District Judge of Tanjore West, and to the High Court for the abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court?

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

(b) The District Judge, West Tanjore, had under consideration some proposals in 1926, but he ultimately decided not to proceed with them. In 1927 the hon. the Judges reported to Government that there was no case for removing the District Munsif's Court from Tiruvadi to Tanjore.

(c) The Government have no information.

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Proposed abolition of the District Court at Negapatam.

102 Q.—Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration the question of appointing an additional Judge to the District Court of Tanjore and of abolishing the District Court at Negapatam?

A.—Yes.

General

Suffixes to the names of members of Viswa Brahman community.

103 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the Viswa Brahman community that the suffixes to their names should be "Acharyulu Garu" in Sanskrit and not the Tamil rendering of the word "Asari" as directed by G.O. No. 659, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 26th May 1913; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take on them?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Jails

Treatment given to depressed classes in jails.

104 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) with how many messes the District Civil Jail of Madura for the civil prisoners has been provided;

(b) whether there is any separate mess for the depressed classes;

(c) whether it is a fact that food provisions for the members of the depressed classes are being handed over to the caste men for distribution; and

(d) whether there was a protest by the depressed classes inmates of the jail last September and October against the sort of treatment meted out to them?

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

Demanding finger-prints of political prisoners at Cannanore Jail.

105 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) under what provision of law the police are demanding the political prisoners at Cannanore Central Jail to give their finger-prints;

(b) whether any of the political prisoners at Cannanore Central Jail refused to give the police their finger-prints;

(c) whether such persons were convicted and, if so, under what provisions of law and to what period;

(d) how many were convicted in this connexion and their names; and

(e) whether the hon. the Law Member has received any communication from the Superintendent or Mr. T. Prakasam on this subject and whether this correspondence will be placed on the table of this House?

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A.—(a) The police are no longer taking the finger-prints of 'political' prisoners in the Cannanore Central Jail—see in this connexion the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 187-B. The original demands of the police in this respect were made under section 3 of the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (Act XXXIII of 1920).

(b), (c) & (d) Thirty-one convicts in the Central Jail, Cannanore, who refused to allow their finger-prints to be taken were convicted under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code. The appended statement^a gives their names and the sentences passed. The entire periods of the additional sentences passed on these have since been remitted by the Government.

(e) The Government have received communications from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, and Messrs. T. Prakasam and T. V. Chathukutti Nayar. They do not feel that any useful purpose will be served by placing the communications on the table.

Diet of the Andhra political prisoners.

106 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that in Telugu districts boiled rice is never used at all by the people;

(b) whether he is aware that the Andhra political prisoners are all persons accustomed to raw rice; and

(c) whether it is a fact that boiled rice and the absence of butter-milk are proving injurious to the health of the Andhra political prisoners?

A.—(a) & (b) Representations have been so made to the Government.

(c) No.

Classification of political prisoners.

107 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Magistrates regarding the classification of political prisoners;

(b) what is the basis on which they have classified the political prisoners;

(c) who supplied the material for this basis; and

(d) whether it is true that the political prisoners put under class 'C' are all either respectable ryots or merchants or lawyers or students?

A.—(a) The Government have not recognized any class of prisoners known as political prisoners. All convicted prisoners are divided into three classes, 'A', 'B' and 'C', with reference to the instructions laid down by the Government of India and published with Law (General) Department Press Communiqué, dated 19th March 1930.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

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Sarada Act*Enforcement of Sarada Act in the Presidency.*

108 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether on account of the civil disobedience movement the Government of India has circularized to the Local Governments asking them not to enforce the Sarada Act;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the celebration of a number of marriages in this Presidency ignoring and in contravention of the Sarada Act;

(c) whether the Government have communicated to the Government of India the agitation of the Sanatana Dharmaites in opposition to the Sarada Act; and

(d) whether the Government have received representations that Viswa Brahman community is opposed to the said Act?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) No separate representation has been received by Government from the Viswa Brahman community in the matter.

Census*Inclusion of barber community under "Nayee Brahmins" in the coming census.*

109 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are in receipt of the communication from the Government of India directing the authorities concerned to enter the names of the members of the barber community as "Nayee Brahmins" in the coming Census operations?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Inams*Issue of pattas for village service inams.*

110 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the Deputy Collectors in the Presidency to issue pattas for village service inams in the individual names of all service inamholders;

(b) whether it is a fact that, in the case of village carpenters and blacksmiths, the pattas are being issued in the names of the professions and not individuals; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state the reasons for this difference?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The question is not clearly understood. The rules, which govern the resumption of village artizan inams, will be found in Board's Standing Order No. 55.

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Irrigation*Headquarters of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Central delta.*

111 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the Godavari Central delta at the several conferences held by the Executive Engineer during October 1930 pointed out the necessity and desirability of the headquarters of that Engineer being shifted from Dowlaishweram to Gannavaram or other convenient centre; and

(b) what action Government propose to take on the matter?

A.—(a) A representation to this effect has been received by Government from the East Godavari District Association.

(b) The suggestion has been referred to the Chief Engineer.

Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

112 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Irrigation Committee constituted for the Ceded districts or any of them;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to mention the names of the persons who constitute that Committee;

(c) whether the Committee have proposed any project or projects for irrigation purposes to be undertaken in Ceded districts; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the projects under execution and the projects to be undertaken in future for these districts?

A.—(a) to (c) There is no committee of the kind referred to in clause (a).

(d) The only project under execution is the extension and improvement of the Basavannah channel in Bellary district. The Tungabhadra project is under consideration. A scheme for the construction of a reservoir across the Rallavagu near Thippayapalayam village, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district, is proposed for execution next year.

Income derived from Kaveripakkam and Mamundoor tanks.

113 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what revenue is derived from the Kaveripakkam and Mamundoor tanks in the North Arcot district in respect of water supplied to the agriculturists and from other sources, if any, for the last ten years;

(b) what amounts have been spent during the last ten years by way of repairs to the tanks;

(c) whether the Government have received representations for remission of kist in respect of the ayacut lands under the tank for failure of water due to the choking up of the feeder channels; and

(d) whether the Government contemplate taking up immediate steps to keep the tanks in proper repair?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information but have called for it.

(c) Some petitions were received in July last from ryots under the Kaveripakkam tank asking for remission on the ground of insufficient supply in the channels. They were transferred to the Board of Revenue. No further information is available but the Government have called for it.

(d) There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of Government but they have asked the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for a report.

Progress of the Appapuram project.

114 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres it is proposed to irrigate under the Appapuram project;

(b) whether any report has been sent up by the committee appointed to investigate and report thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people of Kommuru village petitioned in 1929 to Government requesting that irrigation under the project should extend as far as Karamchedu;

(d) whether the Government propose to do anything in the matter; and, if not, for what reason;

(e) whether it is a fact that at the request of the ryots affected by the project, 'Sahitya-visarada' Kona Venkatraya Sarma, Secretary of Appapuram Project Committee, submitted a petition to the Government requesting orders to extend the scope of the project so as to include another 15,000 acres of land; and

(f) if so, what action the Government propose to take on the petition?

A.—(a) 20,000 acres.

(c) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(b), (d) & (f) No committee has been appointed by Government. A special division is investigating schemes for extending irrigation in the Kistna delta. This division will also consider the Appapuram project. The results of the investigation are awaited.

Land Assignment

Application for grant of lands by Dr. M. Nagamallikharjuna Rao.

115 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Mamla Nagamallikharjuna Rao Pantulu has applied for grant of lands in Kamavarapukota and Tadepalligudem taluks of West Godavari district for raising certain medical plants; and

(b) if so, at what stage the application is?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The applicant was informed in November 1928 that his application for the grant of a large area of land could not be considered unless he submitted a detailed scheme for the utilization of the land and could convince the Government that he had adequate means to carry out his scheme. The applicant has not so far submitted any detailed scheme nor has he shown that he has adequate means to finance the scheme.

Land Revenue

Establishment of a sub-treasury in Kothapet, East Godavari district.

116 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a sub-treasury in the Kothapeta Deputy Tahsildar's office, East Godavari district, proposed in connexion with the redistribution of the Revenue divisions and taluks of the East Godavari district sanctioned and notified in September 1930; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The opening of a sub-treasury at Kothapeta forms part of a scheme for the subdivision of the Razole taluk in the East Godavari district, which is under consideration in connexion with Part II of the budget for 1931-32.

Public Service

Representation of Viswa Brahmin community in public service.

117 Q.—Fandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in G.O. No. 777, Public (Services), dated 27th June 1930, regarding communal representation in public service the definition of the "depressed classes" is based upon the recommendations of the Central Committee constituted to help the Indian Statutory Commission on Reforms;

(b) whether it is a fact that the All-India Viswakarma Liberal Federation has, in several memorials, urged the Government to include the Viswa Brahmin community in the list of depressed classes for purposes of service, education and representation in the Legislatures and local bodies; and

(c) if so, what action do the Government propose to take on those memorials?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No such memorial has been traced.

(c) Does not arise.

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Srirangam Temple*Repairs to the Srirangam temple.*

118 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government on the report of the sub-committee appointed in connexion with the repairs to the Srirangam temple; and

(b) if no action has been taken, what the report of the committee is?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answers given to question No. 256 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th March 1927.

Religious and Charitable Endowments*Lightning conductor to the tower on the mountain top at Sholinghur.*

119 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the town of Sholinghur on the mountain top was struck twice by lightning and that several persons were seriously affected thereby including the ex-president of the taluk board; and

(b) whether the Minister in charge of religious and charitable endowments will be pleased to see that a lightning conductor is fitted to the tower to avoid danger in the future?

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

(b) It is a matter for the trustees of the institution to take action.

Management of the temples in the Karvetinagar Zamindari.

120 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the endowed lands of the temples in the Karvetinagar Zamindari, Chittoor district, are under attachment and under the Chittoor Collector's management, and if so, why;

(b) whether the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has taken any steps to see that the income from those lands is used for the temples themselves;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints that those institutions are not properly managed; and

(d) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to put the temples directly under the control of an efficient committee?

A.—(a) The property in question is not under attachment. The management has been assumed by Government, at the request of the Honorary Administrator of the temples, for the recovery of the peshkash due to Government which had fallen into arrears as part of the Karvetnagar estate.

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(b) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board have issued instructions to the Honorary Administrator to ensure that a sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum, which has been set apart by Government for the purpose out of the net income of the property, is utilized for the management of the various temples.

(c) No.

(d) If the hon. Member's intention is that these temples should be removed from the jurisdiction of the Circle Committee and vested in an independent committee, Government do not consider that this is called for.

Municipalities*Drainage schemes of the Trichinopoly and Srirangam municipalities.*

121 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the stage in which the drainage schemes of the Trichinopoly and the Srirangam municipalities are?

A.—The plans and estimates for the Srirangam Drainage Scheme are under preparation and are expected to be ready before the end of December 1930. The plans and estimates for the Trichinopoly Drainage Scheme which were prepared in 1916 are out of date. It is proposed to order their revision.

Public Health*Leprosy in Salem district.*

122 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that leprosy is rampant in many of the villages of the Salem district;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to arrest the spread of leprosy in Salem district and afford treatment to the suffering;

(c) whether it is a fact that services are being rendered to such afflicted people by the Salem District Board;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have refused contribution for such humanitarian work undertaken by the Salem District Board from out of its funds;

(e) if so, whether the Government have under reconsideration the question of contribution to local bodies for opening leprosy clinics; and

(f) whether the Government contemplate the early opening of leper asylums in important places like Salem?

A.—(a) The Government understand that some of the taluks in the district have a high incidence of leprosy.

(b) The Government maintain a leprosy clinic in the Taluk Headquarter Hospital at Krishnagiri.

(c) The District Board has opened two clinics—one at Peddunayakanpalaiyam and the other at Kaveripatnam.

(d) No.

(e) & (f) The Government have under consideration a scheme for the employment of a special staff for reducing the incidence of leprosy in the Presidency.

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Responsibility of maintaining in proper order irrigation channels through which water for fresh water tanks runs.

123 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether with reference to paragraph 116 of the Public Health Annual Report for 1928 reviewed in G.O. No. 2045, P.H., dated 19th August 1929, the Government have issued any orders determining the relative responsibility of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments and the Local Boards in maintaining in proper order irrigation channels through which fresh water for fresh water tanks also runs and if not what action they propose to take in the matter?

A.—It has been decided that in respect of Government irrigation channels which are possible breeding places for mosquitoes, the Public Health Department should provide funds for carrying out the necessary anti-malarial operations and that the Public Works Department or the Revenue authorities, as the case may be, who are in charge of such channels should execute the works.

Closing of three rural dispensaries in the East Godavari district.

124 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state briefly the reasons for closing three rural dispensaries in the East Godavari district during 1929?

A.—A report on the subject received from the District Medical Officer, East Godavari, is laid on the table^a

Scarcity of drinking-water in Cuddapah district.

125 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government that in the Cuddapah district during summer, there is no water to drink for men or animals and many villagers have to walk miles to get the same, and that even in winter people drink dirty water from ponds and in consequence subject themselves to virulent types of contagious diseases; and

(b) whether the Government have ever obtained a statement of all villages where there is no water to drink in summer; and if not, whether they will obtain such a statement?

A.—(a) A few petitions relating to the scarcity of water were received from the inhabitants of certain villages in the Jammalamadugu and the Proddatur taluks in 1928.

(b) No.

Free distribution of quinine in Cuddapah district.

126 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government contemplate free distribution of quinine in all the taluks of Cuddapah district?

A.—It is proposed to confine the scheme meantime to portions of Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 282 infra.

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Registration

Working of the system of register of holdings in the Registration Department.

127 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the expenditure incurred for introducing the system of register of holdings in the Registration Department; and

(b) whether the system is a successful one, and what is the opinion given by the various District Registrars on the working of the system in the Presidency?

A.—The information has been called for.

Excise

Fall in Excise Revenue.

128 Q.—The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government anticipate a fall in Excise Revenue during the current year in the Nellore district; and

(b) if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for the information.

Industries

Starting of School of Industries at Rajahmundry.

129 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the report of the Director of Industries, when the school of industries will be started at Rajahmundry; and

(b) what are the industries to be taught in that school?

A.—(a) & (b) In view of the prevailing financial stringency the consideration of the proposal for establishing an industrial school at Rajahmundry has been postponed for the present.

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING BURGLARIES IN MADRAS CITY.

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Mr. President, under Standing Order No. 19, I beg for leave to move for the adjournment of the business of this House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the abnormal increase within the last few days in the number of burglaries and thefts of telegraphic wires within the city of Madras and the utter incapacity of the Madras City Police force to check the same.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—“Hon. Members of this House would have noticed that among the motions for the reduction of the supplementary Demand under Grant XVI—Police Reserve—which is in the list of business

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for to-day, there are several to express disapproval or to discuss the failure of the Police to prevent the cases of house-breaking and theft that have of late been occurring in the city or to detect the offenders in such cases. In view of those motions of which due notice has been received in the Council Office and which will afford a full opportunity for the discussion of the subject matter of this adjournment motion, and without expressing any opinion as to its urgency, I have to hold that this motion is not in order."

IV.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned Acts passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against each :—

The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930	...	...	17th June 1930.
The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930	...	...	Do.
The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929	...	...	18th November 1930.

V.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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

The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1930	...	...	29th November 1930.
The Madras Amending Act, 1930	...	...	Do.

VI.—ELECTION OF ELEVEN MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned candidates were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Madras University by the non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council :—

- (1) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan,
- (2) Mr. C. Basu Dev,
- (3) Mr. W. M. Browning,
- (4) Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu,
- (5) Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig,
- (6) Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar,
- (7) Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu,
- (8) Mr. Daniel Thomas,
- (9) Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai,
- (10) Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, and
- (11) Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya.

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VII.—ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned candidates were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University by the Members of the Madras Legislative Council :—

- (1) Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar,
- (2) Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar,
- (3) Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayarammal,
- (4) Mr. V. T. Arasu, and
- (5) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

VIII.—ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned candidates were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council resident within the University area :—

- (1) Mr. Ch. Indrayya,
- (2) Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti,
- (3) Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu,
- (4) Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo, and
- (5) Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.

IX.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE COURT OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that M.R.Ry. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu Garu was declared duly elected as the nominee of the Legislative Council to the Court of the Indian Institute of Science.

X.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION ACT, 1929 (BILL No. 10 of 1930).

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Bill No. 10 of 1930), and move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" At your suggestion, Mr. President, I beg to move that in clause 1 for the figures ' 1930 ' the figures ' 1931 ' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the clauses of the Bill to the vote of the House."

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Clause 1 as amended and clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Bill were put, passed and added to the Bill.

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

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I now beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

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

XI.—A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF TRAFFIC ON GOVERNMENT ROADS (BILL No. 11 OF 1930).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to present the report^a of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill (No. 11 of 1930) to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads and move that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 1.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move that in clause 1 for the figures '1930' the figures '1931' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move that the words 'by them' be inserted after the word 'notified'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (1) (a).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, I beg to move that for the words 'Government roads', the words 'any Government road' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII at pages 286—288 infra.

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Clause 3 (1) (b).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move that for the word 'in', the word 'on' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move that for the words 'Government roads', the words 'any Government road' be substituted and for the words 'their reservation', the words 'its reservation' be substituted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3 (2).

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move that the word 'very' be omitted."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

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

Clause 4.

Clause 4 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Preamble.

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

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

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

XII.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS FOREST ACT, 1882 (BILL No. 13 OF 1930).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill^a to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Bill No. 13 of 1930), and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. This is a formal matter. Under section 46 of the Forest Act, when police officers or forest officers seize articles which form the subject-matter of forest offences, they can be sold—if they are to be sold—only with the order of the magistrate who has jurisdiction to try such offences. But some of these articles happen to be perishable ones which are subject

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 9th December 1930.

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to speedy and natural decay. The present practice in such cases is that, because it is not possible to obtain in time the order of the magistrate concerned who very often sits at a distance from the place where these articles are seized, the officers who seize these articles sell them without the order of the magistrate. So, the provision of section 46 of the Act is not complied with. According to law, the existing practice is irregular. The object of this amending Bill is, therefore, to regularize the existing practice and to give powers to the forest or police officers to seize these articles and sell them as they are subject to natural decay. The object of this Bill is to empower the officers to sell these articles before obtaining the orders of the magistrate. There is a provision in the Bill that, as soon as these articles are sold, the sale-proceeds should be remitted to the nearest Government treasury and that the officers should make a report on the matter to the magistrate concerned. I hope my hon. Friends will pass the Bill."

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

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, as has been explained by the hon. the Law Member, the Bill for all outward purposes, seems to be a very simple one. But it looks as though one more hardship is inflicted on the people. There have been already too many acts of oppression inflicted on the poor villager who allows his cattle to stray. So much so, these grievances in certain parts of the Presidency have been given expression to in a somewhat insistent manner. It is therefore very desirable that the implications of the present Bill should be further examined. If, as has been admitted by the Government, these forest or police officers were doing irregular acts and if we are going to regularize them, I fear, that we will be adding to the oppression of the ryots. I think the Government must put a stop to these irregular practices. Instead of doing that, to ask the Council to regularize what has so far been done irregularly, is to ask the assistance of this Council to add to the oppression which the villagers are put to at present. The villager is so much oppressed that he cannot bear any further oppression. It appears that, if certain articles of the villagers are seized by the police or forest officers, they may be sold at once without obtaining the permission of the magistrate. This will only give a further handle to the police to sell any article that may be seized for a pittance and credit the amount to the Government. I do not know how much loss there was to the Government by not selling the articles before they actually decay and whether it is a loss to the Government or to the villager. Perhaps the articles which the villagers will be taking are ghee, butter or buttermilk. The implication of the Bill is far more serious than it appears to be. I would beg the hon. the Law Member to allow the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee and to be examined by it. I may at once say that I do not know about the oppression which the villagers are put to except what is represented to me by several villagers; but there are several people here who are intimately associated with the difficulties of the

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ryots. Those hon. Members will certainly know whether this provision will lead to further oppression of the villagers or will mitigate their troubles. I therefore move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYFED:—"Sir, I beg to second the motion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, while supporting the motion that has been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I must say that we are not aware of the enormous disabilities under which the villagers are labouring on account of excesses on the part of the officers of the police or the Forest department. The hon. the Law Member in his justification for getting the Bill through this Council, said that certain irregularities have been existing and that the officers have not been following the rules. The hon. the Law Member instead of taking action and condemning those irregularities committed by the officers, comes forward with a Bill to this Council and wants to regularize the irregularities committed by the officers. This is a procedure which will not be accepted at all by the representatives of the people. If once these irregularities are regularized, we do not know to what extent the forest officers will go. Sir, the restriction that is placed on the sale of these articles by asking these officers to get the permission of the magistrate is a very salutary one. This restriction is quite necessary in order to prevent corruption or any unjust act on the part of the forest officers and in order that the villagers are not made a catspaw by the officers. If we remove this check, if we regularize the irregularities that have been committed so far, if we allow the officers to go on as they like, and if they do not refer the question to the magistrate, we cannot describe the amount of hardship to which the villagers will be put. Therefore, the least that the hon. the Law Member should do is to refer this Bill to a Select Committee so that the pros and cons of this matter will be well thrashed out and if it is absolutely necessary that such a legislation should be enacted, I have no doubt that the Members of this Council will help the Government."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, in opposing this Bill to amend the Forest Act, I only wish to bring to the notice of the Legislative Council certain powers which are already being exercised by the forest officers which are sufficiently wide to enable them to meet the exigencies referred to in this amending Bill. Formerly, Sir, only third-class magistrates, or even second-class magistrates, were charged with the trial of such cases; but now, even first-class magistrates are enquiring into forest cases. Therefore, it will be seen that offences under the Forest Act are immediately brought to the notice of magistrates of the first, second or third class, and there is no difficulty felt in that respect. What the hon. the Law Member wants us to do is to consider this amending Bill which will have the effect of removing the subject-matter of an offence from the notice of the enquiring officer at the time of enquiry. The result will be that once the subject-

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matter is removed, the persons charged with the offence will be merely at the mercy of the forest officers and these persons who are charged with the offence will be exposed to a risk which is patent on the face of it. I suggest that the subject-matter of the offence should always be placed before the court, in order that the court may see it and the accused also may be given an opportunity of seeing it. The difficulty complained of in the amending Bill will, I think, be got over by bringing the accused persons immediately before the court. Very often we find that cases of forest offences are brought before the magistrates in a short time. If so, where is the extraordinary difficulty in seeing that the articles which form a very important subject-matter of the offence and which are of very great evidential value are placed before the magistrates and the accused in the court itself, for proper examination with reference to the offences? I, therefore, suggest that this Bill should not be allowed to be referred to a Select Committee but should be rejected even now.

“As a matter of fact, there are a number of transport rules now being formulated by the Forest department in different districts. For instance, one district has one set of transport rules and another district has another set of transport rules. So that even in cases where there is the least suspicion or doubt on the part of the forest officers, they may catch hold of the persons and their articles and produce them immediately before the magistrates. I think this difficulty complained of in the Bill can be very easily avoided by producing the accused at once before the enquiring officer, and I therefore suggest that this Bill should not be allowed to go to the Select Committee even.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, I think there is a good deal of force in what my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said, that it is very desirable that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, where the provisions of the Bill can be discussed in detail and thrashed out. In that case, we can also find out the way in which the provisions of the present Act are being administered and how the proposed Bill is necessary. I, therefore, submit that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Sir, I am told that the Government is willing to consider the whole question afresh and bring, if necessary, another Bill after consulting . . .”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“No, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, sees in this Bill all sorts of machinations on the part of the Government and all sorts of evil designs, and he referred to a particular instance of ghee or buttermilk becoming the subject-matter of a forest offence. I have never known, Sir, till now, that ghee or buttermilk can become at any time the subject-matter of a forest offence. My other Friend Mr. Hameed Khan also thinks that the Bill will be an additional weapon of oppression in the hands of the forest subordinates. I may assure my Friends that the object of the Government in bringing this Bill is only to protect the

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interests of the alleged offenders, because this Bill is intended to apply only to the disposal of those articles which are subject to speedy and natural decay. If they are not sold at once, the chances are that they will fetch no value. And if ultimately the alleged offender is found to be innocent, he would not get the benefit of these articles. If, however, the provision in this Bill is accepted, and if ultimately the offender is found to be innocent, he will have the benefit of having the value of these articles. After all, these articles which are subject to speedy and natural decay consist of such articles as leaves and such other things. However, inasmuch as my Friends see an evil design on the part of the Government, I have no objection whatever to the adoption of my Friend's suggestion, namely, to refer this Bill to a Select Committee—not to bring in another Bill. I therefore, move now that my motion be postponed for the present. I shall, after consulting my Friend, make formally a motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee and also give the names of Members for that Committee. I move, Sir, that the consideration of this question be postponed.”

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Is it in order, Sir, for a Member who has moved the original motion to move for an adjournment of that motion?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I do so, Sir, because my hon. Friend suggested it.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“I have no objection, Sir, to that course. But I may say, after the hon. the Law Member's suggestion, that I never suspected any evil design on the part of the Government. I only wanted to show to the House that the provision in the Bill might be easily used by the police who have got a special reputation of their own in this Presidency, to oppress the people. I have no objection to withdraw my motion.”

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Order, order. The question before the House is that the consideration of this Bill be adjourned.”

The motion was put and carried.

XIII.—A BILL TO VALIDATE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SESSIONS DIVISIONS OF EAST AND WEST TANJORE (BILL No. 1 of 1931).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, this other Bill that I am introducing is an important one. I introduce the Bill* to validate the constitution of the Sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore. (After a pause.) I move further, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

* Printed as Appendix IX on pages 288—290 infra.

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“ Sir, the genesis of this Bill is this: The Registrar of the High Court wrote a letter to the Government stating that the hon. the Judges of the High Court felt serious doubts as to the legality of the constitution of the East and West Sessions Courts of the Tanjore district. As my lawyer friends of this Council may be aware, section 7 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which enables the Government to establish Sessions Courts in this Presidency is to this effect, that a Sessions division shall be a district or consist of districts. It does not say that a Sessions division shall consist of a part of a district. In the Tanjore district, since the year 1921, there are two Sessions Courts, one known as the West Tanjore Sessions Court and the other as the East Tanjore Sessions Court, the East Tanjore Court being situated in Negapatam and the West Tanjore Court being situated in the town of Tanjore itself. Having regard to the provisions of that section, the hon. the Judges of the High Court, as I submitted, Sir, said that they had grave doubts about the validity or the legality of the constitution of these two courts, and they asked the Government to consult their legal advisers and to take the necessary steps. On the receipt of this letter, the Government naturally consulted the Advocate-General. The Advocate-General examined all the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and came to the conclusion that the High Court was justified in their doubts, that the legality of the constitution of both these courts was open to question. Thereupon, this Government placed the whole matter before the Government of India and requested that Government to amend section 7 (1) in such a manner as to include in a Sessions division part of a district also. They further requested the Government of India to add another provision, sub-clause (5) to clause 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code, validating the existence of these two courts from the year 1921. On receipt of that communication, the Government of India went carefully into the matter and they took up a clear and definite attitude. They said that the constitution of these courts was really illegal and this illegality should not be allowed to continue any longer. They further said that the validity or the legality of the proceedings in these two courts was also likely to be questioned at any stage of an appeal or other proceedings, and they were therefore of opinion that the necessary amendment should be made in the Act. But, with reference to the request of this Government that they themselves should introduce the necessary amendment in the Central Legislature, they said that this was not of such importance as to make it necessary for them to undertake legislation in the Central Legislature, and they advised this Government to bring in the necessary amending Bill in this Council, and stated that the Governor-General would give his sanction under section 80 of the Government of India Act. Accordingly, this Government drafted a Bill and sent it to the High Court for their opinion. The hon. the Judges examined that Bill and communicated their opinion to this Government, stating that the Bill was a suitable one. Then, this Government applied to the Government of India for sanction of the Governor-General under section 80 of the Government of India Act.

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That sanction was communicated to this Government and this Government has accordingly brought forward this Bill now. After the sanction of the Governor-General was obtained and after notice of the introduction of this Bill was given to the Secretary to this Council, what was feared by the Government of India actually took place. As I submitted, Sir, the Government of India stated in their letter to this Government that it was likely that the legality of the proceedings of these two courts would be questioned at any stage. What they feared and anticipated would take place, did really take place. A member of the Madras Bar, Mr. Jayarama Ayyar, an advocate, on behalf of a prisoner who had been condemned, who had been sentenced to be hanged by the Negapatam Sessions Court, put in an appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence, and he also put in a petition specifically raising the question of the legality of the constitution of the Negapatam Sessions Court. Therefore it is that I submitted to the House that what was feared by the Government of India actually did take place. In order to hear and dispose of that petition put in by the Advocate, Mr. Jayarama Ayyar, a full bench of the High Court was constituted. The very fact that a petition was put in and that it was thought necessary to constitute a full bench for hearing it shows, I submit, the need for legalizing the existence of these courts.

“ As my hon. friends in this Council will observe, what is stated in this Bill is ‘whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity, etc.’”¹²⁻³ Of course, all that is possible for the Government to say with reference to such a legal matter is only this. The facts that the legality of the proceedings is questioned and that the High Court considered it necessary to constitute a full bench, show that at least there are doubts and that it is necessary to validate the existence of these courts. Yesterday, the full bench came to a decision and the decision of the full bench again emphasises the need for this Bill. The decision of the full bench also shows the existence of doubts. The majority of the Judges of the Full Bench have come to the conclusion that the constitution of the courts is a valid one. One Judge, however, has come to a different conclusion. He differed from the decision of the majority and has held that it was *ultra vires* of this Government to have issued those notifications constituting the two Sessions Courts in the revenue district of Tanjore. I need not dilate further upon this point. The High Court themselves—apparently all the Judges, because in the communication to the Government, what is stated is ‘hon. Judges and not some of the Judges (very often, when there is a difference of opinion among the Judges, communications to the Government state ‘the majority of the Judges’ or ‘such and such a Judge dissenting, etc.)’—the Advocate-General, the Government of India and one Judge in the Full Bench think that it is invalid. Doubts do exist and it is quite possible that another Full Bench may come to a different conclusion, or it is possible that the Privy Council may come to a different conclusion. As a matter of fact, as my hon. Lawyer Friends

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know, there have been instances where even in criminal cases, the Privy Council has differed from the conclusions of a Full Bench of the High Court. My hon. Friends are aware of the military accounts case known as the Subramania Ayyar case. He was convicted by a majority of the Judges of a Full Bench. I believe that one of the Judges dissented from the decision—I think it was Mr. Justice Davies—and the case was taken before the Privy Council. The Privy Council differed from the conclusion of the majority of the Full Bench and agreed with the differing Judge. I refer to this case, only for the purpose of showing that it is quite possible that the Privy Council may come to a different conclusion relating to the validity of the constitution of these courts. I am glad that the majority of the Full Bench have come to this conclusion, namely, that the existence of the courts is valid. So, we shall have a double dose of validity by the passing of this Bill. With these observations, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I second the motion, Sir."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, without going into the question whether the Bill was rightly or wrongly introduced, I would only like to say this, that the House should consider whether, in the light of the considered opinion of the Full Bench, which is a proper institution to expound the law—and the Full Bench has come to the conclusion, after hearing arguments on both sides and considering the matter judicially—it would not be proper to request the High Court to reconsider the matter and to pursue the further stages of the Bill later, if the High Court consider the same necessary. Whenever questions come before a Full Bench, if there is a difference of opinion among the Judges, it is the view of the majority that prevails and that view is considered to be law, unless a further Full Bench or a Full Court of all the Judges or the Privy Council comes to a different conclusion. Now, we have the judicial dictum of the High Court, in which four Judges have agreed. I want to put it to the hon. Law Member whether, it would not be proper in the circumstances which have transpired, to request the High Court to reconsider the matter."

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I am unable to support the Bill. Whatever, the view of the majority of the Judges constituting the Full Bench may be, I am afraid, the view of the dissenting Judge is right. There can be no doubt that there is a serious constitutional defect in the original constitution of these two courts. When we come to the constitutional issues involved in the Bill now before the House, I am afraid, we are really treading on a slippery ground. I am aware that the Government has the advice of the best legal head of the day, but I feel that this Council as at present constituted cannot pass this Bill into law in its present form. I may remind the House that this Legislature is only a creature of the Government of India. The British Parliament is a sovereign body,

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whereas this Council is only a subordinate legislature. The peculiarity of a sovereign body is that it can do anything. The writers on constitutional law have stated that the sovereign body can do anything; by one stroke of the pen it can declare that all the properties of my zamindar friends opposite to me, are the properties of the Government and that all the fortunes of hon. Members on the Treasury Bench are the properties of the state. That is the extraordinary power which a sovereign legislature has got. The powers of that body are so unlimited that it is capable of doing anything, except one thing, namely, that it cannot make a man a woman or a woman a man.

"Now, here is a Bill which proposes to declare that all the irregular things, all illegal things done by these two courts during these seven or eight years, are legal and valid. The Bill proposes to validate and regularize all irregularities and I submit it is an extraordinary thing for any legislature and it is only the sovereign legislature that has got the power to do it. A subordinate legislature like this Council has no power to do that. A similar question arose in connexion with the Religious Endowments Act (I of 1925). Hon. Members will remember that, when the Bill was remitted by the Governor to a Council other than the one which passed the Bill, a constitutional issue was raised whether it was competent for the Council to have passed the Bill into law. The matter was then taken up before the High Court. The Government of Madras then felt a doubt and sought the permission of the Government of India to introduce a validating Bill validating Act I of 1925. The Government of India took the view that a validating Act as such cannot be passed by a subordinate legislature like the Madras Council as at present constituted and that it is only a sovereign legislature like the British Parliament that can do that. Thereupon the Government of Madras came forward with re-enacting Bill with a clause inserted in it to the effect that all acts done under the old Act must be deemed to have been legally done. Even there the Government is said to have blundered and therefore the matter was taken before the courts again. I have referred to the case of the Religious Endowments Act because, there the Government of India have clearly expressed the view that it is not competent for a subordinate legislature like the Madras Council to pass a validating Act. I may be told by the hon. the Advocate-General or the Law Member that there is the authority of the Madras High Court for the position that a validating Bill can be passed by a local legislature. There is only one decision and that is the decision of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri; the learned Judge says that a subordinate legislature like the Madras Council has got the power to validate an Act, but he has based his decision upon a Privy Council decision which when closely examined does not justify the position which the learned Judge has taken. I am certain that when the matter comes before the High Court once again, the view of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri will no longer be upheld. Now the position is, if this Bill is passed into law it will again be contested as illegal. When I say this, I want to assure the hon. the Law Member that I am most willing

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to co-operate with him to get out of this difficulty which has been created by some blunder somewhere about eight or nine years ago. But the point is whether this is the proper procedure to be adopted and whether the Bill as it stands can be legally passed into law. In my opinion, the proper procedure seems to be this. Section 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code says that a Sessions division shall be formed in a district or districts. Now, when the Government propose to constitute a Sessions division for a part of a district, the proper procedure for the Government would be to declare part of a district as a district for the purpose of that business and then to constitute a Sessions division. The Government has not satisfied that condition precedent, the condition precedent being, a declaration by means of a notification by the local Government that the Government regard a particular part of a district as a district for the purpose of a Sessions division. They have not done that and therefore the whole trouble has arisen. The proper thing now would be for the Government to come forward with a Bill asking this Council to say that a part of a district comprising certain taluks in the Tanjore district shall be regarded as a district for the purpose of the constitution of a Sessions division and then to insert a clause in the Bill to say that this Act shall be deemed to have been passed on the date on which the two courts were irregularly constituted by the local Government. There is no doubt, it has been admitted by the highest tribunals of the land and by all jurists that even a subordinate legislature has got the power to pass any law with retrospectivity. Though a subordinate legislature cannot validate an illegal law and cannot regularize irregular things of the past, it can pass an enactment and declare that this Act shall have retrospectivity. That would be the proper procedure for the hon. the Law Member to adopt, to get out of this difficulty and avoid all further difficulties. Therefore, I feel sorry I have to oppose this Bill as it stands at present."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the consideration of this Bill do stand adjourned until the question of the desirability of the abolition of the Sessions Court of East Tanjore is examined and decided upon by Government."

"Sir, I need hardly debate on the position that is now being perpetuated by the act of the Government in not having validly constituted this Court. Already in the district of Tanjore there is a very big mass of public opinion against the continuance of the court in East Tanjore. I have been recently looking into the statistics for 1929 and I find from those statistics that the volume of work in both these courts, Tanjore East and West, is much less than the volume of work in each of half-a-dozen of the courts in the Presidency. I find from the statistics for 1929 placed on the table of this House, exhibiting by districts the number of cases received and disposed of and pending disposal. East Tanjore 26, West Tanjore 48, and the total number of cases in Tanjore is 74. Whereas in Madura the total number of cases is 117, in Ramnad it is 70, in Coimbatore 173, in Tinnevely 113 and in Trichinopoly 79. All these districts have got only one Sessions division and one Sessions

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Court; and I don't think there is any reason why there should be two Sessions Courts in Tanjore district for so small a number of cases as 74. With regard to appeals, similar is the case in East Tanjore and West Tanjore."

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"On a point of order. Is the hon. Member in order in referring to the details of the case? We are here considering only the main outlines of the Bill, and it is under that impression that I did not refer to matters like those to which the hon. Member is now referring."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He is quite in order."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I was referring to the number of appellate cases filed in the two Sessions Courts of Tanjore, and the figures are given at page 23 of the statistics of criminal courts in the Madras Presidency for 1929. And I find there 19 appeals as having been filed in the East Tanjore Sessions Court and 35 in West Tanjore. Whereas in the case of North Arcot there have been 70 appeals, in South Arcot 69, in Madura 91 and in Tinnevely 68. All these things show that there is not enough justification for the continuance of the Sessions Court in East Tanjore. I find, in the list of questions and answers placed on the table of this House this morning, in unstarred question No. 102 the following interpellation:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration the question of appointing an additional judge to the district court of Tanjore and of abolishing the district court of Negapatam." The answer is 'Yes.'"

"Thus you will see that the Government are already considering the abolition of this court, about which there is this Bill to-day for validating it. I do not think that Government will be justified in proceeding with this Bill any further. The people of East Tanjore do not want a Sessions Court at Negapatam. Besides, as already pointed out by Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the majority of the Judges of the High Court have held that the court is validly constituted; and on that ground there is no necessity for this amending Bill. Hence I believe this Bill can wait until Government come to a final decision on the question of the abolition or continuance of this court. I will go further and say that there is no necessity for this Bill at all, for when once the High Court has decided this point it can hardly be expected that any other party will be coming up with a similar case for reference to a Full Bench. Besides I oppose this Bill on the ground that it seeks to validate the future acts of this court. That is rather not a happy procedure from the legal point of view. So, I propose that the further consideration of this Bill be adjourned."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In seconding this motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, I beg to state that we are really in a maze. Government first of all thought that two Sessions divisions were necessary in the Tanjore district, and they issued a notification accordingly. Now the question is raised whether the courts were legally

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constituted. This question has been raised after the courts have been in existence for a number of years. It is now sought to give the court a legal basis. The matter was referred to the Government of India, and they replied that it is up to the Local Government to legalize their past act. It has been pointed out by the hon. the Law Member that a Full Bench of the Madras High Court has decided that the East Tanjore court has been validly constituted. Now, in view of that decision, this validating Bill is not necessary, unless, as some member remarked, the hon. the Law Member thinks that a double dose of validation would be useful.

"In the whole of this discussion we have forgotten the essential question whether we need a sessions division for East Tanjore. Of course, there was a need at the time when it was constituted; for there were arrears of work to be cleared off. When the legality or otherwise of the very constitution of the court is now questioned, 'is it now absolutely necessary to continue the court?' Of course, it may be necessary to validate the past acts of the court. But what about the future? Do we need two courts any more? That question has been raised by the memorial submitted to the hon. the Law Member by some lawyers of the Tanjore bar. I think the hon. the Law Member pointed out to the memorialists that it is a matter resting with the High Court to say whether the present state of work necessitates the continuance of the Sessions Court at Negapatam. When that is so, there is no urgent necessity to validate for the future. It is enough if we validate the past acts alone. And this, as I pointed out, has been done by the Full Bench decision of the Madras High Court. Under these circumstances, I think it is right that we should adjourn the consideration of this question till we are able to come to a conclusion on the question of the continuance or otherwise of the Sessions Court at Negapatam. For these reasons I beg to support the motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the consideration of this Bill do stand adjourned until the question of the desirability of the abolition of the Sessions Court of East Tanjore is examined and decided upon by Government. Both the original motion as well as the amendment are for the discussion of the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not wish to keep the House in suspense as to the opinion of Government on this question of adjournment. I oppose the motion for the following reasons. The memorial to which reference was made was submitted to the Government, and copies thereof were also, I think, sent to the members of this Council. The figures quoted by Mr. Basheer Ahmed were from the memorial submitted by some members of the Tanjore bar."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of order, Sir. The hon. the Law Member is misinterpreting and misrepresenting me when he says that the figures are not from Government records, but from the memorial of the members of the Tanjore bar. I say they are from the Statistics of the Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for 1929, a record prepared by Government themselves."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I beg my friend's pardon. As a matter of fact, the get-up of the copy of the memorial is so similar to that of the copy of the Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1929 that I thought that my friend was quoting from that memorial. However, that fact is neither here nor there. The motion for adjournment is really in the interests of West Tanjore bar. There is apparently a conflict of interests between the members of the West and East Tanjore bars. Some members of the West Tanjore bar waited on me and asked me to abolish the East Tanjore Sessions Court. Their object evidently is to have all the litigation in their court. But curiously enough they forget that the question of validity affects that court also, and they do not refer to that point at all in their memorial. In this matter, namely, whether there is any need for the continuance or otherwise of a particular court, the High Court is the constitutional adviser of Government. If the High Court recommends to Government that there is no need for the continuance of a court, then the Government will consider that question."

"Now the question before the House is to give the Sessions Courts of East and West Tanjore a legal basis. And after they are made valid courts, the question of the abolition of one or the other of these courts may be considered. As members of this House are aware there have been several cases where valid courts have been abolished for want of sufficient work. I see no reason why we should not now proceed with the consideration of this Bill, and therefore, I oppose the adjournment."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am really surprised at the attitude taken by the hon. the Law Member to-day, who has generally been known to speak in a conciliatory manner. As a matter of fact in the Full Bench of the High Court four hon. Judges have decided that this court is a validly constituted court. But if the High Court had decided that it has not been validly constituted, then there would have been need for passing this measure. Now the only tribunal that can upset this decision of the High Court is the Privy Council. And I am sure hon. Members know as well as I do that it will be twelve months, if there is any appeal, before that body comes to a decision. So even then there is plenty of time for the Government to pass this Bill, unless they think it necessary to have a double dose of validation in the meanwhile. Therefore I think that for some time at least we ought to be satisfied with one dose, namely, with the decision of the High Court that the court has been validly constituted. Hence I do not see the urgency for this Bill and so I support the motion for adjournment."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Mr. President, I did not really intend to take part in this debate in the beginning, but seeing how the matter has developed I think I would not be doing my duty if I do not contribute my quota to the discussion. One of the matters before the House is the adjournment of the further consideration of this matter. And I

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decidedly agree with the Law Member in thinking that adjournment will do us no good, and my reasons for thinking so are these. As a matter of fact, if this question is adjourned, then the question of validation of the court will remain unsolved until the matter is again taken up. The reason advanced by Mr. Basheer Ahmed is that 'when you are considering the abolition of the East Tanjore Court altogether, why do you want to validate its acts?' Obviously the answer is that if you do not validate its acts, which question has already been raised before the High Court, then the whole question will have to be answered in a court of law. Again it is said why should you pass a validating Act when the High Court has already held that the East Tanjore Court has been validly constituted. But if you validate it, then there is no difficulty. For example, in answer to Mr. Basheer Ahmed's argument I wish to state this. Suppose somebody who has been imprisoned by an order of the Court of Sessions of East Tanjore files a suit for damages for false imprisonment against the Government on the ground that the constitution of the court was wrong and that he was imprisoned under a verdict given by a court which was invalidly set up and suppose he claims damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000. He can take the case up to the Privy Council and it is quite possible that the Privy Council may disagree with the opinion of the majority of the Judges who pronounced the recent judgment of the Full Bench of the Madras High Court. The possibilities and implications arising from such cases should be avoided and that you can do by passing a validating Act. In the absence of validation, Government will be answerable for this. As a matter of fact these are within the range of practical politics. The question will have to be answered as to whether the constitution of the East Tanjore Session is valid or not; and the fact that the court is going to be abolished hereafter will not in any way solve the issue in so far as what has been done hitherto. This difficulty can be overcome by the validation of its constitution ever since the time it was constituted.

"The hon. Dr. Subbarayan said that there is no need for the validation as four out of the five learned Judges of the High Court have already stated that it is valid and queried as to the need for pressing forward this Bill when there are full 12 months by which period of time alone we can expect the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court to be taken to the Privy Council. That is not a sufficient argument for the adjournment of this issue as I have just now pointed out. We are only shelving the question which might arise at any moment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Question."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON (*continued*):—"I shall proceed with the other aspects of the case as to whether in the circumstances, it is necessary to go into the matter at all. The doubt as to the possibility of there being more than one Sessions Court in one revenue district arose in 1907 as can be seen from a case reported in I.L.R., 30 Madras.

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It arose with reference to a conviction by a First-class Magistrate which was confirmed by a Sessions Judge. Where there were two Sessions Courts in the same Revenue district, the doubt arose as to whether the particular Sessions Court was properly seized of the appeal. The doubt finally was set at rest on the ground that there were more than two Sessions Courts even from before the time when the then extant Criminal Procedure was passed. Again divergence of opinion as to the validity of the constitution of this Court is itself a very good reason for passing a validating Act. It has been held to be valid by the learned Judges of the High Court, there being only one dissentient Judge and my friend Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari is prepared to agree with the dissentient Judge. My Friends, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the hon. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar and others cite the majority opinion of the High Court. This aspect is an additional reason for giving validity to the constitution of that court; and I do not think there will be any harm in giving a 'double dose' of validity to its constitution to use the expression of the hon. the Law Member. Of course, there has been a divergence of opinion, as it is natural that there should be and here also we have divergence of views in the matter. But so far our aim is only to regularize what apparently is irregular; and I see nothing wrong in passing the Bill. It will not be against the interests of the community; and on the contrary, such a step is sure to set doubts at rest and strike a blow at litigations preferred against the Government by the persons affected by the decisions of the said court. Sir, it is always better to be on the safe side. In this view of the matter, Sir, I agree with the hon. the Law Member in thinking that the matter must be considered now and that the measure be passed into law."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend from Malabar put up a special pleading. The point which I want to suggest is the desirability of referring the matter to the High Court. There is really a constitutional point. We are not to legislate whenever the Judges who compose the Full Bench differ. We have never come to the rescue of legal complexities whenever there is difference of opinion in the Full Bench. The High Court suggested the desirability of giving validity to the court by legislation. Now the learned Judges of the High Court, the highest court of the land, in a Full Bench have considered and laid down the law, and expounded the law. Are we to say in effect by this piece of legislation that the decision of the majority of the Full Bench does not commend itself to the legislature? I think that it would be advisable that in the interests of propriety, we should refer the matter back to the High Court. The adjournment motion will not in any way tie the hands of the Government, nor would it introduce any complications into these matters. At any rate, so far as this Presidency is concerned, for which alone this Council can legislate, there is no danger whatever of any unnecessary litigation, for the decision of the Full Bench will be

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binding upon every court and will be binding upon the High Court itself. I can understand certain strange anomalies creeping in now and then, which would demand legislation. I will give a concrete illustration. A Division Bench composed of two Judges may differ, one of the Judges may agree with the judgment of the lower court. Then that Judge's judgment prevails. Another Division Bench may differ from it. Conflicting judgments would come to exist. Sometimes we are familiar with such cases. There may be a Full Bench with three Judges, one of whom generally would have been a member in the previous Bench. Supposing there was a difference of opinion in such a case, and the Judge whose opinion prevailed for the moment in the first Division Bench agreed with one of the two other Judges of the Full Bench then the decision of that Judge and of the concurring Judge of the Full Bench lays down the law. The curious position ensues, viz., the view of the two Judges of the Full Bench would prevail over the individual opinion of the three Judges, in which case there may be a difficulty, and to avoid the difficulties that may ensue, the desirability would be to put an end to this difference of opinion by a piece of legislation. There is no such case at all now. Since the reply of the High Court to the communication of the Government, four Judges gave a considered opinion which is binding upon the courts till set aside by some other higher tribunal. And in the light of this, are we to say that there is likely to be doubt about it? Is it respectable? Is it the way in which we do our legislative business? Therefore, Sir, I suggest the desirability of referring the matter to the High Court back again. The Leader of the Opposition suggested that there is no danger whatever involved in the matter lying over; and the Government may further take the advice of the High Court and then we can see if we should have any legislation regarding the affair.

"I stress the fact that there is no danger involved in the matter of allowing this matter to lie over, and I can assure the House that there is no likelihood of the matter giving trouble. There are various Acts on the Statute Book extending immunity to the judiciary from the criminal and civil proceedings—since there is no danger—to be faced, why should we rush legislation merely because there is a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Full Bench?"

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not see any reason why this Bill should not be passed. I have heard the speeches made from this side of the House, but I do not see why the decision arrived at by the hon. Judges of the High Court should in any way prevent us from passing this Bill. I do not see any harm in validating the constitution of the two Sessions Courts now existing in the Tanjore district. From the statistics of cases given by Mr. Basheer Ahmed, I do not think it is necessary to maintain the Session Court at Negapatam. If we are for the abolition of the court, we can take the matter up at any time and the question of its abolition need not be an excuse for adjourning the consideration of this Bill. It has been

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said that this would be superfluous act of this Legislature simply because the Full Bench of the High Court has confirmed the validity of the courts. The matter has gone too far to be dropped by us for it had been taken to the Government of India and they have suggested that the local Legislature should deal with it. There is no harm in validating a thing that is claimed by some to be already valid. Therefore, Sir, I support this Bill and oppose the adjournment motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I may be repeating almost the very ideas which hon. Members on this side have given expression to. There are two Sessions Courts now in Tanjore district and the subject before the House is the validation of one of the courts. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I oppose it. Some have raised the issue of the court's abolition. We will take it for granted that it is going to be abolished. However, there may be influences brought to bear in the decision upon that point and hence it is beside the motion before us. The court is there and is going to exist there if it is not otherwise decided. Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar said that the decision of the High Court is that the court is validly constituted. My hon. Friend from Calicut recounted the difficulties to which the Government may be put on account of suits against the Government. Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar's contention that there was the ruling of the High Court is not improbable enough as it may be that we may have decisions of another Full Bench overruling this one. I think we have no instances of that sort. Therefore considering all these circumstances I think it is very desirable we pass the motion at once so that we may put an end to possible litigations. Lawyers would like to have as much litigation as possible. But in the interests of the public as well as justice, I think it is very desirable that the question is settled and the motion is passed."

1-15
p.m.

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"The only ground on which the motion is opposed is the Full Bench decision by which the Government act has already been validated. It is too far fetched to say that another Full Bench would overrule the decision of this Full Bench. But there is the possibility of the matter being carried to the Privy Council and a lot of money being spent. Why not the legislature step in and prevent it? In that way it is necessary to validate the establishment of the two courts by the legislature."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Instead of creating more difficulties in this way, we shall leave it to the High Court. Why should we imagine difficulties and launch ourselves into difficulties? Why should we go into more details and create more difficulties and try to provide for them?"

The motion for the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill was put and lost.

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* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ I move, Sir
‘ that the Bill to validate the constitution of the sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following persons :—

1. The hon. the Law Member.
2. Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai.
3. Mr. K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar.
4. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. The Advocate-General.
6. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
7. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
8. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
9. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
10. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
11. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
12. Mr. N. Sivaraj.
13. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
14. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed ”.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I second it.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I oppose that motion. As a matter of fact there is only one section in this Bill. The object of that section is to validate the existence of both these courts. I do not understand what there is in the Bill for the consideration of a Select Committee. I submit it is necessary to have this passed into law as early as possible. As I told my friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, in connection with another matter, if it is really necessary for the Bill to go to a Select Committee I would not have the slightest objection. I see, however, no necessity for the Bill going to the Select Committee.”

The motion was put and lost.

The main motion that the Bill be taken into consideration at once was put and carried.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of the Bill were then put, passed and added to the Bill.

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

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I now move that the Bill be passed into law.”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ I second it.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XIV.—THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION BILL, (Bill No. 2 of 1931.)^a

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I beg to introduce the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill. The object of the Bill is to abolish the toll-gates and to levy a provincial tax on

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 20th January 1930.

27th January 1931] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

motor vehicles, the proceeds being used to compensate the district boards and the municipal councils for the loss of income they will suffer by such abolition. At present municipal councils are levying tax on carts and other non-motor vehicles. With regard to non-municipal areas, there will be taxation only by village panchayats. It is open to the village panchayats if and when they consider it necessary to suggest any such taxation, and that taxation will be liable to sanction by the Government or officers authorized by Government. It is provided that the first charge on proceeds of tax under the Act will be the district boards, and municipal councils, claim for compensation. Any surplus will be devoted solely for improvement and maintenance of roads in the Presidency of Madras. Tolls have been considered as a nuisance by all. The Jayakar Committee has recommended that toll-gates should be abolished as early as possible. In pursuance of the recommendations of that Committee I am introducing this Bill.”

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

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

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, in continuation of what I said this morning, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I second it.”

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, no doubt everybody welcomes a Bill of this kind. Everybody feels that the levy of tolls is a nuisance. But I am not sure whether the Bill will not place the local bodies under a handicap. The hon. the Chief Minister explained to us that it is proposed under this Bill to compensate local boards and municipal councils for the loss of income on motor vehicles. The local bodies are now getting tolls not only on motor vehicles but also on other vehicles. Now, the section that deals with this is section 10, and it appears to me that it deals only with the provincial tax on motor vehicles. Now, I would request the Government to let us know whether they are going to compensate the local bodies only to the extent of the income which these local bodies were deriving from motor vehicles or to the extent of the total toll income which they were deriving, namely, tolls on motor vehicles as well as on other vehicles. Anyhow, section 10 which deals with this matter does not make it clear. Unless the Local Government make up their minds to compensate for the loss of toll income both on motor and other vehicles, we shall be in a very difficult position. Now, the demands that are made upon us are increasing day by day, and we find even the present toll income insufficient to meet those demands. That being the case, even if a small portion of that income of ours is sought to be taken away, I think we shall find it very difficult to carry on our administration. Therefore, I want the Government to let us know whether they are going to compensate us to the extent of the average total toll income we have been getting for the past three years.

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [27th January 1931]

“The Bill says ‘There shall be a provincial tax on motor vehicles. There shall be a provincial tax on vehicles which will be levied and used by the panchayats.’ Therefore, the income which the Local Government will be getting will be only the provincial tax on motor vehicles, and if it is their object to compensate us to the total extent of our toll income, I do not know whether they will be getting enough by provincial taxation so as to compensate us to the full extent. If they want to restrict themselves only to the income on motor vehicles, I do not know on what basis they are going to compute this income. I have no objection to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee provided the local boards and municipal councils are not placed under a handicap by a measure of this kind. I am anxious that there should be no tolls on motor vehicles as well as other vehicles, and at the same time I am also anxious that the local bodies should not be deprived of even a small portion of their present income, so that they may not be jeopardized in carrying on their administration. With these words, I do not oppose the motion.”

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—“Sir, the object of this Bill seems to be just to relieve people driving in motor cars of the annoyance of the hold-up at the toll-gates. There is no doubt that when this Bill is passed into law, the toll-gate contractor will not come in the way of motor cars which pass on the road. But, of course, there is a provision under which any police officer may detain any motor vehicle and call for the certificate of registration. It may be said that the police are already authorized under the Motor Vehicles Act to stop the cars and inspect them and to see if there are licences or not. Besides that, the police have now been given full power to seize and detain the car if the tax on it was not paid, and if all the fees and other charges are not paid within fifteen days, the car can even be sold. Now, you have got all such provisions in the Bill. Therefore, we want to know whether the annoyance which the people wish to avoid will not be greater under this Act than it was formerly.

“The second thing I want to know is whether this Bill does not empower the Government to realize more tax than they purport to do under this Bill. Section 14 clearly says that, with regard to roads and bridges ‘made, improved or repaired’ by the Government, Government can levy tolls. That is what is stated. We will have to mark those three words, ‘made, improved or repaired.’ So far as ‘made’ is concerned, you can easily understand it. But so far as ‘improved’ and ‘repaired’ are concerned, they are very loose words, and the administrative Government can interpret it in any way to suit their purposes they like. ‘Improved’ may mean that if they construct a small culvert on a road, it will be sufficient to levy tolls.

“Then, we are told that tolls should be abolished. If so, how will the Government meet the deficit? It can only be by reopening toll-gates on such roads by saying ‘We have repaired or improved those roads.’ Every trunk road is now repaired by the Government, and they will

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say under this Act ‘We shall re-establish the tolls on these roads.’ That will be the effect of the power reserved by Government under section 14. So, it has to be seen whether Government really intends to increase the taxation or not. On the face of it, it is not so clear whether Government wish to retain power to raise taxes. But when one goes deep into the matter, it seems very clear that they want to retain power for further taxation.

“Then, we shall see what happens to the tax on carts. Of course, the levy of tolls on motor vehicles will be stopped, and a provincial tax will be levied on them. With regard to trunk roads and other roads, they can easily take power to levy tolls by one notification, depriving local boards of their control over such roads under section 60 of the Local Boards Act. With regard to other vehicles, such as carts, there also, so far as I can see, the danger is very great. Of course, for some time those who own motor cars will be glad that they have to pay no tolls. So far as carts and other vehicles within municipalities are concerned, they are subject to a certain tax by the municipality, and they will thus suffer so far as the municipal area is concerned. I think there will be a heavy burden of tax upon carts and other vehicles even outside municipalities. For, now they are required to pay only tolls when they pass a certain toll-gate. It is not always that they pass through the toll-gate. Now, the power to levy a tax on carts and other vehicles is given to the panchayats. Well, they will be forced to levy that tax. Though it is said to be optional, in practice it will become compulsory. Because we know how Government will deal with it administratively. The panchayats are generally dependant on the Government for some grant or other. If they have not exercised the option to tax these carts and other vehicles, when they ask for a grant, the Government will say ‘We will not give you the grant, because you have not exercised your option.’ Thus, that option becomes really compulsion. That means that every cart or other vehicle within the panchayat areas will be required to pay tax. Now, they are not paying anything. Therefore, it will be a very heavy burden thrown upon them. Thus, all those who own carts and other vehicles who were paying a toll only when they passed through a toll-gate, will now have to pay a tax whether they pass through a toll-gate or not. Again, even in regard to owners of motor vehicles in the mufassal, I think they will be required to pay more. But it does not matter. Those people can afford to pay and therefore I do not quarrel with that. It is only in the case of the poor men that there is this difficulty. Therefore I want that we should carefully examine the provisions of the Bill in the Select Committee.

“As regards the rates, I wish to say a few words. The Government have fixed some rates, but they may be modified at any time. When rates are attempted to be raised now, there will be hot discussion about it by the district board in the mufassal. I find that the only safeguard against any increase in the rates in the Bill is that six weeks’

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time is to be given to move resolutions against it in this House. That means it will be done subject to the veto of this House. That, in my opinion, is a poor safeguard.

“ One other point I have to mention and it is this: on the question of the distribution of income from vehicles under this Bill, the local bodies are entirely at the mercy of the Government. They have very little voice in its distribution. This point also has to be considered especially in view of the fact that grants have been earmarked for the repair of trunk roads. So, any surplus available will go to the repair of trunk roads. For these reasons, I do not feel that much good will come out of this Bill except that people using fast-going vehicles will be rid of the nuisance of being stopped at the toll-gates although, of course, they will be stopped by policemen hereafter which might prove to be a greater nuisance comparatively speaking.”

* Mr. A. T. LUKER:—“ Mr. President, I have to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this measure. I know this is being brought forward as a result of much thought over a series of months. Now, this Bill brings order out of chaos. The whole state of taxation in South India has been in a state of chaos for months and years and I must congratulate the hon. Minister once more on taking this bold step which, I am sure, will meet with the approval of every one here. Of course, there may be one or two minor details with which all Members may not agree. With those minor points the Select Committee can deal. On the main, I see nothing but praise for the main provisions of the Bill. It will enable a certain control to be exercised on the roads which has been wanting all these years. Under this Bill I can, however, see the time coming when much more money will be spent on roads and communications improved thereby giving an impetus to the spread of education in this country.

“ A point has been made about the tax on other vehicles than motor vehicles. From a perusal of the Bill I find however that these other vehicles are not affected in any way. Some Members stated that there would be difficulty in showing the licence to the policemen. To that I may say that that difficulty can be easily met by exhibiting the licence by a disc as it is done in England and elsewhere.

“ Sir, regarding the rates, many of us hoped that these would be much lower than what they are. I quite see the Government's point in putting a large proportion to the share of the district boards. Unfortunately, in this land, revenue has been taken from taxation on vehicles and used to build up towns, whereas in many other countries the towns are taxed for the improvement of roads. That is the difference between some parts of India and elsewhere. I am certainly hoping that in time to come these maximum rates may go down to a considerable extent. I feel sure that after these rates are worked for some months, the district boards will find that their revenue has in no way diminished, but has increased enabling them to spend large sums on the roads.

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“ I am very pleased to see that the Bill has penalized vehicles with other than pneumatic tyres. I specially mention this because there has been much discussion about certain cars and vehicles. Now, most experts are agreed that the vehicles other than those fitted with pneumatic tyres cause more damage to roads and so it is only right that they should be penalized. I am sure my colleagues here will support me in this view. With these few words, on behalf of the Association I represent, I give the Bill my most hearty support.”

* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—“ Sir, I must join in the chorus of congratulations to the hon. Minister for being able to bring forward this Bill which seeks to remove a grievance from which the people have been suffering for a very long time. Sir, the tolls have been a source of chronic nuisance. They have caused much hardship to the people living in the villages and therefore the proposed abolition of tolls under this Bill will be heartily welcomed by the villagers. I really envy the position of the hon. Minister in being lucky enough to be able to bring forward a measure of this kind during his regime which will, I am sure, put the villagers under an eternal debt of gratitude to him. But, Sir, I must say that it does not go far enough and to the extent to which the villagers reasonably expect it to go. It still contains provisions which reserve some power to somebody to charge toll fees from poor villagers. I very much wish, Sir, that the hon. the Chief Minister introduces no provision reserving power to anybody to collect toll fees with reference to carts belonging to villagers. That is the principle which I would insist upon being accepted by the Government. Subject to this reservation, I support the principles underlying the Bill which seeks to abolish the tolls. The sooner these tolls are abolished and some more convenient and advantageous method is taken up the better for the people living in villages. Therefore, Sir, I would once again request the hon. Minister to remember this request on behalf of the people, namely, that under no circumstance should there be any power reserved to any authority whether village panchayat or taluk board to tax carts or to levy tolls on carts coming from villages carrying agricultural products.”

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—“ Sir, this measure meets with unanimous approval because, there is no difference of opinion on this matter. But the difficulty the district boards are suffering from is this: they are not able to balance their budgets in the absence of the income from tolls. Now, the Government have stated that their budgets should be submitted before January and there is also this order that the tolls for this year will be sold in auction. So much so, if this Bill is to be considered, it has to be considered at the earliest opportunity so that there may be ample opportunities for the district boards to balance their budgets. At this stage I must bring to the notice of the House another difficulty to which the villagers are likely to be put. The hon. Mover has been appealed to by an hon. Member to exempt the villagers' carts bringing produce from the payment of cart fees. In my opinion this is not enough. It is also necessary to see that the villagers who take their relations in their carts from place to place are

[Mr. G. Simbachalam Pantulu] [27th January 1931]

not to be penalized. These are all *bona fide* purposes as people are not making any profit out of this. If this toll-gate system is considered to be a nuisance to motorists, it is not less so to the villagers. Therefore it is a tremendous task even for the Select Committee to show all possible concessions to the ryot population. As this Bill touches the pockets of the local bodies very much who depend on income from this source for very many items of their expenditure, to enable them to prepare their budgets, I suggest that it should be taken up very early and finished soon."

* Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR :—"ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் முனிசாமி நாயுடுகொரு கொண்டுவந்த இந்த பில்லுக்கு நான் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். இது வெகு காலமாக இந்த அபிப்பிராயம் புதிய கௌன்ஸிலுக்கு உண்டாவதற்கு முன்னரே வருவதற்கு இவர் கொண்டுவர அகிரஷ்டமுடையவராயிருக்கிறார். ஏனென்றால், ஜனங்களின் சுபாசபங்கள் தெரிந்தவராதலால் அவரது முதல் டயத்திலேயே இதைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். இந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தை இந்த ஹவுஸ் பூராவாக ஆதரிக்குமாதலால் அதில் சில அபிப்பிராயத்தை என் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சுருக்கமாக தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள எண்ணுகிறேன்.

"மோட்டார் என்பதில் இருவகை இருக்கவேண்டும். வியாபாரத் திற்காக வாடகைக்கு விடுபவர்கள் ஒன்று. சொந்த உபயோகிக்கிறவர்கள் ஒன்று. இதில் வாடகைக்காரர் சம்பந்தம் எப்படி என்றால், பல கம்பெனிக்காரர்கள் போட்டிக்கு ஏற்பட்டு வண்டிகளை கடனுக்கு அதிக விலை போட்டு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக இன்ஸ்டால்மெண்டாக செலுத்தும்படி கொடுத்து அதையும் சரியாய் செலுத்தமுடியாதவர்களிடம் அந்த காரை திருப்பி எடுத்து திருப்பி வாங்கிய விலையிலும் குறைத்துக் கொடுத்தும், இது வியாபார சாதாரணம். பல பேரை இந்த வியாபாரம் செய்யும் படி அநேகவித உபாயங்களுடன் துபாஷ்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி நடந்துவருவதில் அவர்கள் காரை வாங்கி ஏழைகள் முதல் காரில் ஏறிச் செல்லும்படியான மார்க்கங்களை காட்டுவதானது ரயில்வே லயன் போட டிராபிக்கை கணக்கு எடுத்துப் பார்த்து ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லாது ரயில்வே லயன்கள் ஏற்பட ஏதுவாகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில், அநேக கார் காரர்கள் ஆறுமாதத்திற்கு ஒட்டுவதில்லை. ஆதலால், டோல்கேட் வரியானது நடந்தவரை அன்றாடம் கொடுப்பது தோணாது. இப்போதிய யோசனை ஆரம்பத்திலே மொத்தமாக நூற்றுக்கணக்காக தொகை வசூலிக்கவேண்டியதாதலாலும் கார் கிரயங்கள் முற்காலத்தை பார்க்கிலும் வரவர ரொம்ப சீப்பஸ்டாயும் பிரபுக்கள்மட்டுமல்லாது எல்லாருடைய பணங்களையும் பறிக்க வேறுவாக மிஷின்களையும் குறைத்து சிறிய விலைக்கு கிடைப்பதாலும் முன்று மாதத்திற்கு ஒருதரம் லைசென்ஸ் பீஸ் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஷெட்யூவில் இந்த தார்க்ஷன் வேறாக இருக்க யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

"சொந்தமாக கார் உபயோகிக்கிறவர்களைப்பற்றி யோசிப்போம். பெரும்பால் அவர்களது நிலைமைக்கு மோட்டாரே வேண்டுவதில்லை. அவர்களது அவசியத்திற்கானால் அடுத்தவர்களை பார்த்து நாமும் அவ்விதம் செய்யத்தான் வேண்டும். நமது தேசப்பணங்களையெல்லாம் மோட்

[27th January 1931] [Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar]

டார் வந்தே கொண்டுவரவில்லை. அப்பணங்களை பிரபுக்கள் பூரூசார் தத்தில் விரயம் செய்திருந்தால் அதன் பலன் ஒப்பிடமுடியாதிருக்கும். இந்தவித செலவுக்குரிய மோட்டாரை நமது ஜம்பத்தினாலும் நமக்கு கார் போராமல் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வேறு, அம்மாக்கள் காற்றுக்கு போய்வர வேறு, விருந்தினர் வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு வேறு. சனோதர்களுக்கு சொல்லவேணும். இதுமட்டும் அல்லாமல் இத்தனை அவசியம் கற்பித்துக் கொள்வது போராஷென்று மோட்டார் தரகிரிகளால் காரர்களின் பேர்களைப்பற்றியும், கலர்களைப்பற்றியும், ஸ்பிரிங்கைப்பற்றியும் மோதிக்க செய்தும் அதற்காக வாங்குகிற காரையும் பார்த்தால் இந்த அக்கிரமத்தில் நானும் சேர்ந்திருந்தாலும் நான் என்ன சொல்லலாம். ஆகையால், இவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் ஷெட்யூல் தார்க்ஷன் ஒருவிதமாயும் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

"இதில் இரண்டு கன்ட்ரோல் கூடாது. முனிசிபல், லோகல் போர்டு, இரண்டுக்கும் ஒன்றாக வசூலித்து டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரால் பிரியினை யிருக்கவேண்டும். பஞ்சாயத்துகாரர்களுக்கு கிராமாந்தரங்களில் எந்த விதத்திலும் வரி ஏற்படுத்துகிற சுதக்கிரம் இருக்கப்படாது. ஏனென்றால், அநேக இடங்களில் சில வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு குணங்கள் நிறையாமல் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகளுக்கு தங்களை தெரிந்துகொள்ள கருத்து உடையவர்கள் ஆதலால் இன்னும் அவைகள் சரியான நிலைமைக்கு வரவில்லை.

"விவசாயிகளுக்கும் விவசாயத்திற்கு உரியதுமான கார் வகையுறக் களுக்கு பிரியாகந்தாரிருக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமமும் ஒவ்வொரு மூட்டையை நூக்கி சுமந்து இழுத்துவரவேண்டிய சொல்ப தூரங்களும் டிராங்கு ரோட்டில் நீண்ட தூரம்வரினும் அதை மறக்கமுடியாது. அந்த விஷயம் சமீபத்தில் நிலர்த்திக்கமுடியாத. ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் இதுவரை பக்ஷணங் கொடுத்தமாதிரி வில்லேஜ் ரோடுகளுக்கு டிஸ்ட்ரிபட் போர்டுகளிடம் கொஞ்சம் துறை கொடுப்பதும் தாலுகா போர்டுகள் எச்சரிக்கையாயிருந்து கிடைத்ததை வாங்கி விரயம் செய்வதும் முடிந்த காரியமல்ல.

"ஆனரபிள் மினிஸ்டர் ஏராளமாக வில்லேஜ் ரோடுக்கென்று தாலுகாவாரியாக கேட்டு கொடுத்து பூர்த்தியாக யடைந்த மேல் கிராமவாடுகள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி யேற்படுத்தலாம். அதற்காக யாரேனும் பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில்கூட நியமிக்கலாம்.

"ஆதலால் இப்போது அவைகளுக்கும் பிரியாக இருக்கும்படி சில கட்டு கமிட்டிக்கு தெரிவிக்க வேணுமாயும் விரும்புகிறேன்."

* DIWAN BAHADUR M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"As one³ p. interested and having been in charge of local bodies in my district for a long time, I know the levy of tolls is felt very much by the ryots. They have always been petitioning for the abolition of toll-gate fees altogether and my board have abolished some toll-gates. There is no use of abolishing a few toll-gates because it leads only to a fall in the income. What I specially want to bring to the notice of this House is this: now that the hon. the Chief Minister has been pleased to bring forward this Bill, I request that he will be pleased to push it forward as early as possible; because we have received orders from the

[Mr. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar] [27th January 1931]

Government to sell the right of collecting fees at the toll-gates but not to confirm them without obtaining their sanction. In such circumstances we will find it very difficult to obtain bidders at the auction. So I request this House to see, if they approve of this Bill, that it is pushed forward and becomes law in the early part of March if not earlier. That is one representation that I wish to make.

“There seems to be some misapprehension whether this Bill is for the abolition of tolls on motors only or on all vehicles and as to whether any compensation is going to be made in connexion with the abolition of toll fees on these vehicles. I believe the object of this Bill is to abolish all kinds of tolls as the preamble shows. The hon. Minister was pleased to say, when he visited Bellary, that he intended to abolish all kinds of toll fees and that the various boards would be compensated for the loss of their income of toll fees on the basis of the average income of the last three years. Subject to confirmation by this Council as well as by the Select Committee I would once more urge the passing of this Bill at the earliest opportunity.”

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am very glad that it has been possible for the hon. the Chief Minister to introduce this piece of legislation which originated with the report of the Road Development Committee. I contemplated the introduction of a similar measure when I was in office but it was not then possible to do it. Mr. James and I wanted to introduce a similar measure, but as the hon. the Chief Minister himself promised to introduce a measure we dropped the idea. In this connexion I think it is but right that I should pay a tribute to Mr. Hilton Brown who was complaining that I did not do as much as I ought to have to introduce a measure of this kind and who has taken a good deal of trouble in drafting this measure. I am glad that my successor has been able to introduce this measure, and I hope that the Select Committee will take into consideration some of the criticisms that have been made by some of the hon. Members of this House. I am glad also that the hon. the Chief Minister has stated in the statement of objects and reasons that the whole tax would be spent upon roads. I know there is a strong feeling that the users of motor vehicles even though they are paying tolls and licence fees do not get their money's worth. I am therefore glad to find that the hon. the Chief Minister is proposing to spend all the money that will be collected upon the motor vehicles upon the roads themselves as it is but right that the users of roads should get the maximum benefit out of the taxes they pay.”

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—“My hon. Friend Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai was very strongly requesting the Government to see that the district boards are given a good deal of money by way of compensation for the loss sustained by them as a result of the abolition of toll fees altogether, because he let the cat out of the bag by observing that their services could not be otherwise paid. Every pie brought out of motor and other vehicles ought to be spent upon the roads and this kind of robbing Peter to pay Paul to put down which is the main object

27th January 1931] [Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja]

with which this Bill is brought forward should go. It is no wonder, Sir, that the Trichinopoly District Board has the doubtful honour of possessing one of the worst bits of roads in this Presidency. (Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai—Question.) What is the use of these interjections and heroics, when what I say is a fact and I know what I am talking about (Laughter)? It is the duty of the Select Committee to see that vehicles that carry agricultural products from the villages to the town are fairly and leniently treated, and the roads leading to villages should be kept in fair repair. The municipalities ought to be very wary and should not allow their anxiety to get money to outrun their sense of fair-play and discretion. It is quite true that in the District Board of Trichinopoly and some other district boards motor vehicles play an adequate part in the use of roads, and as such the money collected on them should be spent for their benefit. But one thing I wish to impress upon the Select Committee is that they should find out whether the users of these roads who bring into the town agricultural produce and other general produce in their bandies and who also contribute a share to the revenues derived from toll fees should not get their money value. Therefore, I do urge that the Select Committee should consider over these matters and see that justice is done all round.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Sir, I am indeed thankful to all hon. Members for the support they have given to the Bill. I have to answer one or two questions which have been raised by some hon. Members. First it was asked whether the income that may be got by the provincial tax on motor vehicles will be sufficient to compensate the local bodies and municipal councils. On the basis of the rates mentioned in Schedule II, Government have calculated—as far as information is available—as to what will be the income by the levy of this provincial tax, and they find that it will be sufficient to compensate the local bodies and municipal councils. I think this question will be carefully considered by the Select Committee. The question whether the rates are high or not will also be considered. All endeavours will be made to see that the rates are not unreasonably high or so low as to deprive the local boards and municipalities of the income they are now getting.”

“Another remark that was made is that it is not clear whether the whole income which the local boards are getting from tolls will be given to them or only a portion representing what they get from motor vehicles. Under the present system, the local bodies, the district boards and the taluk boards do not levy any vehicle tax. It is only the municipalities that levy vehicle tax in their areas. So far as the district boards are concerned, the income they get is the tolls they levy on motor vehicles and other vehicles. It is proposed to abolish all tolls and thereby the whole income the district boards are getting by the levy of tolls both on motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles will be secured to them. With regard to municipalities, they will get the entire income they are getting from tolls and that share of the vehicle tax income which they get by taxing motor vehicles only.”

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [27th January 1931]

"My hon. Friend from Ganjam, Mr. Patnaik said that, by the introduction of this Bill, there will be much annoyance by the police. I do not think that there is any need for entertaining such an apprehension. All that is provided is that a provincial tax would be levied on motor vehicles and the police would see that the tax is paid before the vehicles go on the road.

"Another apprehension that was raised was that panchayats will have the right to tax non-motor vehicles and that it might act as a hardship against the use of the roads for agricultural purposes. On that point I have to make only one remark. As the Local Boards Act now stands, there is a provision that panchayats can levy such taxes as, in their opinion, will be deemed to be convenient and the levy of these taxes will be subject to confirmation by the Government. Therefore what is stated is, under the present law as it stands, there is already power for the panchayats, if they should desire to do so, to introduce some kind of taxes upon carts within their areas. It need not be in the shape of tolls; it need not be for every year; it may be levied for a portion of the year. But anyhow, if any panchayats levy taxes which would be hard on the people, there is time enough to make representations to the Government and they will be carefully considered. This Bill does not contemplate giving a new power to the panchayat to tax. It is merely stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the panchayats have this power and that the Government are not depriving these local bodies their income by abolishing tolls.

"Then, Sir, objection was raised that the Bill provides that the Government should have the power to distribute the proceeds of the provincial tax to the various local bodies. Having regard to the claims of various local bodies, I think that that is the only possible method. The question of creating a central authority for this purpose, if necessary, can be considered. Any suggestions of the Select Committee to make this system better, will certainly be considered by the Government.

"There were some observations with regard to the recent orders of the Government asking district boards, while selling toll-gates, not to confirm them until further orders are received from the Government.

"I am glad to see that there is a fairly strong opinion in the Council in favour of the Bill being taken up and passed into law as early as possible—if possible before the end of the present financial year. I am sure that, if the Select Committee would meet early and get through the Bill, it would be possible for the Council to consider the Bill and pass it into law as early as possible. It will entirely depend upon the way in which we proceed in the Select Committee, whether this Bill will be passed into law this year or put off. I rely upon hon. Members of this House to push through this Bill.

"I do not want to say anything more than paying my meed of praise—as was done by my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan—to Mr. Hilton Brown for taking a lot of trouble in preparing this Bill. If I am

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able to introduce the Bill now, it is entirely due to the work done by him."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, Bill No. 2 of 1931, be introduced and be referred to a Select Committee."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I now move for the leave of the House to refer the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of more than 15 hon. Members under Standing Order No. 39 (2). The names of 26 hon. Members who will constitute the Select Committee have already been circulated, and I wish to add the names of four more hon. Members.

"The members of the Select Committee will be—

1. The Raja of Khallikote.
2. Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya.
3. Mr. A. Kondappa.
4. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
5. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar.
6. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
7. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
8. Mr. M. S. Sreshta.
9. „ Hilton Brown.
10. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
11. „ C. Satyanarayana Choudhari.
12. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
13. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
14. „ G. Simbachalam Pantulu.
15. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. „ W. M. Browning.
17. „ A. V. Banoji Rao.
18. „ A. T. Luker.
19. „ R. Foulkes.
20. „ J. A. Davis.
21. Raja of Chemudu.
22. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
23. Mr. V. P. Narayana Nambiyar.
24. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar.
25. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
26. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
27. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
28. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. „ K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
30. The Mover."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

[27th January 1931]

XV.—ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, I 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.'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it." The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With reference to the motion now passed by the Council in regard to the election of two persons to be the representatives of this Council 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-morrow as the latest time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds two, an election will be held between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on the 29th instant."

XVI.—ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I beg to move that with reference to G.O. No. 55 Ry., dated the 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 in the place of Messrs. L. C. Guruswami and C. D. Appavu Chettiyar who have ceased to be Members of the Legislative Council."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the President:—"It now remains for me to lay down the method by which the election is to be held. I would suggest that hon. Members hand in nominations to the Secretary before 2-30 p.m. to-morrow. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds two, an election will be held between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on the 29th instant. The election will be by the ordinary method and not according to the method of single transferable vote."

XVII.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1930-31.

GRANT IV—FOREST—RESERVED.

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

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved.'

[27th January 1931] [Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR]

"The object of this token grant is to enable the Government to provide funds for the investigation of the disease known as spike disease in sandalwood. My hon. Friends of this House are aware that sandalwood is one of the important items in the Forest department, which contributes a substantial revenue to the Government. I think that the income arising from sandalwood is roughly Rs. 11 lakhs. Thus the income from sandalwood is an important item of income from the Forest department.

"The disease known as spike disease destroys the sandalwood trees, and investigation about this disease has been going on for some time past and this investigation has been proceeding in three fields. A brief account of the necessity that arose for moving this grant is given in the note that has been circulated to my hon. Friends of this Council. I beg to submit that experiment in connexion with this disease is going on in the Science Institute at Bangalore; experiments are being conducted in the fields; in addition, experiments are also going on in the Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Investigations carried so far show conclusively that there is necessity for further experiments. It is found that the disease is due to an insect agency. How far this insect agency can be prevented from communicating the disease from one tree to another and whether it is possible to destroy this contagion altogether, are things that have to be ascertained by conducting further experiments."

"Now, the Coorg Administration has agreed to contribute a portion of this expenditure, and this Government has to contribute a portion. I may also add, what is not stated in the note itself, that the Government of India themselves are contributing half of the total expenditure to be incurred on this experiment and the other half is being contributed both by Coorg and by this Government. Having regard to these circumstances and to the fact that the sandalwood trees are affected now by this spike disease—and I have already submitted that we get a substantial revenue from this source—I hope and trust that my friends, the hon. Members of this Council, will find no difficulty whatever in accepting this token demand."

3-30
P m.

* Mr. BASHÉER AHMED SAHIB:—"Mr. President, I move

'that the token demand of Rs. 100 under Forest—Reserved be reduced by Re. 1.'

"My object in doing so, Sir, is to discuss the futility of further continuing the research. I base my motion on what has already been put on paper by the Government in their explanatory note. I find that in one breath they say that there is need for further research in this direction, while in the same breath they say that there is conclusive proof that some disease is prevalent; and instead of proceeding to find out the exact methods to prevent it, they now want to continue the research. I may read paragraph 3 of the explanatory note:

"Professor Norris has reported that the investigations so far made have conclusively proved that the disease is due to an infective agency and that evidence is accumulating that the infection may be transmitted by means of an insect vector."

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [27th January 1931]

"Here, I should contend that the purpose of the research has been achieved and we should now take steps to see how we can prevent the disease. The words used here are 'conclusively proved.' They are quite definite. It is no presumption, it is no vague inference that has been made there. The next sentence goes on to say:

'This evidence is however of a general nature, but in his opinion it is sufficiently weighty to justify an extension of the work on the entomological side.'

"My point is that either these three years' work has been fruitful or it has been fruitless. If it has been fruitless, then it is useless to further continue the research in the same direction. If, on the other hand, the work has borne any fruit, then we should proceed to utilize the result of the work so far done and take steps to combat the disease. I assert, Sir, that there is of late a tendency in our research departments to continue indefinitely all kinds of research, even though we arrive at certain results, or even though,—as in many cases—we do not arrive at any result at all. But here, although admittedly results have been arrived at, instead of proceeding with the work of combating the disease, the Government still want to continue the research. Either it means that the research officer is incompetent—in which case we shall have to turn him out—or there is nothing to do by way of research. This note means nothing, and it is merely put here—for I do not know what to say, as it is not worth being put on paper at all. I want to know definitely where we stand. The two statements I have pointed out in the note are contradictory to each other. If the research is going to yield any fruit at all, let us have it pursued further. If there is to be no result at all, then let us put a stop to this. Therefore, I move this motion to reduce the amount by one rupee."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN seconded the motion.

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, from the note, we understand that this investigation has been carried on for the last three years and it has cost the Government about Rs. 40,000; yet no tangible result has been arrived at. In fact, they have not been able to find out the cause of the disease. The expert officer himself is very doubtful as to the proper agency which causes this disease. In the note it is further stated that he considers that 'expert entomological advice should at once be obtained as to the best means of developing such a programme.' I do not know whether we have to understand from this that best expert advice was not got in the beginning when the investigation was launched forth. The whole scheme seems to be carried on in a hazy manner, and the Government do not seem to have paid as much importance to the scheme as a businessman would have attached to it. Of late, I have become rather sceptic about undertakings by the Government—the Jam factory at Coonoor and the Russellkonda Saw Mills—and the way in which both of them failed speaks volumes for the way in which the Government carry on such experiments. In this case too, I doubt whether the Government have any business outlook. The future commitment would come to about Rs. 40,000 and already a similar sum had been incurred, without coming

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to any definite results as to the cause of the disease. It is a mere experiment; and I do not know whether it is intended to find out the cause of the disease or whether it is intended to test the knowledge of the expert officer who has been imported to India from England. The experiment has already taken three years, and even according to the explanatory note, it is not likely to finish in another three years. Very probably, they will again extend the period, and by the time the whole investigation is finished, and the Government come to the conclusion that they are not able to find out the cause of the disease, the disease itself will die or disappear. In fact, it has happened in many cases of experiment that, when the experiment had been carried on for a long period, the necessity for the experiment itself ceased. I would only request the hon. the Law Member to look into the file carefully and satisfy himself whether by carrying on this investigation, any useful purpose will be served. If he is really convinced that some useful purpose will be served, of course, I will be the first person to support his demand; but I would like to know whether he has really taken pains to read the whole file and come to the conclusion that any useful purpose will be served by carrying on this investigation any further."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I expected that in this explanatory note would be contained all the information that the House required. We do not want any statement as to how much has been spent, when the investigation was begun, how it was begun and all that. We want definite information as to the person or persons who are carrying on the investigation, how they are qualified to carry it on, whether they are people who know anything about sandal, or whether they know only as much about it as we do. Hereafter, I think, we may as well lay it down as a rule that this House cannot be expected to vote any grant on matters of a technical nature unless we have definite information as to whether the investigation is carried on by people who are fit to do it and who know something about the business which they are called on to undertake. I wish the hon. the Law Member had given more definite information as to the qualifications, the knowledge and the experience of these experts who are carrying on the investigation into the spike disease. I wish the House insists on such information before voting any grant. In this case, we find nothing in the explanatory note to show who are the persons carrying on the experiment, whether they are Indians or Europeans, whether they know anything about sandal and so on. In the absence of such information, I think the House must be very careful. Secondly, we would also like to know the results of the investigation so far, at what stage it now is, whether the investigation is still in the beginning stage, etc. A mere indefinite statement that they are experimenting from 1927 onwards and that the experiment will be carried on for another three years is certainly not helpful. We have already spent about Rs. 40,000 and we are again asked to commit ourselves to another Rs. 40,000. And for this Rs. 80,000 this House cannot acquit itself creditably before the public if it simply agrees to it, and it will be a mockery, if we do not get more definite information. This way of spending the poor man's money is

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [27th January 1931]

very unfortunate and explanatory notes such as the one in this case will not convince the House. I would therefore earnestly request that before voting for grants on matters of a technical nature, we should call for information as to who the experts are, how they are carrying on the experiment, how they have spent the money, at what stage the experiment now is, etc. In the absence of such information, I am afraid, we cannot accede to this demand."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, my hon. Friends who have spoken on this cut motion have stated that the Government are carrying on only experiments and that no definite result has been achieved. I quite admit that. For, if a definite result had been achieved, there would be no use in carrying on the experiment and if such a definite result had been achieved, there would be no necessity at all for me to stand here before the Legislative Council for this grant. It is because the experiment is still being carried on and no definite result has yet been arrived at with reference to the nature of the agency which causes this disease, that it is necessary to continue the experiment. Mr. Basheer Ahmed stated that there was something inconsistent in the explanatory note which has been distributed to hon. Members. What that note says is this: that the particular gentleman who is engaged in this experiment has arrived at the conclusion that there is a certain insect which propagates this disease; but the further result as to how far it is possible to combat the disease which is propagated by this insect, has not yet been arrived at. My friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar wanted to know the persons who are carrying on this experiment and whether they are really experts. I may assure my hon. Friend that the gentlemen who are carrying on this investigation are real experts. In fact there are three agencies which carry on this experiment, as I already submitted to the House at the commencement of my speech. One is the Dehra Dun Institute. That is an institute that has been constructed by the Government at a cost of 2 crores of rupees and it is manned by an Entomological expert who is one of the cleverest men in the world. Another field in which the experiment is being carried on is in our own forests. We have a research officer who is an expert and it is he that is carrying on the experiment. The third field in which this experiment is being carried on is in the Science Institute at Bangalore. They have experts there also, so that the persons who are carrying on these experiments are really experts in their respective spheres of work.

"Then, my hon. Friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar said that he would have no objection to vote for this grant, if he is convinced that there is a necessity for continuing the experiment. If I were not convinced of the necessity for the experiment, I would not have come forward with this supplementary demand. I am thoroughly convinced that it is necessary to carry on this experiment. I may tell my hon. Friends that practically all the material comforts of mankind, at present enjoyed, are due to the results of experiments which were being carried on not for two, three, four or five years, but for decades and sometimes

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even for centuries and it is only reasonable that this experiment should be carried on for some years more. With these remarks I press the supplementary demand."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I do not think there is any one here in this Council, who is not interested in the advancement of our industries and improvement of the scientific education of our country, but certainly, in these days of financial stringency, I suppose, every one here is likely to spend his last pie with the greatest possible care. We have been called upon to vote a large sum of about Rs. 34,000 for the experiment that has to be continued with regard to the spike disease that is affecting sandalwood in our province. Sir, I believe that science has advanced sufficiently and there must be scientific conclusions with regard to this disease already.

"I do not know whether those experts who are engaged in this investigation have taken account of the conclusions that have been already arrived at in regard to this matter. If there are no conclusions, and in the absence of conclusions, the experiment has been started and continued for such a long time as three years and even then, no definite conclusion has been arrived at, and with a view still to find out what the cause of this disease is and how to meet this epidemic, we are asked to spend about Rs. 34,000. In these days when such a large sum is expected to be voted by us, I thought that we should have been furnished with a little more information. Now, we are asked to vote because some expert gentleman who has already been employed in some service is going on with this experiment. I am sure he must be getting a salary and we do not know how much of this amount is given to that gentleman and how much is spent in other ways. I thought that Government would take us into their confidence and give us some more details in regard to the ways and means in which this money is going to be spent. We are of course given a copy of explanatory note which does not help us very much and yet we are expected to pass this grant.

"Further, I do not see why this grant should have come in as a supplementary grant. I wish it had waited for the next budget. The urgency for this has not also been stated. First of all, I do not know the propriety of including this item in the supplementary demands and this seems to me to be questionable also. In view of all this, if the hon. the Law Member would give us more information and take us into his confidence to see that every pie that is spent is well spent and spent in the interests of the industries of this province, we certainly would have no objection to vote for this grant."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I have absolutely no doubt that in a matter like this, we ought to do our best to improve our finances. This is not a matter in which we are undertaking investigation in a sort of haphazard manner, but our income, I understand, has been affected by this particular disease. The hon. the Law Member just now told us that the income from this particular item

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [27th January 1931]

is Rs. 11 lakhs. If this disease spreads, we will stand to lose. Therefore, it is necessary, even from the business standpoint to do our best at once to see that this disease is eradicated. And Rs. 40,000 is not after all a big amount, and in a big affair like this, it does not seem to me to be very much, especially seeing that the investigation has to be carried on both in the laboratory as well as in the field. But, I should like to have information about two matters. One is: the province of Mysore is interested in this particular matter of the spike disease quite as much as ourselves, if not more. A large portion of the revenue of Mysore is derived from sandalwood and our sandalwood forests are quite close to the forests in Mysore. So, I should like to know, what is it that the Mysore Government is doing in regard to this matter and whether any attempt has been made by this Government to carry on research with reference to the spike disease in co-operation with the Mysore Government. Probably that will help both the Mysore Government as well as our Government.

"Secondly, in matters like this where big big things have to be done, I thought the new Agricultural Research Council constituted in Delhi, was going to do some work or take control of this and find out what is being done locally and in Dehra Dun and other places in regard to this matter. I do not know whether our Government is in communication with the Agricultural Council and whether that Council is really interested in this investigation. If it has not been done already, I would suggest the necessity or the desirability of our keeping ourselves in communication with the Agricultural Council and finding the resources not only of ourselves but also from the all-Indian agency in this matter. These are the two matters in which I would like that Government should move not only to reduce our expenditure as much as possible, but also to attain results as quickly as possible. I do not, for one moment, find fault with the hon. the Law Member or the officers who are conducting the investigation, that they have not been able to find definite results in these three years. These are matters in which some patience is necessary as results do not come as we desire. Therefore, while I do not find fault with them for not getting results immediately, I would suggest that more intensive investigation may be undertaken both in co-operation with the Mysore Government and in co-operation with the Agricultural Research Council, so that the best results may be obtained as quickly as possible."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, I feel in somewhat the same position as one of the hon. Members who have just spoken and that is that we have not got sufficient information on this point. The note that has been furnished to us is not sufficiently clear. It is possible that the amount spent so far has been well spent and probably the amount asked for is really required. But, I think, before the House can commit itself to such a large amount of expenditure, the information given must be exact. I think in a case like this where large sums of money are spent on experiments, it is necessary that we should be posted with the fullest and most detailed information. This is a matter

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of principle. Again, I do not know whether the demand is so urgent that we should be asked to vote on this motion to-day. I would ask, whether it will not be possible at the next meeting of the Council to give us more information on the point, so that we may be better able to decide whether such a large sum of money should really be spent. We are now in a condition of financial stringency and it is therefore necessary that every pie of ours is well-spent. I have no doubt that the many demands that have been made by several members of the Council will be met by the reply that the finances of the province will not be, or are not sufficient to meet those demands. I therefore think that it is absolutely necessary that as soon as possible the fullest possible information should be given as regards the utility of the experiments so far carried out and as to how the money which is now required will be spent in the next three years."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think there will be any use in this motion being adjourned. I think we cannot but agree to the grant being made, because the experiment once begun must not be stopped; as otherwise, the money already spent will be ill-spent. All I would suggest is, as has been suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, and as one coming from a district where there is the Sandur State which produces a large amount of sandalwood, the hon. the Law Member would correspond with that State and with the Mysore Government and also with the Nizam's Government, as I know that in the Raichur forests there are many sandalwood trees, to find out whether in consultation and co-ordination with those Governments, we cannot get something out of those Governments so that the amount of this grant may be reduced later on in the course of this investigation."

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

'To reduce the token demand of Rs. 100 under Forest—Reserved by Re. 1.'"

The motion was lost.

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

'That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved.'"

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

GRANT VI.—IRRIGATION—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg 4 p.m. to move that Government be granted under Grant VI.—Irrigation—Reserved, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100. This token demand provides for the construction of a stop wall at the head of the leading channel to the Gangaikoudan tank in the Tinnevely district. This tank

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell] [27th January 1931]

is fed by the Chittar river. There is an anicut across the river and water is taken from it by a leading channel some 600 yards long to the sluice at the head of the channel itself. This leading channel takes off on the right bank of the river. Since 1923 the embankment between the leading channel and the river has given trouble. It has breached on three occasions, the last occasion being in 1928. To remedy this state of affairs permanently it has been decided to undertake two measures. One is to provide a sort of kalingula in the middle of the embankment 200 feet long and the other is to provide a stop wall with a sluice in it at the end of the leading channel itself close to the anicut. The first work referred to is under execution and may have been completed by this time. The grant with which we are dealing is for the second work, that of providing a stop bank at the head of the leading channel. The work is a new one and not merely a repair work, and so it required considerable investigation on the part of our engineers to make sure that the correct thing is done. I beg to move that this grant be made."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move to reduce the token demand of Rs. 100 under Irrigation—Reserved by Re. 1 to condemn the delay in the approval of the estimate by the Engineer when the last damage was in 1928. Sir, from the explanatory note it appears that the embankment was damaged successively in 1923, 1925 and 1928. And the present supplementary demand is placed before us in 1931. I do not know why, when the embankment was damaged on the three occasions, and if the matter was so urgent as is said by the Chief Engineer, why the matter was delayed so long. It is a stock argument with them that all works should be finished before the advent of the next monsoon. May I know why the grant was not asked for in 1929 or early in 1930? Sir, we have passed the monsoon of 1929, we have passed the monsoon of 1930 and we are now getting to the monsoon of 1931. I want to know who is responsible for this inordinate delay. Is it not necessary that the Chief Engineer, with whom lies the ultimate charge of the public tanks and the protection of irrigation and sources of water-supply, should be more alert in these matters? It is with that object that I move this reduction of Re. 1."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is given out that the bank breached on various occasions and that the damages done were considerable from time to time. If so, when did this idea of putting up a stop wall strike the authorities? When did they make this discovery of stop wall? Why was this proposal not made earlier? When did they find out this expedient was urgent? Again in the note itself it is said that the work is very urgent and should be carried out before the commencement of the next monsoon. If the work was really of such an urgent nature, surely the authorities should have approached the Government for the speedy sanction of the grant concerned. I do not know why after such a long delay Government come in for a supplementary demand. I want to know who the

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local authorities are, and whether the delay was due to the negligence of the local authorities concerned and whether quite recently any other extraneous factor (laughter) came into the scheme to accelerate the work."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the embankment was breached in 1923; the breach was closed in 1925; another portion of the embankment was breached and that breach was closed. Subsequent floods damaged another portion of the embankment. When the Superintending Engineer inspected the leading channel in March 1929, that is, after the floods of the winter of 1928-29, he made two proposals. One was to put up a kalingula at the place of the original breach in 1923; that work was sanctioned for execution in August 1929 and was executed as far as possible during that season. It was not possible to complete the whole work before the floods came down, and a portion of the work done was damaged by the floods again. That has since been repaired. That showed that that work was not sufficient and therefore it was thought necessary to proceed with the other work proposed by the Superintending Engineer, i.e., to control the water at the very end of the leading channel close to the anicut; and it was decided to proceed with the stop-wall and sluice. The estimates were prepared and the Chief Engineer gave his administrative sanction in October 1929. Then ensued some correspondence between the Chief Engineer and the local officers on the technical points. This continued till May 1930 when the Chief Engineer accorded his technical sanction to the proposals. In August the estimates were submitted to Government with a request for permission to proceed with the work, and I have now come before you for the necessary grant so that the work may be proceeded with before the floods. I am sure the officers have done their best to meet the situation without incurring any unnecessary expenditure of Government money. In a matter like this they have to be cautious. They have already proceeded with one work; and now as that is found to be inadequate they propose to proceed with the second."

The cut motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XIII.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency, I beg to move that Government be granted under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 to give effect to the resolution of this House passed on the 24th January 1930. This House in its resolution recommended that a committee be constituted immediately to enquire and report as to the best way of giving relief to the destitute orphan boys and girls and

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [27th January 1931]

to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn their living owing to any physical or mental defect or old age. Government have accepted this resolution and they propose to constitute this committee. The Government estimate the expenditure to be Rs. 5,000. Hence I moved for a demand for supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, I beg to move that the token demand under Grant XIII for Rs. 100 be reduced by Re. 1. My object is to elicit further information about the committee and its work. Sir, the explanatory note in connexion with this supplementary demand is very brief. I should like to know how the committee is going to be constituted; whether social workers, persons who have made a study of poor relief, old age pensions and such subjects, those who have experience of work in poor houses, asylums and orphanages will be put on the committee. The note says that the cost of the committee is estimated at Rs. 5,000. I want to know how this figure has been arrived at? What will be the method of their work; whether they will go from place to place visiting orphanages and poor houses, or whether they will sit in Madras and take evidence? Further what will be the terms of reference that will be made to this committee? The scope of the resolution passed by this Council which Government say they have accepted is very wide. The committee is asked to consider the ways and means of giving relief not only to destitute orphans but to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn a living on account of disease, old age or any physical or mental defects. If the committee were to take a census of such persons in this province, I am afraid their number would be found to be so large that the problem of giving relief to them would be found to be well nigh impracticable if not impossible. I am agreeably surprised that at a time of financial stringency like the present one, Government should come forward to appoint a committee to report on the question of giving relief to destitute persons of all ages. I do not know how Government propose to find funds for this work, if they mean to give effect to the recommendations of this committee and not allow their report to be shelved as they have shelved the reports of several committees in the past. I wish to know whether they propose to restrict the scope of this resolution or whether they wish to leave it as it is, and accept the huge financial commitments in which it would involve them. This House would like to be enlightened on these matters."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, my object in seconding this amendment is just to point out how slowly Government have moved in the matter of setting up a committee to inquire into the matter of finding out ways and means of giving relief to the orphan boys and girls. Sir, the resolution is stated to have been passed on 24th January 1930. It is nearly a year since that date and this demand has been made only now. Then again the number proposed by Government in their explanatory note is six. I wish to know if it is only six. That is an even number. I would like to have the committee consist of an odd number."

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"Then again, with regard to the terms of reference, I want to know what exactly would be the answer of the Government in reference to what my predecessor has stated. I do not want that the matter should be on any account postponed. Already Government have committed a long delay. I wish that this should go through at an early date and then we should know whether the thing will end in anything that will be satisfactory."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to mention only two facts, one as to whether the committee will be composed of tried social workers, both men and women. I do not wish that the committee should be composed of members of a particular party but by men and women who have considerable experience in social work. Secondly, I want to know what steps the hon. the Chief Minister proposes to take on the report of the committee, whether he is simply going to form a committee and then after the report of the committee had been received keep luke-warm over the affair or entirely drop it, like hot potatoes, to use an old phrase. If he really wants to come to grip with the subject, he may know that this would involve a pretty large amount of money and I should enquire of him whether he is prepared to shoulder the responsibility and see that the report of the committee is taken up as early as possible and that poor houses or work houses as obtain in the West are established in this Presidency."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to associate myself with the note of warning that has been sounded by the hon. Member for South Kanara and the hon. Member for North Arcot, namely that the Government should be careful in the constitution of the committee. The committee may be composed of veterans, who have unstintingly worked in the field of social service, and have been working in the direction for which the committee is proposed to be constituted. I should particularly appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister that the constitution of the committee, should not be made a means of rewarding party loyalty."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I understand from the note attached to the demand that the committee is for the purpose of finding ways and means of helping the destitute and the aged. After all, who is to collect the information? A committee may be formed to find ways and means. What is the criterion for the destitute? What are the numbers that are to be engaged in the collection of information? What is the extra expenditure that is required for the purpose? Unless all these information have been furnished, I cannot but think that the House will find it hard to think of this scheme or to sanction any amount for it."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not concerned with the composition of the committee or the classification of the destitutes. I am surprised to see that at a time as this, the hon. the Minister has come forward with

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proposals which are almost impossible to carry out. First of all as pointed out by my hon. friend, it will be impossible to give relief to such a large number of people as may amount to millions. I say it is almost impossible to find money for these proposals even at better times and much less during this time of financial stringency and economic depression. It is really surprising; and I think this proposal is brought forward by the Minister only with the object of satisfying his party men or important persons like those who have moved the resolution in the last Council with the object of enlisting their support. I will challenge the hon. Minister that he will not be able to carry out the object of this motion even if this sum of Rs. 5,000 is sanctioned; but this sum will not be sufficient for the committee. The committee's recommendations, findings, or proposals cannot be put into force; and if he is able to do it, none will be more glad than I."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is rather surprising that some of the members who are responsible for getting this resolution passed during the last Council have turned round and denounced the objects of the resolution as hopeless of accomplishment. I am merely giving effect to the resolution of the Council.

"I will try as far as possible to meet the arguments advanced against this motion. I realize, as my hon. friends from South Kanara or Malabar do, that it may not be possible to give effect to the recommendations of the committee in its entirety.

"Regarding the financial stringency which has been put forward against this motion, I may say that is neither fair to the House nor to me. My friend Mr. Schamnad knows that the Finance Committee has agreed to this and I am surprised that he should have turned round and questioned the propriety of bringing forward these proposals. I take exception to the allegation that the formation of a committee is just to find places for my party men and can only say that it is not fair.

"Some hon. Members referred to the delay in bringing up this subject. Since the resolution was passed by the last Council, the question had to be considered by the Government and after that the Finance Committee had to sanction the proposal. The Finance Committee met in the middle of December and thus it will be seen that the earliest possible meeting at which this could have been brought is the January session which I have done. I therefore plead that there is absolutely no delay.

"The question of the adequacy of the grant has been raised. Of course we expect that it may be possible that the committee may function within that amount. The committee when constituted may have to go round for the purposes of inquiry. As for the terms of reference, they will be as stated in the resolution of the Council.

"As to the constitution of the committee, I can only say this, that my hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan has already expressed his opinion

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about six being the number. This will also include persons who have taken a deep interest in social work and experts. Of course, I can assure hon. Members that the committee would not be constituted either to please my party men or to placate important persons of other parties as my friend from South Kanara would have it.

"I have nothing more to say than that I am only giving effect to the resolution of the last Council and if the House desires that this is unnecessary or wants to go back upon its last resolution, I have no objection and would trust that the House will have a dispassionate view of the matter before voting upon it."

The cut motion was put and lost.

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

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.'

The demand was carried and the grant made.

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

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.'

"In making the motion, I would remind hon. Members that last time I moved in this House certain amendments to the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts wherein it was expressed that steps should be taken as early as possible to see that election to the new councils were held and the councils and local bodies were constituted within the period allowed by the Act. The Government have come to the conclusion that a special office should be constituted working under the Inspector of Local Bodies who will be in charge of the elections and the preparations of the electoral rolls as quickly as possible. The total estimated cost is Rs. 2½ lakhs and Government have in the first instance to advance money to recover the same from local bodies on whose behalf the expenditure is incurred. I therefore move that this sum be sanctioned to get us through this year."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the motion standing in my name:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,000 under General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred, by Rs. 100.'

This is to express that in making rules for the elections proper safeguards are made to earmark adequate seats in municipal councils and district boards for Adi-Dravidas on population basis.'

"Sir, in the Local Boards Act as well as in the District Municipalities Act of 1920, there were certain safeguards made for the return of the depressed classes to the various local boards and municipal councils. Under the Acts as amended there is no certainty that they

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would be able to get into the district boards or municipal councils. The Act of 1920 contains a provision that the unrepresented minorities are to be represented by nominations. The new Act gives only a chance and not compulsory reservation of seats for the depressed classes. As the Government are making proposals for the composition of the new Councils, I hope that the Government will see that reservation of seats on population basis is given to the depressed classes. Sir, according to the Report of the Statutory Commission, the total number of the depressed classes in this Presidency comes to 15 per cent of the total population of the Presidency. A casual observation of the composition of the various local bodies and municipal councils shows that the depressed classes get only one or two seats and not according to the population."

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p.m.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I beg to rise to a point of order. The scope of the grant is to make provision for the preparation of electoral rolls and not rules. My hon. Friend suggests that provision should be made in the matter of making rules. He wants to go into the very root of the matter in regard to the reservation of seats. I wonder how the Chief Minister could be quiet without raising a point of order. I beg your ruling on this point."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I allowed him because rules are also being framed at the same time."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On the same point of order, may I know whether deputy collectors are also going to deal with the framing of the rules or it is merely the local Government that will do it?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Minister has definitely stated that this is one of the points for consideration. I do not think it is necessary to rule it out of order. The hon. Member may proceed."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Thank you, Mr. President. During the closing scene when the Local Boards Bill was taken up for third reading in this House my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan said that proper rules would be made for the representation of the depressed classes in all these bodies. As these rules are being made now, I think it is essential that proper safeguards should be made for our representation in these boards."

Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"I second it."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! கனம் ராவ் சாஹேப் V. I. முனிசாமி பிள்ளையவர்கள் சொல்லியதை யான் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன். இந்தியாவின் மொத்த ஜனசங்கியை 2,320,085. இதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் 350,448. ஆகவே நாலிலொரு பங்கிற்கு அதிகமாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த ஜனசங்கியை எங்கள் வகுப்பினர் நாலில் ஒரு பங்கிற்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த ஜனசங்கியை 2,320,085. இதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் 350,448. ஆகவே நாலிலொரு பங்கிற்கு அதிகமாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா போர்டில் மொத்த மெம்பர்கள் தற்போதுள்ளவர்கள் 40, ஜனசங்கியைப்படி பார்த்தால் அதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்

[27th January 1931] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

களுக்கு பத்து ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தற்போது அங்கு ஒரே அங்கத்தினர் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர் இருப்பதால் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பார் பிரசினை களைப் பாதுகாக்க முடியவில்லை. அங்கு ஜனத்தொகைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு மெம்பர்களிருந்தால் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் ஆக்கைத் திருத்தியபோது மைனாரட்டி வகுப்பினர்க்கென நாலிலொரு பாகத்திற்கு அதிகப்படாமல் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கலாமென்று திருத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அது சரியல்லவாயினும் ஒவ்வொரு போர்டிலும் நாலிலொரு பங்கிற்குக் குறையாமல் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு ஒதுக்கியவற்றை சிறுபான்மை வகுப்பினர்களின் ஜனத் தொகைக் கேற்றவாறு பிறித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஜனத்தொகையைக் கருதாமல் மிகச் சிறு தொகையினர்க்கும் பெருந் தொகையினர்க்கும் ஒரு விதமாகக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஒதுகும் ஸ்தானங்களை அந்தந்த ஜனத் தொகைக்கேற்றவாறு கொடுக்கும்படி கனம் முதன் மந்திரியார் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். எனவே எல்லா லோக்கல் போர்டுகளிலும் நாலிலொரு பங்கு ஒதுக்கவும் அவற்றை சிறுபான்மை வகுப்பினர் ஜனத் தொகைக்கேற்றவாறு பிறித்துக் கொடுக்கவும் அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"In supporting this motion after the speeches of Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Sahajanandam, I feel I should speak a few words. The administration of the local boards and municipalities as they are constituted at present is not satisfactory from the point of view of the depressed classes. In almost all the local bodies, municipal as well as local, there is only one member and the member who is sitting there is considered to be a negligible quantity. He cannot do anything when there is conflict of interest between the depressed classes and the other classes and as such the interests of the depressed classes suffer at the hands of the other class people. So there should be sufficient safeguards in the matter of representation not to speak of other safeguards. In these circumstances, I would point out to the Chief Minister that when the electoral rolls are prepared sufficient safeguards should be made for their adequate representation on the basis of population."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"If I rise to speak on this subject, it is with a view to ascertain from the hon. the Chief Minister in regard to an apprehension which is present in the minds of some of the members of this House, viz., whether the Government in asking this grant will be in a position to get the electoral rolls prepared in time for evolving the local bodies and whether they are entertaining any idea of asking for an extension of one year to the existing local bodies. This is an apprehension entertained not only by the members of this House but also by those who are interested in the working of the local bodies outside. That is one thing. The other thing I wish to suggest is this. The preparation of the electoral roll is one of the most important requisites for the adequate and proper working of local self-governing bodies. It is always possible for people entrusted to carry on this work to be interested in the working and to favour one side or the other. The preponderance of one community or the other inhabiting the locality should be fixed and special instructions should be issued to those officers

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who are engaged that specially such communities as are shy as regards this question owing to their educationally being backward are properly included in the preparation of the electoral rolls. These are the two things which I wish to place before the hon. the Chief Minister to satisfy this House whether the money he wants by this motion will certainly be utilized in this manner and these two things which I have laid before the House will be considered by the Chief Minister."

* Khan Bahadur T. M. MOIDU SAHIB:—"It is a common experience in my district that communities which are educationally backward are neglected. It is better in this respect if Government issue a warning to those officers who are appointed for the preparation of the electoral rolls that if they did not include eligible people they will be punished. Unless and until such a measure is taken, I am sure my community in Malabar will not be adequately represented."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The amended Act provides for the preparation of electoral rolls by an agency which could not be expected to manipulate things for this purpose. The object is to have an outside agency. The proposal is to give the Inspector of Local Bodies the assistance of four deputy collectors, and a few tahsildars and revenue inspectors. I am sure, Sir, that when these things are done they will be prepared to receive any representation from all communities as to their legitimate claims and they will see that the rolls are prepared in a manner that will be satisfactory to them so far as the law allows. With regard to the claim made that a provision should be made for the representation of the depressed classes, I may say that the Act itself provides that for one-fourth of the number reservation can be made and I am sure when making the reservation the population of the depressed classes will also be taken into consideration and as many places will be given to them as possible. I do not think that as in the past they will be given only one seat. They need have no fear that other communities will enjoy the benefits reserved for them. Well, Sir, there is a provision that the same community may contest the general seats also. An apprehension was expressed whether the rolls will be prepared in time to conduct elections. I am as much anxious as anybody in the House not to have the need to come to the House to have the time extended. I assure the House that I shall try my best to see that the elections are held within the time allotted."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I was surprised to hear Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan speaking on this motion. Because the electoral rolls have nothing to do with the reservation of seats for particular communities. Electoral rolls are prepared on the basis of taxation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, what I said was that even under the rules those eligible to come in the list of electoral rolls should not be omitted because of their backwardness in education."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I apologize to him for having misunderstood him. But from the speeches made by

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other hon. Members I understood them to say that. It is not possible to prepare the electoral rolls on the basis of the population because the list is prepared from amongst those who are tax-payers. As such there is no need for the motion that has been proposed."

* Khan Bahadur T. M. MOIDU SAHIB:—"A word of explanation, Sir. If the population of Malabar is taken into consideration, the Map-pillas are more than one-third. But in the electoral rolls they are not properly put. What we want is that all that are qualified should be there. Some measures should be found out to include all tax-payers who are eligible."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"A lot of expenditure will have to be incurred on this account in these days of financial stringency. The Government could have continued to prepare the electoral rolls as usual and thus saved us all from the trouble. Now the Government have pleaded inability to undertake this branch of work, it has become inevitable to ask for the grant. As it is at the same time absolutely indispensable to push through the business, I request the hon. Chief Minister to minimize this expenditure and see that local bodies are not put to more expenses than before in view of the financial stringency. He will kindly see that the amounts are not exceeded. We are already paying a particular sum for the purpose. Now, also he will be pleased to see that more moneys are not extracted from the local bodies."

4-45
P.M.

* Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR:—"எலக்டொரல் ரோல் தயாரிப்பதற்கு இரண்டு லக்ஷம் ஏற்படுத்தி இருப்பதை ஆகேஷிக்குமேன். ஏனென்றால், இதுவரை தயாரித்துவந்தபடியே ரிவினியு டிபார்ட்மென்டாரால் தான் தயாரிக்கவேண்டும். அந்த வேலைகளைப் பார்ப்பதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களிலும் கிளார்க் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவசியமானால் ஒன்று இரண்டு கிளார்க்குள் நியமிக்கலாம். லோகல் போர்டாரையும் விரும்பலாம்."

"பொதுவாக இந்த விஷயமிறுக்க ரொம்ப துல்லிதமாக பார்க்க வேண்டிய அவ்வளவு பெரிய காரியமல்ல. இதுவரை யாரால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததோ அவர்கள் அனுசூலத்திலும் முந்திய காரிகளை வைக்கும் தயாரிக்கப்படவேண்டியவைகள். இதற்காக பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் எழுத்து எழுத்தாக பார்ப்பதில்லை. ராமசாமிக்கு ராமனாதசுவாமி என்றும், சுப்பையா தேவனுக்கு சுப்ப தேவனென்றும் அச்சாகலாம் வீட்டும் போகலாம். இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் சட்டத்தில் ரெமிடிகளிருக்கிறது. விருப்பமுள்ளவர்கள் கௌரவத்துக்கு வரக்கூடும். அல்லாமல் எலக்ஷனில் ஏற்படும் அளவற்ற ஒழுங்குகளையும் தவறுதல்களும் கவன்மெண்டுக்கு தெரியாததல்ல. அப்படியிருந்தும் அது சம்மந்தமாய்வுரும் கேசுகளில் கொஞ்சம்கூட பயனடைந்ததில்லை என்று எண்ணலாம். அதாவது ஒரு பாடிக்கு யார் வந்தால் என்ன? ஒரு பிரயாசை யெடுத்து அந்தந்த இடத்திலுள்ள தலைவர்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுத்ததாக சொல்லிவிட்டால் பெரும்பாலும் ஒற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட உலக இயற்கையில், யார்யார் வந்தால் நல்லதென்ற கொள்கையல்லவே. இம்மாதிரி முக்கியமில்லாத விஷயம், ரிவினியுவுக்கு ரொம்ப வேலையிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்ப

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [27th January 1931]

டாது. இந்த சவல்ப டயத்தினால் அவர்களது ரிவினியு வேலை ஒருபோதும் நஷ்டமடையாது. ஒவ்வொரு லோகல் பாடிகளும் இதில் உழைக்கக் கடைமையாயிருப்பார்கள்.

“இதுவரை நடந்ததில் உலகம் பிரண்டுபோகவில்லை. இது விஷயத்தில் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் விரையம் செய்வதை ஆனாரபில் மினிஸ்டர் தடுக்காவிடில் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையின் பொருப்பை அறியவில்லைபோலிருக்கிறது. இறுபது ஆயிரமாக தோன்றியிருக்கலாம். இந்த ஹவுசில் ஓர் தாராளத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனாரபில் மினிஸ்டர்கள் வெல்கமார்ச்சு போட்டிருக்கும் வழியைத்தான் பார்த்திருக்க வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி பெருந் துகையை தண்ணீர் சப்ளைவிஷயம் மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. முக்கியமாக திருப்பறன்குன்றத்தில் 10 வருஷமாக சானிடரி பப்ளிக் சம்மந்தமாக ப்ராவின்ஸ் தலைவர்களாலும் ஜில்லா தலைவர்களாலும் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று வாக்களித்த விஷயம் கவனிக்கமுடியவில்லை. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 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902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

“ஆகையால் தயவுசெய்து எலக்டொரல் ரோல் தயாரிப்பதற்கு 2 லக்ஷம் விரும்புவதை ஸாங்க்ஷன் செய்யாதிருக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Is the hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, pressing his motion?”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“On the assurance given by the hon. the Chief Minister, I do not press it.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question is—

‘That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.’”

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XVI—POLICE—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move:—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,16,595 under Grant XVI—Police—Reserved.’

“This provides for (a) increase in the expenditure of the Police Department due mainly to the measures taken to combat the civil disobedience movement, Rs. 6,06,565 and (b) cost of money allowance to recipients of King’s Police Medal, Rs. 10,030.

“As regards the details of the demand that I am moving before the House, you will find them in the explanatory note already circulated

[27th January 1931] [Sir Mahomed Usman]

to the hon. Members. The reason why we want Rs. 12,800 for rewards is given on page 6 of the note. It is estimated that Rs. 17,800 under ‘Rewards’ and Rs. 1,83,100 under ‘Supplies and Services—Miscellaneous’ will be required during 1930-31 as against the original budget allotment. The excesses are to meet expenditure incurred by the Commissioner of Police in connexion with the civil disobedience movement (Rs. 1,23,300), and on the replacement of old and decrepit horses belonging to the City Police (Rs. 10,000). The reason why we want additional sums for the District Police is given in the succeeding paragraphs. Again, the other items are Rs. 21,000 under District Executive Force—Supplies and Services—Clothing and equipment, Rs. 2,50,700 under District Police—Supplies and Services—Miscellaneous, and Rs. 18,425 for equipment for Central Crime and District Intelligence Branches. Next, we come to the Presidency General Reserve for which Rs. 17,100 is required.

“As has been stated here, the expenditure was first certified by His Excellency the Governor, and I come before the House to sanction the extra expenditure for the remaining two months of the year. A statement showing the original and modified appropriations and the anticipated expenditure under the respective units of appropriation for which a supplementary grant is required is also given in the note.

“Then, as regards the additional allotment of Rs. 10,030 to meet the cost of money allowance to recipients of King’s Police Medal, the facts are stated in the note. The allowance is granted only to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police. With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that recipients of the King’s Police Medal or a Bar to it, should, when the decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry, be entitled to monetary allowances. The Government of India have further decided that officers including those on pension who were awarded the Medal or the Bar for acts of gallantry on or before the 1st January 1930 should be paid the allowance with effect from that date. There are at present 53 persons who are entitled to the allowance. The extra cost during 1930-31 on this account is estimated at Rs. 10,300. I, therefore, move that the grant be made.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o’clock to-morrow morning.”

XVIII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

a 1. *Proceedings of the first meeting of the Finance Committee held on 15th December 1930.*

b 2. *G.O. No. 1965, Development, dated 25th October 1930, passing orders on the audit report for 1929-30 regarding the Russellkonda Saw Mills.*

a Printed separately.

b Printed as Appendix X at pages 290-308 infra.

[27th January 1931]

* 3. G.O. P. No. 737, Finance, dated 20th November 1930, constituting the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for the year 1930-31.

^b 4. List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1930.

* 5. Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent temporary, acting, or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

^a * 6. A survey of the floods which occurred in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts in October 1930.

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

* Printed as Appendix XI at pages 308-309 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XII at pages 309-310 infra.

* Printed separately.

^a Printed as Appendix XIII at pages 310-319 infra.

[27th January 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 66 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 194 supra.]

Statement showing the amount of loans advanced in the Bellary, Rayadrug and Siruguppa taluks respectively in each of the years 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, 1936 and 1937 under the Land Improvement Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Name of taluk.	Land Improvement Loans Act.						Agriculturists' Loans Act.					
	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1936.	1937.	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1936.	1937.
Rayadrug..	Rs. 5,830	Rs. 7,855	Rs. 18,465	Rs. 18,865	Rs. 5,685	Rs. 1,895	Rs. 2,850	Rs. 1,315	Rs. 27,215	Rs. 35,985	Rs. 6,285	Rs. 5,310
Siruguppa	26,100	24,800	4,30,030	16,025	6,89,135	1,34,830	26,345	46,065	3,71,565	19,125	1,40,730	8,125
Bellary ..	47,865	77,341										
							[31,830	1,55,285				

[27th January 1931]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 67 asked by Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 195 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of Chittoor, Reference A-2 No. 10371/30, dated 24th December 1930.

[Irrigation—Works—Vayalpad taluk—Marella village—Cheemamma-cheruvu—Provision of a channel.]

The ryots applied to the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, in 1921 and to the Collector in 1923 for the construction of the channel and they were referred to the Tank Restoration Scheme Party working in the district. They again put in a petition in the year 1927 renewing their request. In the last petition they said that they themselves would dig the channel (from Rallayeru to Cheemammacheruvu) provided the Government would bear half the cost after the completion of the work. The Assistant Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Party, working in the district to whom the petition was referred for report in the first instance said that the cost of digging the channel alone would come to about Rs. 3,000 and that the ryots were willing to contribute half the cost, i.e., Rs. 1,500. Later the petition was referred to the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, for a more detailed report regarding the financial aspects of the proposal. The Tahsildar of Vayalpad inspected the course of the channel along with the Minor Irrigation Overseer and reported that it would cost not less than Rs. 5,000 and that the scheme would be likely to bring an extent of about 57 acres of dry (patta) and gayalu (unassessed) land under wet cultivation and that a wet rate of Rs. 4 per acre might be charged on all the lands affected by the scheme. With reference to the data supplied by the Minor Irrigation Overseer and the Tank Restoration Scheme Assistant Engineer, the Minor Irrigation Supervisor roughly estimated the scheme including repairs and improvements to the tanks consequent on the digging of the channel, to cost about Rs. 7,000. Taking the mean figure between the above two estimates (Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000) the outlay proposed to be spent on the scheme is roughly Rs. 6,000. Excluding the sum of Rs. 1,500 promised by the ryots the Government have to spend Rs. 4,500 on the work.

The ryots were thereupon informed that if the ayacutdars of Cheemammacheruvu, Nadimkunta and Diguvaikunta affected by the scheme agreed to pay enhanced water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre on the existing ayacut and also to take up the additional wet land (after transfer from dry to wet) at Rs. 4 per acre and purchase the land at the disposal of Government that can be irrigated by the scheme, the scheme would be considered though the return on the outlay proposed is less than 6 per cent and the Tahsildar was asked to take an agreement from the ryots to that effect and also about their willingness to contribute Rs. 1,500 promised by them. They were also required to pay the contribution in advance. The ryots did not consent to the above conditions and said that they would contribute Rs. 1,500 if an extent of about 24 acres were excluded from the proposed additional ayacut though it is reported to be irrigable by the proposed channel. They also wanted the gayalu land (unassessed land about 15 acres) proposed to be transferred to wet to be assigned to them free of cost under Darkhast Rules. As the ryots did not consent to all the conditions the scheme was dropped.

[27th January 1931]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 76 asked by Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 200 supra.]

(1)

Letter from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, dated the 12th November 1929, G.D.C. No. 1170/29.

[Sanitary condition of the Cooum and its margin near Harris Bridge and Laws Bridge.]

With reference to the Government Memorandum No. 35251, L. & M., dated 24th September 1929, I have the honour to state for the information of the Government that the river Cooum is being petrolized regularly by the Malaria staff of the Corporation to prevent its becoming a breeding place for mosquitoes. The place is rendered insanitary owing to the committal of nuisance by the residents of the cheries close by, and the public in general. The Commissioner of Police has been addressed in the matter.

No sullage or sewage is allowed to be emptied into the Cooum, as alleged, in the area under reference. Three storm water drains are connected thereto, and so far as is known, no nuisance arises therefrom.

(2)

[Letter from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, dated the 23rd January 1930, G.D. No. 66 of 1930.]

[Insanitary condition of the Cooum and its margin near Harris Bridge and Laws Bridge.]

With reference to Memorandum No. 47701-1/A-2, L. & M., dated 21st November 1929, I have the honour to state that the Commissioner of Police reports necessary action has been taken. It is believed that there has been some abatement of nuisance committal on the margin of the Cooum as a result of the action taken by the Police.

[27th January 1931]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 94 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 210 supra.]

Districts.	Number of toddy shops sold by auction 1930-31.	Number of toddy shops disposed of otherwise than by auction.	Number yet to be disposed of.	Rentals realized for 1930-31.	Rentals realized for 1929-30.	Plus or minus in the current lease.	Remarks.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	152	..	..	82,307	36,535	— 4,228	Seven toddy shops closed temporarily for 1930-31.
Vizagapatam ..	201	..	..	1,27,080	1,41,510	— 11,430	
East Godavari ..	341	7	..	2,42,028	2,99,058	— 57,030	Five shops temporarily closed.
West Godavari ..	276	2	..	3,25,752	4,09,608	— 83,856	
Kistna	428	21	..	1,17,813	2,06,862	— 89,049	Six shops temporarily closed.
Guntur	282	4	..	1,09,515	1,39,385	— 29,820	Ten shops temporarily closed.
Nellore	287	77	16	92,430	1,13,925	— 21,495	Five temporarily closed.
Cuddapah	266	..	..	1,35,540	2,18,388	— 82,848	
Anantapur	545	3	..	5,50,944	9,06,888	— 3,55,944	Ten temporarily closed.
Bellary	348	7	..	5,04,954	7,06,944	— 2,01,990	Do.
Kurnool	415	4	..	6,49,536	10,87,008	— 4,37,562	
Madras	54	..	..	5,92,140	5,21,520	+ 70,620	
Chingleput	329	11	..	6,78,020	6,28,956	+ 49,064	Five temporarily closed.
Chittoor	293	4	..	3,33,732	4,49,550	— 1,15,818	
North Arcot	411	9	..	8,73,576	10,11,576	— 1,38,000	One temporarily closed.
South Arcot	296	..	..	5,44,056	5,09,364	+ 34,692	Two temporarily closed.
Tanjore	991	4	..	14,62,704	15,83,952	— 1,21,248	
Trichinopoly	246	..	..	7,58,148	8,15,688	— 57,540	
Madura	192	..	..	5,45,448	6,42,912	— 97,464	
Ramnad	457	..	..	4,02,000	4,40,820	— 38,820	Three temporarily closed.
Tinnevely	434	1	..	3,21,840	2,98,998	+ 22,832	Eight temporarily closed.
Coimbatore	531	19	..	11,65,908	12,37,984	— 1,22,076	Twenty temporarily closed.
Salem	468	7	..	18,86,012	14,51,352	— 4,34,660	
South Kanara	526	64	..	3,80,904	5,07,782	— 1,26,828	Five temporarily closed.
Malabar	863	82	..	3,90,788	7,06,419	— 3,15,636	Forty temporarily closed.
Total	9,577	326	16	1,27,18,770	1,52,12,884	— 24,94,114	

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 105 asked by Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 214 supra.]

Number and name of convict.	Sentences passed.
5147. R. Venkatarama Ayyar	2 months' imprisonment.
5197. Manatt Kunbi Anandan Nayar	6 weeks' do.
5198. M. Ramunni Kitavu	Do. do.
5238. P. Suryaprakasa Rao	Do. do.
5239. Kasipattu Lakshminarasimha Rao	Do. do.
5270. Kudali Thazhath Vittil Kunhiraman Nambiyar	Do. do.
5271. T. V. Chathukutti Nayar	Do. do.
5308. P. Krishna Panikar	Do. do.
5309. A. K. Shekara Pisharoti	Do. do.
5310. M. P. Kunhiraman Nambiyar	Do. do.
5343. P. Govindan	2 months' do.
5345. P. Kesava Pillai	6 weeks' do.
5371. P. K. Ramakrishnan	Do. do.
5373. M. V. Chandukutti Nambiyar	Do. do.
5626. K. G. Balakrishna Pillai	Do. do.
5627. P. V. Thomas	Do. do.
5628. P. Narayanan	Do. do.
5715. P. Krishna Kurup	Do. do.
5716. P. V. Padmanabha Pillai	Do. do.
5733. Ponnuri Raja	Do. do.
5734. C. Ponnappan	Do. do.
5735. Y. Krishnan	Do. do.
5736. C. K. Govindan	Do. do.
5737. A. P. Sayid Muhammad	Do. do.
5753. P. Krishnan Nayar	Do. do.
5754. M. I. Chathu	Do. do.
5765. O. Gopalakarthavu	Do. do.
5800. M. P. Govinda Panikar	Do. do.
5802. M. Gopala Kurup	Do. do.
5971. P. Krishnan Nayar	Do. do.
5872. K. M. Damodaran Nayar	Do. do.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 124 asked by Mr. K. Kesava Ramanurti Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1931, page 222 supra.]

Letter from the District Medical Officer, East Godavari, Cocanada, to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 6th December 1930, Ref. No. 741-M-1/30.

[Reference.—Your Memo. Ref. No. 2157-1-H/30, dated 2nd December 1930, regarding closing of rural dispensaries in East Godavari district—Legislative Council question.]

Three rural dispensaries were closed in the district during the year 1929, viz. :—

- (i) Kannapuram—Godavari Agency District Board.
- (ii) Kandikuppa—Rajahmundry Taluk Board.
- (iii) Island Polavaram—Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

2. The circumstances under which the aforesaid dispensaries were closed are given below :—

(a) *Kannapuram*.—The medical practitioner in charge was not willing to live in the village but in one five miles away. His services were therefore dispensed with by the President from 12th December 1928. The dispensary remained closed till 1st July 1930 as no suitable hands were forthcoming. It was re-opened on 1st July 1930.

(b) *Kandikuppa*.—The Medical Practitioner in charge was not willing to live in the village on the plea that he could not secure suitable accommodation in the village for the dispensary, and that the accommodation given by the villagers was not suitable and of his own accord he removed the dispensary to Dontikurru. When the matter went to the notice of the President, he ordered that no subsidy would be paid to the medical practitioner from the date of shifting the dispensary to Dontikurru, and that the dispensary should be closed. Subsequently the taluk board passed a resolution that the dispensary should be shifted from Kandikuppa to Nadavapalli and referred the matter for my opinion. I visited Nadavapalli and interviewed the people of Kandikuppa who offered a habitation for the dispensary and the medical officer and also a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards contribution of the same. Kandikuppa serves a lot of villages and I recommended that the dispensary be re-opened at Kandikuppa and tried once more provided the villagers fulfil their promise and the Board could get a medical officer who was willing to go and live at Kandikuppa. The Board finally resolved accordingly and posted a medical practitioner who re-opened the dispensary at Kandikuppa on 1st February 1930.

(c) *Island Polavaram*.—The medical practitioner in charge was frequently absenting himself without permission for long periods and finally left the place without any intimation. The President thereupon dispensed with the services of the medical practitioner and did not also pay him the subsidy. This dispensary was subsequently shifted to Muramalla—vide G.O. No. 2188, P.H., dated 6th September 1930—where it was opened on 1st February 1930.

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APPENDIX VII

(Vide item X of proceedings at page 225 supra.)

BILL No. 10 OF 1930.

A Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for Certain Purposes.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Bill of the hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, a Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for certain purposes (Bill No. 10 of 1930), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The above Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 4th November 1930.

3. The Select Committee met on Thursday the 20th November 1930 and considered the Bill.

4. The Select Committee accept the main provisions of the Bill and are satisfied that the increased amount of expenditure of the Commission, for which legislative sanction is now required, is reasonable. The second proviso sought to be added to section 7 of the Act declares it lawful for the Madras Legislative Council on a demand made by the Local Government to vote further sums for the expenses of the Commission. The Committee consider it desirable to amend the proviso as follows :—

“Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Commission to expend such further sums for expenses connected with its work as may be voted by the Madras Legislative Council on a demand duly made by the Local Government.”

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5. The Committee do not consider it necessary to re-publish the Bill.

G. JAGANNADHA RAJU.
 A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.
 T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTI.
 T. C. SRINIVASAN.
 M. SCHAMNAD.
 C. S. RATNASABAPATHI.
 B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
 F. E. JAMES.
 V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.
 R. FOULKES.
 K. P. RAMAN MENON.
 A. RANGANATHAM.
 P. SUBBARAYAN.
 S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR.

Note.—Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.

BILL No. 10 OF 1930.

A Bill to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for Certain Purposes.

As amended by the Select Committee.

Enamle. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Madras Act XI of 1929.

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Madras Services Commission (Amendment) Act, 1930.

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2. (1) Section 5 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be re-numbered as sub section (1) of section 5 and in the second paragraph of that sub-section as re-numbered, for the words "this section" in both places where they occur, the words "this sub-section" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 5, Madras Act XI of 1929.

(2) To the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(2) The Chairman and other members of the Commission may draw travelling allowances for journeys made by them in the performance of their functions at such rates and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may, by rules, prescribe."

3. Section 6 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section and to that section as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 6, Madras Act XI of 1929.

"(2) The Secretary may draw travelling allowances for journeys made by him in the execution of his duties at such rates and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may, by rules, prescribe."

4. In section 7 of the said Act—

(i) after the words "other expenses connected with its work" the words "including the travelling allowances of the Chairman and other members, the Secretary and the persons employed by the Commission" shall be inserted; Amendment of section 7, Madras Act XI of 1929.

(ii) for the words "one thousand rupees per mensem", the words "seventy-five thousand rupees per annum" shall be substituted; and

(iii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Commission to expend such further sums for expenses connected with its work as may be voted by the Madras Legislative Council on a demand duly made by the Local Government."

5. In section 19 of the said Act, for the words and figures "in sections 5 and 6", the words and figures "in sub-section (1) of section 5 and in sub-section (1) of section 6" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 19, Madras Act XI of 1929.

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APPENDIX VIII.

(Vide item XI of proceedings at page 226 supra.)

BILL No. 11 OF 1930.

A Bill to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Bill of the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan, a Bill to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads (Bill No. 11 of 1930) have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Port St. George Gazette* on the 4th November 1930.

3. The Select Committee met on Friday the 21st November 1930 and considered the clauses of the Bill.

4. *Clause 2.*—With a view better to define the class of roads to which this Act applies, the Select Committee have considered it necessary to substitute for the existing definition of 'Government road' the following definition:—

"In this Act, 'Government road' means any public road in the charge of and maintained by the Local Government and notified in the *Port St. George Gazette* as a Government road for the purposes of this Act."

5. *Clause 3.*—Although the Bill is intended to confer on the Local Government the same powers of control of traffic in respect of roads in their charge, as are conferred on district boards and municipalities under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, respectively, the language of clause 3 of the Bill is not uniform with the sections of the said Acts, which provide for such control of traffic. The Committee consider that the language of clause 3 may be assimilated to that of the corresponding sections of the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act, respectively. The Select Committee also

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consider it desirable to enact that the rules made under this Act shall be laid before the Legislative Council at the next meeting of the Legislative Council after they have been made. They have accordingly added to clause 3 a provision to this effect.

6. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is attached, and the Committee consider that its republication is unnecessary.

F. E. JAMES (*Chairman*).

P. T. RAJAN.

M. G. PATNAIK.

C. S. RATNASABAPATHI.

P. SUBBARAYAN.

W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIAN.

G. J. RAJU.

A. RANGANATHAM.

B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

NANJAPPA.

M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR.

M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR.

DANIEL THOMAS.

[Note.—Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1930.

A Bill to provide for the control of traffic on Government roads.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Local Government to make provision for the control of traffic on Government roads; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Govern- Short title.
ment Roads Traffic Control Act, 1930.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Extent.
Madras.

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2. In this Act, 'Government road' means any public road in the charge of and maintained by the Local Government and notified in the "Fort St. George Gazette" as a Government road for the purposes of this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules to provide—

(a) for the regulation of the use of Government roads and the closing thereof or parts thereof; and

(b) for the regulation of traffic in Government roads or their reservation for particular kinds of traffic.

(2) Any rules made under sub-section (1) shall be laid before the Legislative Council at the very next meeting of the Council after they are made.

4. In making any rule, the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in case of a continuing breach, with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government to discontinue such breach.

APPENDIX IX.

(Vide item XIII of the proceedings at page 231 supra)

BILL No. 1 OF 1931.

A Bill to validate the constitution of the Sessions divisions of East and West Tanjore.

WHEREAS by the notification of the Local Government in the Law (General) Department, No. 175, dated the 22nd day of June 1921, the Governor in Council was pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st day of September 1921, the Sessions division of Tanjore should be styled as the Sessions division of West Tanjore consisting of the revenue taluks of Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Tanjore, Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Arantangi of the collectorate or revenue district of Tanjore;

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AND WHEREAS by the notification of the Local Government in the Law (General) Department, No. 177, dated the 22nd day of June 1921, the Governor in Council was pleased to add to the number of Sessions divisions in the province by establishing, with effect from the 1st day of September 1921, a new Sessions division styled as the Sessions division of East Tanjore, consisting of the revenue taluks of Shiyali, Mayavaram, Nannilam, Negapatam and Tirutturai-pundi of the collectorate or revenue district of Tanjore;

AND WHEREAS doubts have been raised as to the validity of the constitution of the said two Sessions divisions in the revenue district of Tanjore;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to remove those doubts and validate the constitution of the said Sessions divisions and the proceedings of the Courts of Session thereof;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the East and West Tanjore Sessions Divisions (Validation) Act, 1931.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have had effect on and from the 1st day of September 1921.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Sessions division of East Tanjore and the Sessions division of West Tanjore in the revenue district of Tanjore and the courts of sessions established for each of the said sessions divisions shall be deemed to have been and to be validly constituted and no proceeding of the Courts of Session of the said Sessions divisions shall be questioned merely on the ground that the limits of neither of the said sessions divisions were or are conterminous with the limits of a district.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Consequent on the increase in criminal litigation, the revenue district of Tanjore was constituted into two Sessions divisions styled East Tanjore and West Tanjore with a Court of Session for each division with effect from the 1st day of September 1921. The two Sessions divisions and the Sessions Courts have continued ever since. Under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Code of

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Criminal Procedure, 1898, a Sessions division should consist of a district or districts and not of a part of a district. Doubts have, therefore, been raised as to the validity of the constitution of the two Sessions divisions of East Tanjore and West Tanjore. This Bill is intended to remove such doubts and to validate the constitution of the said two Sessions divisions and the proceedings of the Courts of Sessions thereof.

20th November 1930.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item XVIII—paragraph 2 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.]

G.O. No. 1965, Development, 25th October 1930.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Rao Bahadur A. RANGASWAMI AYYAR, B.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 24th and 25th July 1930, No. 33/45.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills (in liquidation) for the year ending 31st March 1930.

2. A copy of the report and accounts has been sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, with the request that he should forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been forwarded to the Finance Department, Accountant-General, Madras, the Director of Commercial Audit, Conservator of Forests, I Circle, and District Forest Officer, Ganjam, for information.

ENCLOSURE.

Russellkonda Saw Mills (In liquidation) Report on the accounts of the Saw Mills for the year 1929-30.

[Russellkonda Saw Mills (In liquidation) Audit Report on the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1930.]

As stated in paragraph (1) of the last audit report, the accounts of the mills in liquidation have not been maintained in commercial form, but the receipts and charges are shown under a separate heading in the departmental accounts of the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, submitted monthly to the Accountant-General. There is no objection to the continuance of the existing procedure as most of the assets have been already disposed of. As the

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original cash book of the saw mill for the year 1929-30 is said to have been burnt when the quarters of the Extra Assistant Conservator at Russellkonda took fire, the accounts submitted herewith have been based on the cash sheets (copies of cash book) rendered by the subordinates concerned to the District Forest Officer and on the cash book maintained in the District Forest Officer's office, and the figures have been reconciled with those appearing in the departmental accounts submitted to the Accountant-General.

2. The following accounts for the period 1929-30 are attached herewith :—

- (i) Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1930.
- (ii) Realization account for 1929-30.
- (iii) Receipts and payments account for 1929-30.
- (iv) Schedule 'A' giving details of sundry debtors.

(v) Schedule 'B' showing the reconciliation of receipts and charges appearing in the Accountant-General's books with those in the receipts and payments account.

(vi) Schedule 'C' showing the reconciliation of the balance in the personal ledger account with that in the Accountant-General's books.

3. The Realization account may be taken up first. With the exception of the major portion of machinery and machine spare parts and certain items of general stores, all the assets have practically been disposed of and some of the machinery spare parts and general stores have been transferred from Russellkonda to Berhampur for disposal in auction. The Accountant-General has withdrawn during the year under review the depreciation reserve of Rs. 15,000 deposited with Government as well as a sum of Rs. 1,26,984-11-0 from the personal ledger account and credited the same to Government under "Recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings." Messrs. Parry & Co., have objected to the refund of the extra commission of Rupees 1,475-2-10 and this is dealt with in paragraph 8 (d) below.

4. The assets disposed of comprise buildings and furniture, tools and stationery and part of machinery and general stores. The buildings and most of the furniture were transferred to the Public Works Department at the book valuation in accordance with the orders of Government, but, there was a loss of Rs. 8,895-9-11 in the disposal of the other items, and adding to this Rs. 297-3-11 value of articles written off and Rs. 108-6-4 value of stationery and stores used up at the mills during the liquidation, the total loss on realization amounts to Rs. 9,301-4-2. There was a profit of Rupees 86-15-1 on the sale of assets to which should be added sundry miscellaneous receipts aggregating to Rs. 713-4-4, consisting mainly of the sale-proceeds of assets not shown in the accounts of the last year. The net deficit on realization during the year is therefore Rs. 8,501-0-9. The net loss to end of 1929-30 after taking into account the expenses incurred in the winding up of the concern is Rs. 2,915-5-6 as per details below, which is carried forward in the Statements of Affairs :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Deficit during the year as above	8,501	0	9
Add winding up expenses during 1929-30	1,340	15	0
	9,841	15	9
Deduct net surplus on 31st March 1929	6,926	10	3
Net loss to end of 1929-30	2,915	5	6

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5. The more important items of assets disposed of during the year and the gains or losses thereon are reviewed below :—

(a) *Buildings*.—In G.O. Mis. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, Government ordered that all the mill buildings should be transferred to the Public Works Department at their *book value* subject to the condition that the machinery should be permitted to be kept in the buildings till it is finally disposed of. The book value was, at the instance of the Executive Engineer, Ganjam Agency division, debited to the Public Works Department in the accounts for March 1930 although buildings valued at Rs. 65,793-6-0 have not yet been taken over (on the date of audit in June 1930). In November 1929 the Executive Engineer asked the District Forest Officer whether these buildings were required by the Forest department and stated that they would be taken over on hearing from the heads of other departments. The balance of Rs. 9 under this head represents the amount accepted short by the Executive Engineer and the matter is under correspondence with him.

(b) *Machinery and loose tools*.—As stated in paragraph 4 (i) of the last report, two hand cranes and one Emerson pump and all the loose tools were under the orders of the Chief Conservator transferred to the Forest Engineer, Olavakkot, at a loss of Rs. 6,854-10-2 (Rs. 6,838-15-7 plus Rs. 465-10-7).

(c) *Furniture*.—Most of the furniture was, with reference to the orders of Government in G.O. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, transferred to the Public Works Department at *book value*. The loss occurred mainly under the following articles sold in auction or transferred to other officers :—

Name of article.	Book value			Amount realized.			Loss.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Type-writing machine.	316	4	0	40	0	0	276	4	0	Sold in auction.
Copying press.	42	10	1	10	12	0	31	14	1	
Teapoy ..	24	12	1	8	0	0	16	12	1	
Lantern ..	28	3	3	7	8	0	20	11	3	Transferred to Public Works Department. Transferred to Central Stores, Olavakkot.

The concurrence of the Superintendent of Stationery was obtained to the sale of the type-writing machine for Rs. 40.

(d) *Tools and general stores*.—The loss under this head is partly due to most of the articles having been transferred to Central stores, Olavakkot, at nearly half their book value under the orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests and partly to the low prices realized for the following articles sold in auction :—

Name of article.	Book value.			Amount realized.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Salva graphited jointing sheets ..	245	10	3	6	4	0	239	6	3
Firebricks, etc. ..	96	8	10	11	0	0	85	8	10
Forer hand pump ..	50	0	0	4	4	0	45	12	0

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(e) *Stationery*.—Forms, etc., bearing the printed headings of Messrs. Parry & Co., and valued at Rs. 220-8-0, were destroyed with the approval of the Conservator and stationery valued at Rs. 117-6-5 and sold in auction fetched only Rs. 36-7-0 resulting in a loss of Rs. 80-15-5.

6. The receipts and payments account may be considered next.

Charges.—A recurring charge of Rs. 82-8-0 is incurred every month towards the pay of one fitter and two watchmen employed to look after the machinery, etc., with the sanction of the Chief Conservator.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Several articles not borne on the accounts were disposed of during the year and the amount realized has been taken to miscellaneous receipts. The existence of large number of surplus articles seems to indicate defective stock-taking either when taking over the assets from Messrs. Parry & Co., or after the close of the year 1928-29.

Other items do not call for any special remarks.

7. *Statement of affairs*.—The Madras Government capital has been reduced by Rs. 15,000 withdrawn from the Depreciation Reserve deposited with Government and by Rs. 1,26,984-11-0, withdrawn from the Personal Ledger account by the Accountant-General, which have been credited to the head "Recoveries of investments in commercial undertakings" in the Government accounts. The cost of tell-tale clock referred to in paragraph 7 of the last report having been subsequently paid back to the concern has been treated as addition to capital.

The amount of Rs. 222, shown under suspense on the liabilities side, represents the value of articles not included under assets but found surplus and sent to Central stores, Olavakkot. Their estimated value as per bill sent for acceptance has been credited to this head pending realization.

8. The following items on the assets side call for remarks :—

(a) *Machinery*.—The book value of machinery still awaiting disposal amounts to Rs. 1,41,579-8-8. In G.O. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, Government ordered that the entire machinery should be transferred to some Engineering firm or machinery broker on a commission basis instead of selling the various machinery as separate units and asked the Chief Conservator to take steps accordingly and to submit any offers received for the orders of Government. From a copy of the telegram, dated 8th January 1930, and letter No. 583/28 C-3, dated 23rd May 1930, of the Chief Conservator it would appear that one item of the machinery, e.g., the boiler and chimney whose depreciated book value is Rs. 42,256-6-6 was sold to a gentleman in Calcutta for Rs. 4,000, subject to inspection and approval. The amount has not yet been received. It is presumed that the offer was accepted after calling for tenders by public advertisement and in that case, it seems more correct to treat the advertisement charges as part of the liquidation expenses of the mills. As the mills have been closed from 1st July 1928, it seems desirable to take special steps for the complete disposal of the machinery and other remaining assets as soon as possible.

(b) *Furniture*.—The balance represents the book value of one hurricane lantern and six fire buckets (Rs. 27-0-1) retained for use at the mill and of three teapots (Rs. 63-15-1) stated to have been handed over to the Public Works Department but for which bill has yet to be sent for acceptance.

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(c) *Machinery spare parts and general stores.*—An attempt was made to sell some of these articles in auction at Russellkonda but the bid amounts having been very low, articles valued at Rs. 1,241-2-7 have been transferred to Berhampur depot with the expectation of realizing better prices.

(d) *Sundry debtors.*—Details of outstandings are given in schedule 'A'. The old items have all been adjusted or recovered except Rs. 1,475-2-10, due from Messrs. Parry & Co., who have protested against the payment stating that the net profit on which commission is payable should not include interest on capital. The question is under the separate consideration of Government.

(e) *Personal Ledger account.*—The balance has been arrived at as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 31st March 1929.	..			131,084	0	1
Add Remittances as per Receipts and Payments account	1,23,782	15	5			
" Value of tell-tale clock recouped—Accountant-General's No. F.-1, Comml.-119, dated 1st July 1929		67	10	0		
" Amount due from sundry debtors adjusted as per Accountant-General's No. nil, dated 12th June 1929		101	15	0		
Refund of general forest revenue adjusted in the accounts for 1928-29 as refunds of saw mill receipts now rectified		10	11	6		
				1,23,963	3	11
Deduct Withdrawals as per Receipts and Payments account	1,547	2	9			
Amount withdrawn by Accountant-General as per No. F.-1, Comml.-155, dated 17th July 1929, being sale-proceeds of support logs due to District Forest Officer, Ganjam		3,539	4	8		
Amount withdrawn by Accountant-General as per his No. F.-1, Comml.-155, dated 17th July 1929, by credit to recoveries of investments		1,26,984	11	0		
				1,32,071	2	5
Total ..				1,22,926	1	7

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9. *Cash position.*—The cash position on 31st March 1930 is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Personal ledger balance	1,22,926	1	7
Sundry debtors considered good (excluding the sum of Rs. 1,475-2-10 due from Messrs. Parry & Co. under dispute)	3,596	1	1
Total ..	1,26,522	2	8

A sum of Rs. 1,21,000 may be withdrawn and credited to "Recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings" leaving the balance for meeting liquidation expenses.

10. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I certify that I have obtained all the information I have required and that the Statement of Affairs of the Russellkonda Saw Mills (in liquidation) as at 31st March 1930 signed by me as relative hereto represents a true and correct state of affairs according to the best of my information and explanation given me.

A. RANGASWAMI AYYAR,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

Madras, 18th July 1930.

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1930—*cont.*

Brought forward ..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	..	..	2,73,724 13 4
Brought forward ..	RS. A. P.	..	..
Surplus on the sale of assets as per last statement of affairs ..	16,728 13 11	..	..
Deduct net deficit on realization during the year.	8,501 0 9	..	..
Surplus on the sale of assets to end of 31st March 1930 ..	..	8,227 13 2	..
Net loss on the realization of assets including winding up expenses, to end of 31st March 1930 ..	..	..	2,915 5 6
Grand total ..	2,76,640 2 10	..	2,76,640 2 10

Madras,
18th July 1930.

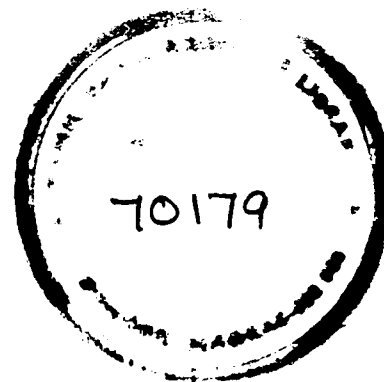
Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

A. RANGASWAMI AYYAR,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

[27th January 1931]

(2)
Realization Account for the year 1929-30.

Serial number and description of assets.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16	Opening balance as per statement of affairs as on 1st April 1929.	Book transfer and cash realization. B. Book transfer C. Cash realization.	Sundry debtors amount recoverable for articles sold.	Value of articles used up in mills.	Value of articles written off.	

Realization Account for the year 1929-30—*cont.*

Serial number and description of assets.	Loss or profit on realization Loss + profit -	Adjustment by credit to Personal ledger account.	Adjustment by credit to varieties of investments in commercial undertakings.	Total of columns 4 to 10.	Balance on 31st March 1930.
16					

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1930—cont.

	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0
2. Machinery ..	..	..	..	..	1,15,753 13 2 8,223 7 11
3. Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	4,040 0 4 91 15 5
4. Loose tools ..	..	..	..	..	1,122 10 7 2,983 4 11
5. Tools and general stores ..	..	..	..	..	748 0 8 (a) 2,138 12 1 (b) 493 1 11 (c) 668 6 6 (d)
6. Machinery spare parts ..	..	..	..	..	1,475 2 10
7. Stationery ..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Sundry debtors ..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Depreciation reserve deposited with Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	+ 8,895 9 11 — 800 3 5	101 15 0 112 10 6	15,000 0 0 15,000 0 0	1,50,564 8 0 1,47,202 10 8	1,47,202 10 8

Add miscellaneous receipts on account of sale of items not appearing in the Statement of Affairs as at 31st March 1929.

Add amount erroneously treated in 1928-29 accounts as refund of saw mill receipts now rectified.

[27th January 1931]

Loss on realization—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loss on disposal of assets	..	8,895 9 11
Value of articles used up in the mills	..	108 6 4
Value of articles written off ..	..	297 3 11
Profit on realization—		9,301 4 2
Profit on assets disposed of ..	..	86 15 1
Miscellaneous receipts ..	..	702 8 10
Amount erroneously treated in 1928-29 accounts as refund of saw mill receipts now rectified.	..	10 11 6
Deficit carried to Statement of Affairs ..	..	800 3 5
Deficit carried to Statement of Affairs ..	..	8,501 0 9

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(3)
Receipts and payments account for the year ending 31st March 1930.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To withdrawal from personal ledger account ..	..	1,547 2 9	..
By sales and disposals of assets—			
Buildings ..	1,15,753 13 2		
Machinery ..	404 8 4		
Furniture ..	3,681 7 7		
Stationery ..	36 7 0		
Book debts ..	2,925 2 0		
Less charges of this year recovered ..	34 0 0		
Store stock ..	2,891 2 0		
.. sales of items not appearing in the statement of affairs and other receipts—	181 6 2		
Rent of buildings ..	21 0 0		
Miscellaneous receipts ..	681 8 10		
Less refunds of amount credited to receipts in 1928-29 ..	15 2 0		
Amounts recovered in excess and therefore refundable ..	..	131 10 4	..
Grand total ..	1,25,330 2 2	1,25,330 2 2	..

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By payment to the credit of personal ledger account ..	..	1,23,782 15 5
Payments in connexion with winding up—		
Wages of fitter ..	750 0 0	
Wages of watchmen ..	328 2 0	
Postage ..	15 0 0	
Rates and taxes ..	146 0 0	
Miscellaneous expenses ..	101 13 0	
Sundry debtors—	1,340 15 0	..
Charges for carting, packing, etc., for despatch of stores to Olavakkot recoverable from Forest Exploitation Division, Olavakkot ..	240 3 9	
Less amount recovered during the same year per contra ..	34 0 0	
Grand total ..	1,25,330 2 2	1,25,330 2 2

[27th January 1931]

(4)

Schedule 'A' of sundry debtors on 31st March 1930.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Old items—						
(1) Messrs. Parry and Company				1,475	2	10

New items—

(2) Forest Exploitation Division, Olavakkot—

(a) Machinery	1,430	0	0
(b) Loose tools	657	0	0
(c) Furniture	7	8	0
(d) Tools and general stores	1,204	15	8
	<u>3,299</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

RS. A. P.

(e) Charges met from the personal ledger account for packing, despatching, etc., of stores to Olavakkot. 206 3 9

(f) Value of surplus articles not included under assets sent to Olavakkot .. 222 0 0

428 3 9

3,727 11 5

(g) Deduct excess charges recovered—

RS. A. P.

(i) Railway freight incurred in 1928-29 but recovered twice from Forest Exploitation Office, Olavakkot ... 46 3 0

(ii) Value of Ratchet brace and stocks and dies charged in excess of the value fixed by the Chief Conservator of Forests and adjusted in accounts (Rupees 198-7-4 minus Rs. 113) .. 85 7 4

131 10 4

3,596 1 1

5,071 8 11

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(5)

Schedule 'B' showing the reconciliation of receipts and charges appearing in the Accountant-General's books with those in the receipts and payments account.

RS. A. P.

(a) Receipts—

As per Accountant-General's books ..	1,23,832	1	5
Deduct amounts eliminated both from receipts and charges	49	2	0

Receipts as per commercial accounts .. 1,23,782 15 5

(b) Charges—

As per Accountant-General's books ..	1,943	13	9
--------------------------------------	-------	----	---

RS. A. P.

Deduct amount included in the commercial accounts for 1928-29 491 15 0

Deduct amount eliminated both from receipts and charges 49 2 0

541 1 0

1,402 12 9

Add amount wrongly adjusted in Government accounts of 1928-29 now written back by the Accountant-General .. 140 12 0

Add recovery of excess payments taken in commercial accounts of last year but included in the Government accounts of 1929-30 .. 3 10 0

144 6 0

Charges as per commercial accounts .. 1,547 2 9

[27th January 1931]

(6)

Schedule 'C'—Reconciliation of the balance in the Personal Ledger account with the figure as per Accountant-General's books.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
As per Accountant-General's account for March 1930	..			3,960	7	6
Add receipts in March 1930 adjusted in the treasury accounts for April 1930	..			1,19,903	12	4
				1,23,864	3	10
Deduct expenditure in March 1930 adjusted in the treasury accounts for April 1930	..	244	10	0		
Deduct amounts taken into commercial accounts for 1928-29 but adjusted in the treasury accounts for May 1930	..	517	12	3		
As per Accountant-General's No. F. Ganjam 7, dated 5th May 1930, on Ganjam District Forest Officer's No. 1422/29-A-1, dated 18th April 1930	..	140	12	0		
				903	2	3
				1,22,961	1	7
Deduct Rs. 35 included twice under receipts in the treasury accounts once in April 1929 and again on intimation from the Accountant-General (Rs. 90-5-0 receipts in May 1929 advised by Accountant-General for adjustment includes this Rs. 35)	..			35	0	0
Figure as per commercial accounts..	..			1,22,926	1	7

II

Memorandum No. 2044-I/30-1, Development, dated 2nd September 1930.

[Reference.—Letter from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, No. 33/451, dated 24th/25th July 1930—Russellkonda Saw Mill—Audit Report for the year ending 31st March 1930.]

The Chief Conservator is requested to report when his remarks on the audit report may be expected.

(By order)

M. C. B. KOMAN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

[27th January 1931]

III

Letter from R. D. RICHMOND, Esq., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 17th September 1930, Ref. No. 6831/30-C-3.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 2044-I/30, dated 2nd September 1930—Audit Report—Russellkonda Saw Mill—1929-30.]

The remarks on the Audit Report will be submitted by the 25th September 1930.

IV

Letter from R. D. RICHMOND, Esq., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 30th September 1930, Ref. No. 6831/30-C-3.

[Audit Report—Russellkonda Saw Mill—1929-30.]

The following remarks are offered on the Audit Report.

2. *Paragraph 1 of the Audit Report.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 813, dated 10th April 1930, Government ordered that, in modification of the original orders in G.O. No. 7, Development, dated 3rd January 1930, commercial accounts and audit of the Saw Mill should be continued until the accounts are finally closed. As a result of discussion with the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, the maintenance of a simplified form of liquidation accounts has been agreed upon. According to this arrangement, the transactions do not pass through the Personal Ledger account, but are shown in the ordinary accounts of the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, under the distinct heading "Russellkonda Saw Mill," and two subsidiary registers, one showing the assets in hand and remaining to be disposed of, and the other the Liquidation Sales Day Book are being maintained.

The report of the fire referred to by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, was submitted to Government with this office Ref. No. 3492/B-3/30-2, dated 20th May 1930, recorded in G.O. Ms. No. 1404, dated 14th July 1930.

3. *Paragraph 3 of the Audit Report—The Realization Account.*—As regards the extra commission of Rs. 1,475-2-10 paid to the Mill Manager, reference is solicited to G.O. Ms. No. 1523, Development, dated 11th August 1930 in which the papers were recorded.

4. *Paragraph 5 (a) of the Audit Report—Buildings.*—The building not yet taken over by the Public Works Department is that in which the machinery is installed and the retention of the machinery in the building until the final disposal of the former is in accordance with the condition of transfer laid down in G.O. No. 1158, Development, dated 11th July 1929. In view of the

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subsequent proposal to sell the mill together with the building, the consent of the Public Works Department to the retention of the building has been obtained, subject to the refund of the book value paid by them. The attention of Government is in this connexion invited to paragraph 1 of this office letter Ref. No. 583/28, dated 15th July 1930.

The difference of Rs. 9 referred to by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit is due to the Executive Engineer, Ganjam Agency Division, adopting the value of Rs. 49,534-5-11 instead of Rs. 49,543-5-11 furnished to him in the bill, owing presumably to a clerical error. A bill for the adjustment of this amount has been sent to the Executive Engineer for adjustment.

5. *Paragraph 5 (c) of the Audit Report—Furniture.*—The Assistant Director of Commercial Audit has referred to a loss of Rs. 16-12-1 on account of the transfer of a teapoy. There were five teapoy in all, and all these were transferred to the Public Works Department. Bills for four of these valued at Rs. 88-11-2 have been sent to the Executive Engineer, Ganjam. The teapoy transferred at Rs 8 (which amount has been adjusted) is the *extra* one which was not included in the accounts, and the sale amount should have been taken as “Miscellaneous receipts”. There will then be no loss.

The book value of Rs. 24-12-1 for this teapoy (extra one) adopted by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit has been arrived at as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Book value of four teapoy shown in the account ..	88	11	2
Book value of three teapoy as shown in paragraph 8 (b) of the Audit Report	63	15	1
Book value of the 4th teapoy	24	12	1

This book value of the 4th teapoy has been taken as the book value of the extra teapoy which is a separate item not included in the accounts. The actual book value of the extra teapoy has been called for from the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, and the balance due from the Public Works Department, if any, will be recovered.

6. *Paragraph 6 of the Audit Report—Miscellaneous receipts.*—A report has been called for from the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, and a further report will be submitted after receipt of his reply.

7. *Paragraph 8 (a) of the Audit Report—Assets—Machinery.*—Mr. Patrick Fleury's offer of Rs. 4,000 for the boiler and chimney was accepted by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 57, dated 8th

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January 1930. He has not yet paid the amount, pending acceptance of his offer for the Lathe Drilling Machine and Saw Bench reported to Government in this office letter No. 583/28, dated 15th March 1930.

No tenders were called for by public advertisement, but the engineering firms and second hand machinery dealers in Calcutta and elsewhere were addressed and the offers received were placed before Government from time to time, as directed in paragraph 3 of G.O. Ms. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929. No advertisement charges were therefore incurred.

The Government are aware of the steps that have been taken for the disposal of the machinery—vide correspondence ending with Government Memorandum No. 621-I/30-1, dated 3rd September 1930. Mr. K. J. Singh has been requested to state definitely whether he can furnish other names or any other security and his reply is awaited.

8. *Paragraph 8 (b) of the Audit Report—Furniture.*—As explained in paragraph 5 above, a bill has been sent to the Public Works Department, for the value of the four teapoy transferred to them—(Rs. 88-11-2). The District Forest Officer, Ganjam, has been directed to report if the bill has since been accepted.

9. *Paragraph 8 (d) of the Audit Report—Sundry Debtors.*—As explained in paragraph 3 above, Government have since recorded the papers relating to the question of recovery of Rs. 1,475-2-10 from Messrs. Parry and Company—vide G.O. No. 1523, dated 11th August 1930.

As regards new items, the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, has already sent a bill for Rs. 3,596-1-1 to the Forest Engineer for acceptance. When this bill is adjusted, the outstandings specified in Schedule ‘A’ to the Audit Report, will have been created.

10. *Paragraph 9 of the Audit Report—Cash position.*—The amount of Rs. 1,21,000 referred to has since been withdrawn by the Accountant-General, Madras, and credited to “VIII. Forest Receipts—Recoveries of Investments in Government Commercial Undertakings.”

Order—No. 1965, Development, dated 25th October 1930.

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 6 of the Audit Report and paragraph 6 of the Chief Conservator's remarks.*—The further report promised by the Chief Conservator of Forests is awaited.

[27th January 1931]

3. *Paragraph 8 (d) of the Audit Report.*—The Government have since decided to drop the matter in G.O. No. 1523, Development, dated 17th August 1930.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
" Finance Department.
" Assistant Director of Commercial Audit with copy of G.O. No. 1523, Development, dated 11th August 1930.
" Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, with (C.L.).
" Director of Commercial Audit with (C.L.).
" Secretary, Legislative Council Office, for placing on the table.

APPENDIX XI.

(Vide item XVIII—para. 3 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.)

G.O. No. 737, Finance, dated 20th November 1930.

The Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for the year 1930-31 will be constituted as follows:—

A. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

- (1) The Hon'ble the Finance Member (*Chairman*).
- (2) R. Foulkes, Esq., M.L.C.
- (3) M.R.Ry. S. N. Dorai Raja Avargal, M.L.C.

Elected by the Non-official Members of the Council.

- (4) Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (5) F. E. James, Esq., M.L.C.
- (6) M.R.Ry. R. Madanagopal Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
- (7) " D. V. Narasimhaswami Garu, M.L.C.
- (8) " V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (9) " P. V. Rajagopala Pillai Avargal, M.L.C.
- (10) " M. S. Sreshta Avargal, M.L.C.

B. STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

- (1) The Hon'ble the Finance Member (*Chairman*).
- (2) F. Birley, Esq., M.L.C.
- (3) M.R.Ry. N. Siva Raj Avargal, M.L.C.

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Elected by the Non-official Members of the Council.

- (4) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (5) " J. Kuppuswami Chowdari Garu, M.L.C.
- (6) Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (7) M.R.Ry. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal, M.L.C.
- (8) Raja of Bobbili (Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi, M.L.C.).
- (9) Raja of Kallikota (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu, M.L.C.).
- (10) M.R.Ry. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (11) " Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar Avargal, M.L.C.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. A. WATSON,
Secretary to Government.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
" the Accountant-General, Madras.
" all Secretaries to Government.
" all Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees.
" the Secretary to the Legislative Council (for communication to the Members of the Legislative Council).

APPENDIX XII.

(Vide item of XVIII—para. 4 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.)

List of posts on Rs 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th September 1930

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
		<i>Medical.</i>	
	RS.		
<i>Local Self-Government (Public Health).</i> One Civil Surgeon ..	Rs. 500—50—900 plus special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.	1st July 1930	Sanctioned in connexion with the opening of the Antenatal and Pediatrics department of the Women and Children hospital, Madras.

B.—TEMPORARY.

i. EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.		
<i>Law (General) Department.</i> Additional Sub-Judge, Coanada.	650	One year from 8th July 1930.	....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Bellary.	650	From 23rd September 1930 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1930.	....

[27th January 1931]

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
ii. POSTS NEWLY CREATED.			
General Administration.			
Public (Special) Department. Additional Secretary to Government, Public Department.	Pay in the junior scale of the I.C.S. plus special pay of Rs. 200 and personal pay of Rs. 150.	Three months from 9th July 1930.	Mr. R. B. MacEwen, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
Public (Services) Department. Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department.	500—50—800	1 month from 19th August 1930.	The Special Officer was appointed to give instructions to certain heads of departments as to how the budget should be prepared with a view to avoid overbudgeting.
Administration of Justice.			
Public (Special) Department. Additional District and Sessions Judge, West Godavari.	Pay in the regular line.	From 11th August 1930 to 15th November 1930.	Mr. R. S. Sankara Ayyar, a permanent Sub-Judge, was appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge.
Law (General) Department.			
Temporary Judge, Tenali.	650	One year from 1st August 1930.	....
Additional Judge, Chingleput.	650	From the date on which the Officer posted takes charge up to the commencement of the summer recess, 1931.	....
Additional Judge, Amalapur.	650	From the date on which the Officer posted takes charge up to 31st March 1931.	....

APPENDIX XIII.

(Vide item XVIII—para. 6 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.)

A SURVEY OF THE FLOODS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE TANJORE, TRICHINOPOLY, COIMBATORE AND NILGIRI DISTRICTS IN OCTOBER 1930.

1. *Origin and course of the storm.*—Following upon disturbed monsoon weather off the Coromandel coast, a storm developed on the 22nd October with its centre between Negapatam and Cuddalore, and, passing directly inland, caused abnormal rainfall throughout

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Tanjore district. The storm then continued in a westerly direction across the south of the Presidency, affecting most severely the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and part of the Nilgiris. The heaviest rainfall recorded was at Negapatam (16 inches on the 22nd–23rd) and Trichinopoly (12·6 inches on the 23rd–24th). The immediate result was a sudden rise of the Cauvery river and its tributaries and branches, which were unable to contain the inrush of water and breached their banks in many places, especially in the delta areas of Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Hundreds of irrigation tanks, in which the water rose to a dangerous level in a few hours, were breached also. Considerable tracts of cultivation were submerged temporarily, and communication by road, rail, and telegraph was cut off in all directions.

In the Tanjore district the taluks of Tanjore, Nannilam, Negapatam, Mannargudi and Papanasam were very seriously affected. Shiyali and Mayavaram to a less extent, and Kumbakonam, Pattukottai and Arantangi very slightly.

There were no breaches in the Coleroon in this district, and those which occurred in the banks of the Cauvery were comparatively few and slight. The Vennar and its branches suffered very badly owing to the upland drainage of the district which that river receives. In all the rivers affecting Tanjore, Papanasam, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Tiruturaipundi and Negapatam taluks many serious breaches occurred, and almost all the rivers in the Cauvery delta breached and caused damage.

In the Trichinopoly district the main damage occurred in a tract of country stretching for about five miles along the Cauvery and parallel to the railway line between Puliur and Tiruvarambur. The damage was heavy in Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, and Karur taluks, and damage to a less extent was caused in the Udayarpalaiyam taluk. Elsewhere in the district the damage was of small dimensions. The Cauvery and (in this district) the Coleroon breached in several places, and breaches also occurred in several channels, streams and tanks.

In the Coimbatore district the very heavy rain, which lasted from the 23rd to the 26th October, resulted in high floods in the Bhavani river and caused damage throughout its course in the following areas:—

	Villages.
Mettupalaiyam sub-taluk	8
Satyamangalam sub-taluk	23
Gopichettipalaiyam taluk	10
Bhavani taluk ...	11

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2. *Damage.*—(a) *Loss of life.*—*Tanjore.*—A motor bus attempting to cross a causeway over a jungle stream was overturned and swept away. There were three persons in the bus including the driver. The driver was swept away and drowned. The other two remained clinging to some stone pillars and were rescued after several hours' immersion. A few more lives were reported to have been lost but there is no definite corroboration. It may be taken that few lives were lost.

Trichinopoly.—Five cases occurred in the district, all of them in the Kulittalai taluk. One person died in Chintalavadi through the collapse of a mud house and four are reported to have been swept away in Karuvappanaickenpettai by the current.

Coimbatore.—Four persons were washed away by a jungle stream from a garden shed on the night of the 25th October in Mettupalaiyam sub-taluk. No further loss of life has been reported.

(b) *Loss of livestock.*—*Tanjore.*—There was some loss of cattle, but not enough to create anything in the nature of a problem. It is probable that small livestock in considerable numbers also were lost.

Trichinopoly.—The reported losses are about 2,000 head of cattle, 250 cows and bulls, and 1,750 sheep and other animals.

Coimbatore.—The loss of cattle was not great, amounting to only about 120 head.

(c) *Loss of and damage to houses and other private property.*—*Tanjore.*—Loss of houses was mostly confined to those of the poorer classes, such as huts in cheris, which are situated on a lower level than the residential quarters of well-to-do classes. The number of houses so destroyed was over 9,000. Practically no tiled houses or other considerable structures were damaged. There is no information of any other considerable loss of private property.

Trichinopoly.—The total number of masonry houses destroyed was 198 and the loss estimated at about Rs. 40,000, while the mud houses destroyed number 6,647, at an estimated loss of about Rs. 1,75,000. The loss under this head was largest in Kulittalai, the number being 60 masonry houses and 3,435 mud houses. In Trichinopoly taluk 81 masonry houses and 2,270 mud houses were destroyed. The total number of families rendered homeless was 6,845. The aggregate loss of other properties including agricultural and other labour implements, grain and fodder, household utensils and clothing and jewellery is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. The loss of grain alone has been estimated at Rs. 40,000 and that of household utensils at Rs. 24,130. Most of the losses occurred in Kulittalai taluk.

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Coimbatore.—About 1,500 houses were so severely damaged as to be unfit for habitation. The value of the damage to other property is estimated at about Rs. 4,500.

(d) *Destruction and damage to cultivation.*—*Tanjore.*—The area silted up was about 786 acres, but fortunately the deposit was mostly silt rather than sand.

The area submerged long enough to spoil the crops was 98,936 acres. In the Tirutturaippundi taluk 24,525 acres were spoiled. Other taluks returning large figures were Mayavaram, 14,870 acres, Papanasam 14,163 acres, Nannilam 13,000 acres, Mannargudi 12,580 acres, and Negapatam 10,000 acres. The damage in the dry taluks of Pattukkottai and Arantangi was comparatively slight. The same was the case in the Kumbakonam taluk which is irrigated purely from the Cauvery system.

Trichinopoly.—The crop (mainly paddy) was destroyed on about 9,250 acres for the whole district, and the loss of income to the ryots on this account may be moderately estimated at about 7 lakhs and odd. The area silted up or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation was 1,379 acres and the loss to the ryots by way of cost of reclamation has been estimated at about Rs. 2,75,000. Trichinopoly taluk suffered most under this head, and after it Kulittalai taluk. One hundred and fifty-eight garden wells in Karur taluk, 14 in Kulittalai taluk, and two in Trichinopoly taluk were levelled up, and the loss on this account was estimated at Rs. 20,000.

Coimbatore.—The estimated damage to crops amounted to Rs. 21,000.

(e) *Damage to irrigation works.*—*Tanjore.*—Breaches occurred in no less than 18 of the more important channels in the Vennar division and in 15 channels of the Cauvery division. The Ananda Cauvery channel was breached in 50 places.

Nearly all the minor irrigation works which were damaged more or less seriously lie in South Tanjore, South Papanasam, West Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks. Two hundred and thirty-seven minor irrigation tanks—nearly all of which are in Tanjore, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks—were damaged. The estimated cost of repair is Rs. 49,660.

Trichinopoly.—The right bank of the Cauvery was breached above Mayanur and in two places above Pettaivaithalai. Its left bank was breached at Melur. Breaches occurred in the left bank of the Coleroon in two places, one below Ponneri channel and the other below the Anikudi weir, and in 14 channels and streams. Of the latter, all except Peruvai and Panguni (which were breached only in one place) were breached in several places. Twenty-seven irrigation tanks were also breached. Four minor irrigation

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channels in Kulittalai taluk and one in Trichinopoly taluk were breached or otherwise damaged. In Karur taluk the Pugalur channel was silted up in parts. Fifty-eight minor irrigation channels were breached in Trichinopoly taluk, 11 in Kulittalai taluk, 15 in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk, and one each in Musiri and Karur taluks.

Coimbatore.—Owing to heavy floods in the Coonoor and Kallar rivers, the Nellitorai and Krishna Ayyangar channels were seriously affected. The high floods of the Bhavani caused damages to the Tadapalli channel system. Arakkankotta channel and Kalingarayan channel were also damaged.

No damage was done to the minor irrigation works in the areas affected by the floods. But a few of the minor irrigation works in Dharapuram, Bhavani and Erode taluks were slightly damaged. The damage on the whole was trivial.

(f) *Damage to communications—Tanjore.*—For the first few days, all communications were cut off, and the telegraph was not working. There were breaches in all the railway lines in the district. Of these the most important were those on the main line in the neighbourhood of Pasupathikoil on the Madras side of Tanjore town and in the neighbourhood of Tiruvarambur, between Tanjore town and Trichinopoly. The line between Tanjore and Negapatam and the line between Mayavaram and Arantangi were badly breached. Over the greater part of the district, road communication was interrupted by breaches and fallen trees. In a number of places the roads were cut by ryots to prevent obstruction to drainage. The only road bridge which was destroyed was the Kuppiduvan bridge on the road from Shiyali to Tranquebar. Postal communications were thoroughly disorganized.

Trichinopoly.—The roads all round Karur and Trichinopoly and in Kulittalai taluk were very badly damaged. The railway line was breached in several places between Kulittalai and Timmachipuram on the Erode line, between Sholagampatti and Tiruvarambur on the Tanjore line, and between Keranur and Sembattu on the Pudukkottai line, besides damage to the permanent way between Lalgudi and Kullambadi on the Trichinopoly-Villupuram chord line. Trichinopoly, Kulittalai and Karur stations were practically cut off from all sides. As a result of the heavy rains in Karur division, from the 23rd to the 25th of October, telegraph and telephone communication was also completely cut off.

Coimbatore.—Except for damage to the Bhavani bridge at Satyamangalam, communications in this district were not affected by the floods.

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The Nilgiris.—The intense rainfall caused heavy land slips on the Ghat road between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor, five bridges on that road being washed away, and on the Mettupalaiyam-Kotagiri road, where two bridges were lost. Traffic on both these roads was suspended for some weeks. The Nilgiri railway was also seriously damaged, and through rail traffic is not likely to be restored until some months have elapsed.

The cost of temporary repairs to the Coonoor-Mettupalaiyam Ghat road has been estimated at Rs. 80,000 and that amount has been sanctioned by Government. The reconstruction of four bridges on the same road is estimated to cost Rs. 2,55,000. The estimates are under consideration.

3. *Measures of immediate relief—Tanjore.*—On the 24th and 25th of October, about 300 people in the cheris on the north side of Tanjore town who were isolated by the floods were rescued with great difficulty. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bailey, and his subordinates were conspicuous for their rescue work at grave personal risk. The rescued people were given a meal and many of them were housed in the Palace. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from the Flood Relief Committee which had been formed in 1924. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of distress in the district. Throughout the district much was done by local effort to feed homeless people. In Tanjore about 1,500 people were stranded at the railway station and their needs were carefully attended to. Many hundreds of others who were homeless in Tanjore were housed partly in the Palace and partly in the Sreyas Chatram under the management of the District Board, and they were also attended to mainly through the initiative of Mrs. Lorimer and her Red Cross workers.

Trichinopoly.—In Trichinopoly, rescue work was done by a police party consisting of a Sergeant (Mr. Stag) and 50 men headed by the town Inspector of Police (Mr. G. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar). About 200 people with their cattle and belongings were saved, and their huts evacuated. In Srirangam, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. Anantasubramania Ayyar, and the Vice-Chairman, with the help of councillors and the Sub-Inspector of Police, worked throughout the 25th to protect Srirangam from being inundated by the water rushing through the breach on the left bank of the Cauvery near Melur. In Kulittalai town people who took refuge on the terraces of houses in the affected area were all rescued by the local officials. A ferry contractor of Perugamani did good rescue work in and around Nangavaram for which he was subsequently rewarded from the Flood Relief Funds. Immediate relief was required in the case of 1,000 persons in Kulittalai and its suburbs who were rendered

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homeless and whose belongings were lost. They were fed for three days at Government cost. Later on the Railway authorities employed 4,000 to 5,000 persons a day on the work of repairing the damaged track, while the Public Works Department, and the District Board each employed about 500 persons a day on restoration work.

A District Flood Committee was convened by the Collector on the 31st. To the funds collected by this Committee was added a sum of Rs. 2,646, which was at the credit of the Flood Committee which had been formed in 1924, and a further sum of Rs. 1,600 granted by the Government. A portion of this fund was utilized to furnish share capital to the members of the depressed classes whose houses were destroyed by the floods, to enable them to buy shares of co-operative societies for the reconstruction of houses. Where the societies could not be organized, individual relief by means of cash and building materials were given. A portion of the amount was also utilized in purchasing and distributing gratis paddy seed to poor ryots whose crops were destroyed.

Coimbatore.—Relief Committees were formed and funds raised. The Government sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of distress.

Immediate relief was afforded to sufferers by the grant of free food where necessary. Persons rendered homeless were accommodated by their relations and friends. Small grants of materials and cash were also made in urgent cases. Comprehensive measures for housing the homeless and assisting to repair other damage were set afoot.

4. *Restoration of communications.*—In the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts the Railway Department closed the breaches quickly by drafting to work thousands of labourers, giving them liberal wages and thereby affording substantial relief. The District Board and the Public Works Department also started work without delay. The Government are considering the possibility of grants to local bodies towards the restoration of damaged works. There was no damage to communications in Coimbatore district. In the adjoining Nilgiri district the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road was soon repaired by the District Board Engineer and restricted traffic allowed under the orders of the District Magistrate. The difficult work of repairing the road and the railway between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor is being expedited. Construction of temporary bridges enabled the Gha road to be re-opened for traffic from the 1st of December but the railway will probably not be ready for through running of trains until the middle of 1931.

5. *Repair of irrigation works—Tanjore.*—In many places the local villagers took prompt measures to prevent water overflowing and to

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repair such breaches as could be dealt with immediately. Necessary instructions for closing breaches were issued by the Superintending Engineer in consultation with the Collector, and the additional staff required was posted. The Executive Engineers of the Cauvery, Vennar, River Conservancy, and Remodelling Divisions are still employed on the work. Three subdivisional officers and 14 subordinates were transferred from the Remodelling division and the Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision for the work of closing breaches. The Collector of Tanjore reported that a sum of Rs. 49,660 would be required for repair of Minor Irrigation works. The Board of Revenue sanctioned the additional allotment required for 1930-31 (*viz.*, Rs. 38,895).

Trichinopoly.—Of the breaches in the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon, the only one that would have affected irrigation and public safety if the river had risen again was the breach at Melur. Steps were at once taken to close it. The rest were less urgent, and the Executive Engineer, River Conservancy Division, expects to have them closed early in 1931. A special Subdivisional Officer has been posted for the works in Kulittalai kattuvvari and another has also been posted for the Nangavaram kattuvvari. Special supervisors have been posted for the works in the South Bank canal and the Uyyakondan upper and lower sections, and every step was taken to let in water through the irrigation channels. In regard to minor irrigation works, special steps were taken by the Collector to ensure the prompt submission of estimates and the speedy restoration of the several channels and tanks breached or otherwise affected. An additional allotment of Rs. 14,300 was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for repair of minor irrigation works.

Coimbatore.—The damage done was trivial, and no special measures were called for.

6. *Assistance towards economic reconstruction—Tanjore.*—To afford relief to the ryots, the Government have directed—

- (1) that remission of full assessment should be granted in the case of total loss of crop on a whole survey number or subdivision;
- (2) that remission of full assessment should be granted in cases where a crop not in excess of 2 annas is reaped;
- (3) that remission of a third of the demand should be granted when the crop harvested is above 2 annas and not more than 4 annas;
- (4) that remission of assessment should be granted for portions of fields or subdivisions covered by silt or sand, provided that each such portion is not less than one acre in extent.

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The Government have also sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 to depressed classes co-operative societies to be newly formed for flood relief purposes and to the existing societies in the affected areas, to enable them to finance the repair and reconstruction of houses. The Board of Revenue is also taking action towards the alteration of the kistbandi in the flood-affected areas in the current fasli. It is proposed to spend Rs. 28,550 in the present year and Rs. 27,900 in 1931-32 by way of advances for the purchases of seed and cattle and reconstruction of houses and relief of distress. The Board has accordingly sanctioned for 1930-31 an additional allotment of Rs. 28,550.

Trichinopoly.—The Government have sanctioned the free grant of 10,000 head-loads of bamboo and inferior kinds of timber from the reserved forests for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by the floods. It is also proposed to give further relief to ryots for the reclamation of lands which have been silted up or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation. Similarly it is proposed to give further relief by way of advances to people rendered homeless by the formation of co-operative societies wherever possible. The Board has accordingly sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 23,800 applied for by the Collector for the grant of loans to ryots affected by the floods. The Board of Revenue has sanctioned the postponement to April 1931 of the collection of kists of December 1930 and January 1931 in 19 villages in Kulittalai taluk, 42 villages in Trichinopoly taluk, and 1 village in Udaiyarpalayam taluk. The Board has also ordered the postponement to April 1931 of the kist of January 1931 in four villages in Karur taluk. Claims for remission will be treated sympathetically. As in the case of the Tanjore district, in this district also the Government have sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 to depressed classes co-operative societies to be newly formed for relief purposes and to the existing societies in the areas affected by the floods, to enable them to finance the reconstruction and repair of houses destroyed or damaged.

Coimbatore.—The Government have sanctioned the free grant of timber and other forest produce to the value of Rs. 15,000 for the rebuilding of houses. It is also proposed to give further relief by way of advances to ryots, and a special staff has been sanctioned for loans work in the affected areas in the district.

7. *General.*—The floods were due to exceptional conditions—intense, continuous and almost unprecedented rainfall—the immediate effect of which no human ingenuity could possibly prevent. The Government believe that all practicable measures have been taken to alleviate distress and to repair the damage which has been caused.

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The hon. the Revenue Member, accompanied by the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement, visited the Tanjore district in the first week of November and issued personal instructions. His Excellency the Governor subsequently paid a visit to the areas affected by the floods in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in order to ascertain at first hand the extent of the damage caused. The Government desire to express their sympathy with all those who have suffered in the recent calamity, and at the same time to record their appreciation of the good work done both by officials and by non-officials in relieving distress and repairing damage.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

25th December 1930.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 28th January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Campbell, <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.i.e.</i> , <i>c.b.e.</i> , <i>v.d.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Stokes, <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.i.e.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , The hon. Mr. H. G.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. A.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Nallatambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Birley, Mr. Frank.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Davis, <i>c.b.e.</i> , Mr. J. A.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Pate, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. H. R.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Pooker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Harisohandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Ramaobandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Hilton Brown, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Indralah, Mr. C.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Jagannadham, Mr. H. M.	Ramamurti, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. S. V.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A./
Kondappa, Mr. A.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Luker, Mr. A. T.	Ratnasabbapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
	Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade,

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PRESENT—cont.

Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmaniam Chettiyar, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venugopala Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu.
Zamindar of Minampalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Grant-in-aid to Muslim School at Coimbatore.

* 130 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Muslim public or any Muslim Association at Coimbatore applied to Government for grant-in-aid for any Muslim school during the last three years; and

(b) if so, by whom the application was made and how it was disposed of by Government?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Municipal Council of Coimbatore did not apply for a grant in aid of this school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, they did apply."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the request of the Council will be favourably considered?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The request of the Municipal Council has been long ago negatived."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Did not the Municipal Council again apply to the Government to reconsider their order?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, not to reconsider the order."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is not aware that the education of the Muslim community in Coimbatore is very backward and that the said community has been persistently asking for some aid?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There has been never any representation from the Muslim community."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the request of the Municipal Council should be objected to by the Government?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The question whether the municipality should be allowed to give any aid to the school is under consideration."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the hon. Minister favourably consider the request of the Municipal Council?"

Application for the management of the Muslim School at Coimbatore by the Government.

* 131 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any application by the Muslim public or any Muslim Association at Coimbatore was made to the Government to take over the management of any Muslim school during the last three years; and

(b) if so, how the application was disposed of and why?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Provincialization of services of teachers in the schools of local boards, municipalities, etc.

* 132 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to inform—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to provincialize the services of teachers in secondary schools under private managements, district boards and municipalities;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken; and

(c) if not, when this question will be taken up?

A.—The Government have no such proposals in view.

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether the Government have received any proposals from the Director of Public Instruction for provincializing the services of teachers in local board schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No such proposal has till now been received for provincializing the services of teachers either under the local boards or municipalities."

Mr. K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER:—"Will the Government consider such a proposal at least in future?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It will be time enough to think of that when it comes."

Mr. K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER:—"Will he then consider the question of the inclusion of elementary school teachers also?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"In the absence of any such proposals, I do not want to make any conjectures."

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Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendations of the Hartog Committee.

* 133 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what report the Director of Public Instruction has made to the Government in regard to the recommendations contained in the Hartog Committee's report; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken in this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The remarks of the Director of Public Instruction are under the consideration of Government. The question of publishing his remarks will be considered when final orders are passed.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. Minister give an opportunity to this House to consider the views or the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction before final orders are passed thereon by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot give any undertaking at present; but I shall keep this in mind when the final orders are passed."

Medical inspection of schools and colleges.

* 134 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any scheme of medical inspection on improved lines of their schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, how it differs from the present system and in which districts it is proposed to be tried?

A.—(a) & (b) Proposals for a scheme of medical inspection on improved lines called for from the Director of Public Instruction are awaited.

Excise.

Alleged bidding by village officers at excise auction sales in South Kanara.

* 135 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the village officers in the district of South Kanara or in any taluk of South Kanara had been ordered by the Tahsildars or Revenue Divisional Officers by regular orders or takids to bid at the recent excise auction sale held in South Kanara;

(b) if so, under whose orders the said orders or takids were issued, and who issued the orders or takids and under what powers they were issued;

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter; and

(d) how many of the successful bidders at the recent excise auction sales are village officers in each of the taluks of South Kanara?

A.—(a) to (c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) None.

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise whether the answer to this question is based on information got from the district or on some information already in the Secretariat?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The answer is based on the information which we got from the district officer."

Compensation to losses incurred by toddy contractors.

* 136 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have given any undertaking that in respect of losses incurred by contractors of toddy shops on account of picketing the Government would compensate the contractors;

(b) whether several Revenue Divisional Officers at the time of the auction of toddy shops undertook to pay such compensation;

(c) what is the extent of compensation which they have agreed to pay;

(d) why the Government have considered it necessary to compensate the toddy contractors against loss due to picketing;

(e) whether they have taken any legal opinion that they would be liable to pay such compensation and if not, why not; and

(f) whether the Government have been still continuing the temperance propaganda and how the Government propose to distinguish between cases where the loss was due to their own propaganda or to the picketing by volunteers?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government authorized Collectors of districts to announce at the time of the auction sales of toddy shops for the lease of 1930-31 that applications from renters for remission of rentals on account of any serious loss sustained by them owing to causes over which the renters had no control would be considered sympathetically. The Government empowered the Commissioner of Excise to grant remissions to the renters of arrack and toddy shops in case their sales were affected by the civil disobedience movement.

(c) The amount of remission will depend on the merits of each case.

(d) The Government considered that it was equitable that abkari renters should be granted remission of rentals if they suffered loss owing to causes beyond their control.

(e) No. There was no need to take legal opinion in the matter.

(f) Yes. The question whether any particular loss is due to the temperance propaganda or to picketing will be investigated by the local officers.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government have authorized the Collectors *suo motu* to make the announcement mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the answer, or was it done at the instance of the Collectors?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It was done at the instance of the Commissioner, Sir."

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Commissioner moved in the matter on account of any representation from the Collectors or whether he himself took the initiative?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say that now."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether there has been any loss suffered by the contractors or renters on account of the effect of the temperance propaganda, and if so, whether the loss on this account is also to be compensated?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, Sir. The idea is to find out as far as it is possible whether any loss that has been occasioned is due to the civil disobedience movement or other causes. If it is only due to the civil disobedience movement, it is proposed to give compensation."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask whether there is any difference in the loss as such incurred by the contractors whether due to the operation of the propaganda movement or due to voluntary persuasion by picketers of people not to get into the arrack and toddy shops?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The answer to that must be obvious to a lawyer like him. One is loss occasioned by a movement which is in defiance of the law and the other is not so."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Is there any difference in the incidence of the loss to the contractors?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The consequence of the propaganda movement the contractors could have foreseen, but the result of the civil disobedience movement they could not have foreseen."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Have the Government issued any instructions to their subordinates to differentiate between these two causes, and if so, will the Government be pleased to place such instructions on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The printed answer makes it quite clear that the Government have empowered the Commissioner to grant remissions in cases where the sales have been affected as a result of the civil disobedience movement."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, my question remains unanswered. I asked whether there is any difference in the incidence of the loss occasioned by the civil disobedience movement and the loss incurred by the contractors by the operation of the temperance propaganda?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is any amount of difference. I have already explained it."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Is there any specific provision in the Act to give such remission?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is no such provision. I do not think any such provision is required to enable the Government to grant compensation."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Am I to understand that the Government consider it an extraordinary situation?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Certainly."

(As Mr. Simhachalam had not resumed his seat after putting the supplementary question, the hon. the President said: The hon. Mr. Simhachalam will please sit down to obtain the answer.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Certainly, the civil disobedience movement is a very extraordinary movement."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is stated in the answer that the question whether any particular loss is due to the temperance propaganda or to picketing will be investigated by the local officers. Is the intention of the Government to give compensation for possible loss incurred by the effect of temperance propaganda?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not think that is the idea of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"But it is so stated in the answer to clause (a)."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The object of this question, I take it, is to know whether the Government would go further and give any compensation in cases where the loss is due to temperance propaganda. In reply to that, I may say that the Government's present intention is to give no compensation where the loss is due to temperance propaganda."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"But it is stated here that it will be investigated. Where is the necessity for investigating it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It has to be investigated because compensation can be given only in cases where the loss is due to picketing. To find that out, it is necessary to investigate."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I take it that the Government have no intention of discontinuing the temperance propaganda?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No such idea at present."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Does not the Government realize that such an announcement offering remission would tend to reduce the bid amounts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is a matter purely of opinion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the bids have been affected by the civil disobedience movement?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They have been affected."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If therefore the movement is withdrawn and if that results in increased profits to the renters, will the Government get an extra share from the renters?" (Laughter.)

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether this order or announcement will not be taken undue advantage of by the renters and whether remission applications will not be coming in large numbers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" That again is a hypothetical question. "

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether two renters from the Bellary district have sent up memorials for remission on account of the civil disobedience movement ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Those memorials are not before the Government; they are probably before the Commissioner. "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Have the Government any idea of the possible loss in excise revenue during the year owing either to propaganda or to the civil disobedience movement ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is possibly somewhere between Rs. 50 and 60 lakhs. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (f) of this question, may I ask what means they are going to adopt to find out whether the loss is due to picketing or otherwise ? Are they going to ask the Collectors and Police Superintendents ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is a very large question to answer, what procedure will be adopted by district officials to find this out. The procedure will vary with the various officers. The same procedure will not probably be adopted by all of them. Therefore it is impossible to give a general answer to the question. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. Minister will be able to tell us some of the methods which he can himself visualise ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I do not think I can answer that question. "

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Was it the idea of the Government that the propaganda movement would not be successful and that is why they never thought of the question of compensating the renters ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is not due to that reason. "

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Is the hon. Minister aware, Sir, that the subtle distinction made between the loss due to the civil disobedience movement and the loss due to temperance propaganda is likely to be abused by the local officers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I do not think so. "

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Are the renters to be compensated for any loss they may incur ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, if the loss is due to the civil disobedience movement. "

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask how the Government are going to assess the loss ? The Government can have no information about the toddy sales in the shops. "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" We know the rentals that have been realized by the shopkeepers. "

Agriculture

Experiment of growing short-term crop for the production of sugarcane seed.

* 137 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the progress made in the establishment of the system of growing short-term crop for the production of sugarcane seed; and

(b) in which farm or farms this experiment has been started?

A.—(a) Instructions have been issued by the Director of Agriculture to all Deputy Directors to establish this practice wherever sugarcane is grown. At the Agricultural Research Station, Anakapalle, 2½ acres have been raised with short crop cane for seed. In the Vizagapatam district 6 acres are under short crop cane.

(b) At the Agricultural Research Station, Anakapalle.

Public Works

Shifting of the Superintending Engineer's office from Bellary to Madras.

* 138 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what the reasons were for shifting the Superintending Engineer's office from Bellary to Madras; and

(b) whether the Government propose to retransfer his office to Bellary?

A.—(a) The III circle of superintendence with headquarters at Bellary was abolished in 1923 as a measure of retrenchment and the divisions of the circle were attached to the Madras Circle (headquarters—Madras).

(b) The question of reviving the circle with headquarters at Bellary has been under consideration, but it is not proposed to make the alteration during the present financial stringency.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the division is not too unwieldy to be managed by an Engineer with headquarters at Madras ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" As stated in the answer to clause (b), the question of reviving the circle with headquarters at Bellary has been under consideration, but it is not proposed to make the alteration during the present financial stringency. "

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Veterinary

Appointment of clerks in the office of the District Veterinary Officer, Madanapalle.

* 139 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) during the time Mr. G. A. Ajwani held office in the Madanapalle district as Veterinary Officer, how many clerks were appointed and discharged;

(b) whether charges were framed against the several clerks whose services were dispensed with;

(c) whether any enquiry was instituted into the matter by the Director of Veterinary Services, Madras; and

(d) if so, what is the result?

A.—(a) Three were appointed and discharged.

(b) No charges were framed against any of the clerks, as they were only on probation.

(c) & (d) No enquiry was instituted by the Director of Veterinary Services, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (b), may I know why in the case of probationers, the usual procedure of framing a charge, etc., is not followed?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Men are put on probation to see whether they are fit or not and if they are not found fit, they are sent away."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"On what evidence is a man to be judged? Is it not necessary that he should be told that in such and such particulars he has been found wanting?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The opinion of the officer under whom they are working is enough."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, the period of probation that was fixed?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I want notice, Sir."

11-15
a.m.

Medical

Free treatment in Government Hospitals for the families of Government servants.

* 140 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that only public servants are treated in Government hospitals free of charge and not their wives and children;

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals before the Government that the concession may be extended to their wives and children?

A.—(a) All Government servants are entitled to free medical attendance. The families of the following classes of Government servants only are entitled to free medical attendance:—

(i) Departmental officers with honorary rank who joined the Public Works Department before 11th July 1910;

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(ii) Government servants employed in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and East Godavari;

(iii) Members of the Secretariat staff, below the rank of Assistant Secretary while on duty at Ootacamund.

(b) No.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the basis on which this classification is fixed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I do not know what the basis is; but that is the practice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what the Government mean by 'departmental officers with honorary rank'?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

Number of medical men sent on study leave.

* 141 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of medical men who have been sent on study leave from each district during the past ten years?

A.—Fifty-five medical officers were granted study leave during the last five years. Government have no information in regard to the districts to which these officers belong.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know why the Government did not call for the information asked for in this question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It is not possible to get it."

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"May I know how many officers come from Andhra districts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know if the Government has found out whether any particular district or districts are having more than a fair share of this privilege?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"May I know whether there is a complaint that the Andhra districts are not fairly represented?" How many of the fifty-five officers are from Andhra districts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Notice, Sir."

Floods

Damage caused by the storm in the City of Madras.

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

(a) whether the Government have ascertained the nature and extent of the damage caused by the recent storm and excessive rain in the City of Madras and its neighbourhood; and if so, what it is; and

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(b) what action has been taken, or is proposed to be taken by Government by way of relief in aid of or in addition to the relief afforded by the Corporation or other local bodies?

A.—(a) The Government have called for a detailed report.

(b) The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,500 towards the cost of repairing the houses provided for the depressed classes in Ganesapuram and Paddisonpuram cheris in Madras which were damaged during the recent storm and floods. It is also proposed to authorize the Commissioner of Labour to place at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Corporation a further sum of Rs. 6,000 for distribution through the Flood Relief Committee to members of the depressed class community in several cheris in Madras for the reconstruction of the houses damaged by the recent storm.

Forest Panchayats

Rates of grazing fee collected by panchayats in Anantapur and Bellary districts.

* 143 Q.—Mr. A. KONDAPPA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the rate of grazing fee per unit collected by the panchayats in Anantapur district;

(b) the rate of grazing fee per unit collected by the panchayats in Bellary district; and

(c) the reasons for the difference, if any?

A.—(a) Gudipad panchayat ... 4 annas.

All the other panchayats. 8 "

(b) 1 panchayat ... 3 "

95 panchayats ... 4 "

7 " ... 5 "

2 " ... 6 "

6 " ... 8 "

(c) The rates vary according to local circumstances and are fixed with the concurrence of the panchayat concerned.

Mr. A. KONDAPPA:—"May I know why in Bellary district the rate of fees levied is half the rate generally levied in Anantapur district? What are the local circumstances which justify a higher rate in Anantapur district?"

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

Irrigation

Supply of water for irrigation in Tiruppattur taluk.

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

(a) the amount of remission of land revenue granted each year during the last ten years in the taluk of Tiruppattur;

(b) what is the reason for such remission every time;

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(c) what are the sources of water-supply for irrigation in the taluk of Tiruppattur and how often such supply has failed and why;

(d) when the Reed Sahib anicut and the channel to Nadapalli tank were repaired and at what cost;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said anicut and the channel require immediate and substantial repair;

(f) whether the Government have examined or propose to examine question of diverting more water into the channel by raising the level of the anicut at Kurushalpet; and

(g) what steps have been taken hitherto to assure a steady and unfailing supply of water to Tiruppattur taluk for irrigation?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement printed on pages 61-62 of the Statistical Appendix for North Arcot District (District Gazetteer, Volume II) prepared in 1929, a copy of which is in the Secretariat library. Particulars for faslis 1336 onwards are given below:—

Fasli	Amount of land revenue remitted by way of seasonal remissions on wet lands in Tiruppattur taluk.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1336	21,127	9	0
1337	24,473	0	0
1338	12,352	0	0
1339	21,080	0	0

There were no seasonal remissions on dry lands.

(b) The Government have not the information, but the grant of remission is governed by the rules in Board's Standing Order 13.

(c) There are about 323 minor irrigation works. The Government have no information as regards the second part of the question.

(d) They were repaired under an estimate for Rs. 4,975 sanctioned in 1923. The Government have no information whether the anicut and channel were repaired again later.

(e), (f) & (g) A copy of G.O. No. 2160 I, dated 25th July 1930, is laid on the table.* The question of silt clearance above the anicut, in the supply channel and in the tank, is under consideration by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government ascertained the reasons for granting seasonal remissions?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government will ascertain the reasons and try to mitigate the causes that are responsible for failure of crops, and grant seasonal remissions?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I shall make enquiries as to the cause. As to mitigation of the causes, I cannot make any promise before knowing the causes."

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Investigation of Belahal project, Bellary district.

* 145 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the stage at which the investigation of Belahal project (Hadagalli taluk, Bellary district) is at present and whether there is any part of the scheme which may be straightway placed under execution without detriment to the Tungabhadra West Canal project, or the East Canal project whichever might be decided upon for execution later on?

A.—The detailed investigation of Belahal-Bheemanakeri project has been completed and plans and estimates are under preparation. A considerable part of the ayacut under this project also comes into the ayacut of the Tungabhadra (Thimmalapuram) project and the Bellary West Canal project.

The question whether a part of the Belahal-Bheemanakeri project could be carried out independently of those projects will be examined.

Supply channel to Timmanayani tank from the Chinna Hagari.

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

(1) whether there was ever a proposal before the Government (during Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah's time) to improve the Timmanayani tank by taking a channel from the Chinna Hagari;

(2) whether the proposal was investigated and considered almost an ideal one except for the fact that the bed of the tank was suspected to consist of porous soil; and

(3) whether the tank was since observed, after rains and when it had received some supply and whether the bed is found to be really porous or if porous, whether it is such as cannot be rectified by latest engineering devices?

A.—(1) No papers on the subject can be traced in the Secretariat.

(2) & (3) The Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

Ayacut under the spring channel of Rupavagudi and Chagavur villages.

* 147 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 2374, Revenue, dated 12th November 1929, the survey numbers or the subdivisions thereof, on which a second crop was not raised in one, two and three and more of the five faslis 1334 to 1338 and the total double crop wet ayacut under the spring channel of Rupavagudi village and Chagavur village respectively?

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

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the information will be called for?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government called for a report on 1st December and a report was received on 10th January, but we have had to call for a further report on account of certain apparent discrepancies."

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Progress of the North Bank Canal scheme.

* 148 Q.—MR. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimate for the North Bank Canal scheme has been reduced from the original investigated estimate, and if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) whether the shifting of the head to Ayilur forms part of the estimates which are under consideration of the Government for which the Government are issuing orders;

(c) the extent which the construction of the High Level Channel and the Bed Regulator will irrigate, according to the estimates received by the Government;

(d) whether the extent has since been minimized and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has received reports from the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly, that as an alternative to the renewing of the Punjabatti Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 80,000 the construction of the High Level Channel and the Bed Regulator if taken up will stand as a permanent flood remedy and also save the present expenditure; and if so, what orders the Government have passed on the same?

A.—(a) Yes. The reduction of the estimate is mainly due to alteration in the design of the canal and its alignment and the consequent reduction of land acquisition charges.

(b) The Government have sanctioned the estimate. It provides for shifting the head to a site below the Ayilur temple.

(c) 19,000 acres of new area besides 1,552 acres of existing irrigation under the Kulittalai-Kattuvvari.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Land Assignment*Applications by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti for grant of lands.*

* 149 Q.—PANDIT GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti has applied to Government for a grant of lands, hundreds of acres in extent, both in Vizagapatam and Guntur districts, or somewhere in the Circars; if so, where, and for what purpose;

(b) what is the actual extent and the estimated value of the lands applied for;

(c) in what stage the applications are at present;

(d) what are the grounds on which his applications are based;

(e) whether the Government have modified the rule that lands should be granted only to members of the depressed, backward and labour classes, poor families, etc.; and

(f) whether any other hon. members of this House have made such darkbasts; and if so, the names of the applicants?

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A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) With a view to working out a scheme of agricultural development, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti applied for 100 acres of land in Murukondapad village, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district. He has been informed that the lands cannot be assigned.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti also applied to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, for the grant of about 100 acres in Lammasingi Mutta, Gudem Agency, for coffee planting. This application was rejected. It is understood that he has since applied to the Agent for another plot of land. The present stage of this later application is not known.

The Government have no information as to the value of the land applied for in Guntur and Vizagapatam districts.

- (e) There is no rule of the nature suggested by the hon. Member.
(f) No.

Stopping the assignment of certain waste lands in Bellary district.

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

(a) whether there is now the rule that there should be no assignment of waste lands of the Bellary district likely to be irrigated under the Tungabhadra or Boravani-Tippa projects if and when executed and, if so, when this rule was introduced and why; and

(b) whether, prior to the above change, assignment of such waste lands was permitted subject to certain conditions prescribed with reference to the possible execution of the projects, and if so, what those conditions are?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no such project as the Boravani-Tippa project.

As regards the Tungabhadra project, the investigation of this project in a modified form has recently been taken up by the Government. The Government have accordingly now issued a notification to the effect that the sale of land in the Bellary district and certain other districts which are affected or are likely to be affected by the project should be subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) that Government may resume the land at their pleasure at any time until the original assignment has been declared absolute by them,
- (ii) that in the event of such resumption, the purchase money or such share of it as is proportionate to the area resumed will be repaid, and
- (iii) that Government will not be liable to pay compensation for any permanent improvements which may have been effected on the land before such resumption.

It will thus be seen that under the notification the position is that which is described in the first part of clause (b) of the question. It is true that there is some confusion in the terms of the Board's Standing Order which governs this matter and the question of revising the Standing Order is under the consideration of the Government.

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Landlord and Tenant

Recovery of rent and assessment from tenants in Malabar.

* 151 Q.—MR. R. M. PALAT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that since the passing of the Malabar Tenancy Act, the janmis are finding it extremely difficult to recover rent and assessment from the tenants; and

(b) whether and when the Government propose to draw up rules for the summary recovery of rent and michavaram and assessment, where assessment is collected as part of the rent or michavaram and thus enable the janmis to take advantage of the rules, before the next instalment of the assessment falls due?

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

(b) The question is being considered by Government.

MR. R. M. PALAT:—"May I know whether the Government will call for detailed information?"

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I shall call for a report."

Land Revenue

Extent of land sown under cotton, korra, cholam, etc., in some villages of Rayadrug taluk.

* 152 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the extent sown under cotton, korra, cholam and paddy in the villages of Kanekal, Hanakanhal, Rekatla, North Hanumapuram, Sollapuram, Malyam and in Kanekal firka as a whole of Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, up to end of September in the faslis 1334 and 1335 and the current fasli, respectively?

A.—A statement is annexed.* Figures of cultivation up to the end of September in faslis 1334 and 1335 are not available; the figures given therefore in respect of these two faslis are those for each of the faslis as a whole.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I enquire whether the hon. the Revenue Member will take any action with regard to the question of remission this year?"

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not follow how the question arises."

Reclassification of porambokes in Bellary district.

* 153 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether, with reference to G.O. No. 276, Revenue, dated the 12th February 1930, the reclassification of porambokes with a view to the transfer of the cultivable portions thereof, to the head of assessed waste, has been completed in the Bellary district, and if not yet completed, the progress made so far in the respective taluks of the district?

A.—The information has been called for.

[28th January 1931]

Arrears of loans and revenue in Bellary district.

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

(a) the villages in each taluk of Bellary district where there are arrears of revenue of previous years remaining to be collected;

(b) the villages in each of such taluks where there are yet loans arrears to be collected; and

(c) the selling price of cholam and cotton in each of the last three months of this fasli and in the corresponding months of faslis 1334, 1335 and 1339?

A.—(a) & (b) Lists of villages are appended.*

(c) A statement giving the price of cholam is appended.* Further particulars have been called for in regard to the price of cotton.

Revenue Establishment*Alleged supply of ghee, etc., by village officers in South Kanara.*

* 155 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether just before the visit of His Excellency the Governor in October 1930 to South Kanara, the Tahsildars employed in South Kanara gave takids or orders to village officers to supply such things as ghee, fowls and eggs, and whether any accounts were maintained for the same and whether the village officers were paid for supplies made and receipts obtained from them; and

(b) what was the total quantity collected and the surplus left, and what happened to the same?

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

Srirangam Temple*Repairs to the Srirangam temple.*

* 156 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action the Government propose to take to give effect to the resolution of the Council in view of the fact that the committee appointed to go into the question of repairs to the Srirangam temple has not submitted any report?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answers given to question No. 256 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th March 1927. Although the Committee made no report, the information which the Committee was to have collected was obtained and placed on the table of the House. The Government do not consider that any further action is called for.

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 418-415 infra.

28th January 1931]

Survey and Settlement*Postponement of new settlement operations in Malabar.*

* 157 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government contemplate placing the land revenue settlement on a permanent basis; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of postponing new settlement operations in Malabar and other districts until the present financial situation improves?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 111 on the 4th September 1928.

(b) The Government do not think it desirable to suspend or postpone any resettlement that is now due or in progress.

Proposal for resurvey of South Kanara district.

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating again a resurvey of the whole of South Kanara district; and

(b) if so, why the proposal which was once given up is being reconsidered?

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I ask whether the Survey Department has been making any attempt recently to get the Government to sanction the resurvey of the whole district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government are not aware of it."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the Survey Department has been pressing for a resurvey of the district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We have had no recommendation to that effect."

Village Establishments*Posts of Assistant Karnams in certain villages of Bellary district.*

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

(a) the beriz and number of survey fields and total extent of each of the villages of Siruguppa, Desanur, Kuditini, Kanekal, Kamalapuram and Hospet of Bellary district;

(b) whether at any time each of these had an assistant karnam and a head karnam; and

(c) when the post of assistant karnam was abolished and why; the pay of the assistant karnam and head karnam respectively at the time of the abolition of the second post; the pay of the karnam now in charge of each of the above villages; and

(d) whether it is the same as that of the karnam of the smallest ryotwari village of the district?

[28th January 1931]

A.—(a) A statement is annexed.^a

(b) Except Hospet all the villages referred to in clause (a) had formerly an assistant karnam and a head karnam.

(c) The post of assistant karnam was abolished in 1922 as it was not necessary. An assistant karnam on Rs. 14 was sanctioned in 1928 for Siruguppa village.

The pay of both the assistant karnam and head karnam at the time of the abolition of the post of assistant karnam was Rs. 15 per mensem.

The pay of the karnams now in charge of Kamalapuram, Kuditini and Hospet is Rs. 14 per mensem each; the pay of the karnams of the other villages referred to in clause (a) is Rs. 15 each.

(d) The pay of the karnams of all other ryotwari villages is Rs. 14 per mensem each.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that one man is doing the work of two men, may I ask whether the Government will compensate such persons for their extra work, by increase of pay?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The pay has no doubt been fixed according to the usual principles."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether a uniform pay of Rs. 15 will be fixed for all the karnams and assistant karnams?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I enquire the principle on which the pay of Rs. 15 was fixed in one case and the pay of Rs. 14 in some other cases?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member why these rates were not fixed on a uniform scale? I find in some places higher pay is given."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"These rates were fixed on certain principles."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the question of fixing a uniform rate?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is not desirable to fix a uniform pay for all karnams; the rates are fixed in each case in accordance with certain general principles."

Civil Justice

Disposal of pending suits in the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court in South Kanara.

* 160 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the continuance of the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court in South Kanara beyond December 1930 is unnecessary;

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 415 infra.

[28th January 1931]

(b) whether the Bar Association of Mangalore has passed a resolution stating that the continuance of the Additional Sub-Court beyond December 1930 is unnecessary and communicated the same to Government;

(c) what is the pendency of original suits and appeals in the District Court and Subordinate Judges' Courts of South Kanara; and

(d) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) The hon. Member has sent a communication to Government to that effect.

(b) Yes.

(c) Pendency as on 11th December 1930—

	District Court.	Principal Sub-Judge.	Additional Sub-Judge.
Appeals	190	83	71
Original suits	8	45	49

(d) The Government have directed the abolition of the appointment of Additional Sub-Judge, South Kanara, with effect from the 16th February 1931.

Transfer applications filed in the District Court of South Kanara.

* 161 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Additional Subordinate Judge of South Kanara was a practising lawyer at Mangalore with wide practice before he was appointed to the Judicial service;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of transfer applications were filed in the District Court of South Kanara within the last four months to transfer suits pending before the said Additional Subordinate Judge, and if so, how many such transfer applications were filed;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of the grounds common to all the said transfer applications is that the said Additional Sub-Judge was a vakil for one of the parties to the suits sought to be transferred when he was practising as a lawyer in Mangalore; and

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

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Information has been called for from the High Court.

(d) Does not arise.

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask when the Government expect to get the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry that I cannot answer that question; it depends on the High Court."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the Government will place that information on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I will consider my hon. Friend's suggestion."

[28th January 1931]

Alleged letter from the Collector of South Kanara to the District Judge regarding commissions.

* 162 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of South Kanara wrote a letter to the District Judge of South Kanara, dissuading him from giving commissions or receiverships in suits in the district and subordinate courts of South Kanara to Mr. Shesha Bhat Bhide, Vakil, Mangalore, for his having resigned his councillorship of the municipality of Mangalore, and if so, what are the contents of that letter;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps or intend to take any to prevent such interference on the part of the executive in the administration of civil justice; and

(c) what is the justification for the said action of the Collector in interfering with the administration of justice on matters touching the individual opinions of lawyers?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I ask whether the Government will call for the information?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The Government have already called for the information.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know what the information is?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The information has not yet been received.”

Electricity

Licence for supply of electricity to Salem town.

* 163 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Salem municipality applied to the Madras Government on 22nd August 1930 for the grant of a licence for the supply to the Salem public of electrical energy for power and lighting; if so, why no reply has been given till now;

(b) whether Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., have been given the necessary licence for distribution of electrical energy for Salem;

(c) whether any objection has been received under 2 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act of 1910; if so, from where;

(d) how the objection has been disposed of;

(e) whether the municipality was one of the objectors; if so, what were the terms of objection by the Municipal Council; and

(f) why the Government in spite of such objection, granted the licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.?

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A.—(a) Yes. A reply was sent on the 11th December 1930.

(b) Yes.

(c) The hon. Member presumably refers to section 3 (2) (a) (i) of the Act. No objection was received within three months from the date of the first publication of the notice of application for the licence.

(d) & (f) The licence was granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. for the reasons explained in Government Memorandum No. 11034-E/30-7, dated 11th December 1930, which is annexed hereto. a

(e) The objection of the Municipal Council was received more than two months after the expiry of the period fixed by the Act. The ground of objection was that the Council wished to obtain the licence itself, the distribution of electric energy being a matter of public utility.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“With regard to the Government Memorandum No. 11034-E/30-7, dated 11th December 1930, may I know when the Company will complete the scheme of distribution?”

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“May I ask whether the Government considered the desirability of distributing the current departmentally?”

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“May I know why the Government have not taken up the work of distribution themselves?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The Government thought that if they themselves undertook this work, it would cause delay and thereby loss to the tax-payer.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask at what rate the Company is going to supply energy?”

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I enquire why the Government thought that there would be delay?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“For this reason, Sir. The Government do not possess the necessary agency for doing this kind of work. The Government have already invested a sum of Rs. 5½ lakhs on transmission lines from Mettur. If the Government were to employ a new agency, it would take time. As I said, the prolongation of the period will cause loss to the tax-payers whose money—to the extent of 5½ lakhs—has already been spent by the Government.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Considering the fact that this Company have undertaken this work because they will get profit and not loss, why did not the Government undertake the work and get the profit?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"For this reason, Sir: the company have the necessary agencies and materials in their hands always; they are professional workers in this field."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I enquire whether the Government have not got an Electrical Department and expert electricians at the head of the Department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Not for the purpose of distribution of the energy but only for the production of energy on a very large scale."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know whether the original application of the company was both for generation and distribution?"

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I enquire whether the distribution of energy is not much easier than production of electric energy and does not distribution through other agencies entail loss to the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I may tell my hon. Friend that the nature of the two kinds of work of production and distribution is different; we cannot compare one with the other."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Considering the fact that the Government have got their own electrical experts, considering the fact that orders may be placed with firms for materials required, considering the fact that the only thing required is the appointment of additional establishment, and considering the fact that the Government will make a profit, may I ask why the Government did not take up the work themselves?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"For the reason that I have already given; placing of orders for materials and the employment of a new agency will naturally take time."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"What is the cost per unit?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I enquire whether the municipal council was consulted as to their readiness to take up the supply?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir; the municipal council was consulted and they stated—by a resolution—that this work might be granted to the Octavius Steel & Co."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"For what purpose?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"For distribution Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is it not for generating and distributing?"

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I ask the cost at which they propose to sell the current?"

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

Khan Bahadur KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—"What is the reply of the municipal council—conditional or unconditional?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Absolutely unconditional."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"May I know whether any time limit is fixed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"They are expected to finish the work before the end of this year in any case."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether the agreement with the Octavius Steel & Co. has been completed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Licence has been granted."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the agreement has been taken?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Licence has been granted; that is the final stage."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"May I ask whether the Government have taken an undertaking from the company that, if the latter do not finish the work within the time fixed, they will bear the loss which the Government will be put to?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"So far as I can say now, no."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Why not give the work to the municipal council?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Because they did not want to undertake the work originally."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Did they not apply afterwards?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"My hon. Friend knows the matter as well as I do; these matters were discussed in the Cabinet when he was a Member of the Government."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"My hon. Friend is going beyond his province."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Was this work given to the company before the deputation approached the hon. the Law Member?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I ask whether the Government propose to encourage municipalities in such undertakings in future?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As far as municipalities can do this kind of work."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether there are any terms in the licence which will enable the Government to take over some of these works?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That requires an examination of the licence."

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Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I would like to ask the hon. Member whether he has imposed a condition on the company that they should finish the work within the time fixed and when the electric current will be ready?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"They are professional men in this matter; it is to their interest that they should finish the work as early as possible."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Would it not be to the interest of the Government if they undertook the distribution of work and completed the work as early as possible?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is not possible."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Will not the municipal council be just as anxious to complete the work as early as possible?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The municipal council did not want to take up the work."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As far as I know, the municipal council did want it."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information."

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know the time when the company will complete the work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As I said, in any case, before the end of this year."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I enquire whether the Company did not ask for extension of time?"

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

Issue of licences for electric supply to Erode and Salem.

* 164 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have issued licences in respect of electric supply in Erode and Salem; and

(b) if so, to whom they have given and for what reasons?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) To Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Calcutta, for the reasons explained in the memorandum annexed.^a

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Did not the Government ask the municipal councils to borrow money for such purposes and undertake the schemes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not aware of it. The question must be addressed to my hon. Colleague, the Chief Minister."

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 416 infra.

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I enquire of the hon. the Chief Minister, whether the Government did not advise the District Board, Coimbatore, to advance money to the Erode Municipality to undertake the scheme?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Notice, Sir."

Forests

Concessions granted to ryots in reserved forests, South Kanara.

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to continue the concessions granted to ryots in reserved forests in South Kanara, and if so, for how long a period; and

(b) why the concessions are not made permanent instead of being extended from time to time?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have decided to continue the concessions so long as they are not abused.

Jails

Treatment given to Mr. K. Neelakantan Nambudiripad.

* 166 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what class of political prisoner is Karur Neelakantan Nambudiripad, now undergoing imprisonment in the Madras Penitentiary;

(b) the assessment which the illom of the said Neelakantan Nambudiripad pays in British Malabar; and

(c) whether there were any special reasons for placing him in the present class?

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

Civil disobedience prisoners sentenced under the Borstal Act.

* 167 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sought or obtained advice from its Law officers about the applicability of the Borstal Act to young persons convicted of political offences in connexion with the Indian National Congress movement or the satyagraha or civil disobedience movement, and if so, what it is;

(b) whether the Government have issued any and what instructions to the Magistrates and others concerned to give effect to the advice received from its Law officers;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list or statement of the cases of the class referred to in (a) in which the criminal courts of the Province have so far applied the Borstal Act,

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a.m.

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specifying in each case the period of imprisonment awardable apart from the Borstal Act and the period of detention in the borstal school ordered instead; and

(d) whether the Government contemplate taking any, and if so, what action by way of suspending, remitting or altering the sentences passed under the Borstal Act in the cases referred to in (a) and (c)?

A.—(a) & (b) In connexion with the order of detention in a borstal school passed on three adolescent offenders in the Nellore district who were connected with the Civil Disobedience movement, the Government obtained the opinion of the Advocate-General as to the correct interpretation that should be placed on section 8 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act. The Advocate-General has given it as his opinion that the foundation of the jurisdiction of the Court to pass a sentence of detention in a borstal school in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment is that the Court must be satisfied that the adolescent offender is a person of criminal habits or tendencies or is associating with persons of bad character. The Advocate-General's opinion was communicated to all the officers concerned, including District Magistrates and Sessions Judges on 29th November 1930.

(c) No.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—“ May I know with reference to the answer given to clause (c), whether the Government have not thought it advisable that for their own guidance they must have a list of cases referred to in clause (a) ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ The District Magistrates have been asked to deal with these cases and have been asked to furnish Government with all the information available and when that information reaches the Government they will place on the table a list of such cases as the hon. Member wants.”

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—“ Does not the hon. Member realize that as such sentences in the cases as would be affected by the Advocate-General's opinion are illegal, and it is now more than 3½ months since the opinion was received, the Government have been cogitating too long over the matter ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Government have asked the District Magistrates to consider each case on its own merits and they must have time to examine them.”

Application of the Borstal Act to satyagrahi prisoners.

* 168 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the opinion of the Advocate-General that the Borstal Act cannot be applied to satyagrahi prisoners was received;

(b) whether the opinion has been circulated to Magistrates, and if so, when; and

(c) in how many cases the Borstal Act was applied to satyagrahi prisoners during the interval?

[28th January 1931]

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 167. The Advocate-General's opinion was received on 14th October 1930.

(c) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to answer to clause (c) the Government say they have no information. As I understood from the reply of the hon. the Law Member, he said that the information has been called for and the report has been collected. May I know whether the information has been received ? ”

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

Application of the Borstal Act to boys convicted for political offences.

* 169 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter of the application of the Borstal Act to boys convicted for political offences not involving moral turpitude?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 167.

Panchayat Courts

Opening of a village panchayat court in Ellutla.

* 170 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have accorded sanction to open a village panchayat court in Ellutla, Vayalpad taluk, Chittoor district, and if not, why not;

(b) whether the majority of the residents are in favour of the proposal;

(c) whether a meeting was held in the village by the Collector of Madanapalle in response to a mahazar signed by a large number of residents of the village to constitute a panchayat;

(d) how many assembled there were in favour of and against the formation; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Collector of the district regarding the opening of the panchayat court?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not received any proposal from the Collector on the subject.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“ Is it not a fact that a meeting was held at Ellutla and that the majority of the people of that place were in favour of opening a panchayat court there ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ As I said, we have not received information from the Collector. There is no report from the Collector.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“ Was there not a meeting held ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ That is exactly what I said. The Collector has not made any report. The Government do not know anything as to whether a meeting was held or not.”

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Depressed Classes*Moir Hostel for Adi-Dravida boys at Chidambaram.*

* 171 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the Moir Hostel for Adi-Dravida boys attached to the Nandanar School at Chidambaram was founded and what is the progress made in its strength;

(b) whether the annual audit reports made by the Local Fund Examiner of Accounts are found satisfactory;

(c) whether the reports made by the Labour Commissioner about its management are found to be satisfactory;

(d) whether it is supplying the real and pressing need of poor and destitute Adi-Dravida boys unable to attend school for want of feeding in their houses;

(e) whether any, and if so, how many applications for admission into the hostel were rejected for want of accommodation;

(f) whether it is a fact that funds are being raised and spent by the Nandanar Kalvikazhagam towards the maintenance of the hostel besides the grant made by the Government; and

(g) whether the acquisition of the Nandanar school site is completed; if not, how long it will take for the Government to acquire the site now selected?

A.—(a), (e) & (f) The Government have no definite information.

(b) In his Audit Report for 1928-29, the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, stated that the accounts of the institute did not call for any comment.

(c) No special reports are made by the Labour Commissioner.

(d) The Government indicate their opinion of the usefulness of the hostel by making a grant to it.

(g) No. The notification for the acquisition of the site was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1931, and acquisition proceedings will now be taken.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"In view of the fact that something like 300 applications for admission appear to have been rejected for want of accommodation, will the Government be pleased to call for the information asked for in clauses (a), (e) and (f)?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is a suggestion for action and not a supplementary question."

Medical Registration Act

Removal of the names of certain medical practitioners from the Medical Register.

* 172 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any appeals and if so, how many have been received by the Government from medical practitioners who have been removed from the Medical Register on the ground that they were in some way co-operating with the practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine?

A.—One appeal was received in 1915.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know how many names of allopathic medical practitioners have so far been removed from the Medical Register on the ground that they were in some 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 should like to have notice."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to introduce an amending Bill to the existing Act which will prohibit the allopathic doctors from co-operating with the practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine in view of the fact that many allopathic doctors are employed in the Indian School of Medicine and are assisting the practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is open to the hon. Member himself to bring in such a Bill."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it a fact that many allopathic doctors are employed in the Indian School of Medicine and they are co-operating with doctors practising the Indian system and that therefore their names are liable to be removed from the Medical Register?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall enquire into the matter."

Motor Vehicles Act

Amendment to rule 19-A of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

* 173 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to make any amendment to rule 19-A of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules under section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914;

(b) if so, whether the draft amendment was published, and in what newspapers and journals of the Presidency, and when;

(c) whether copies of the draft amendment were affixed to any public places, and if so, where and when;

(d) whether any copies of the draft amendment were sent to the Motor Bus Owners Association and the Madras Motor Drivers Association and the South Indian Motor Union in the city of Madras for their opinion; and if not, why not;

(e) whether the opinions or suggestions of any association or individuals on the draft amendment have been received and whether copies of the same will be placed on the table of the House; and

(f) if so, what action the Government have taken on the opinions and the suggestions received?

A.—(a) The question is under the consideration of Government.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

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Collection of fees for the medical examination of bus drivers.

* 174 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Surgeon or the Police Surgeon in the city of Madras has collected at any time or is collecting any fees from bus and motor car drivers for their medical examination or re-examination when they apply for licence or renewal thereof;

(b) if so, from what date and at what rate and what is the total collection for each month up to date;

(c) to what account such collections are credited and why; and

(d) under what section or rule of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act or Madras Motor Vehicles Rules such fee was levied and collected?

A.—(a) The Police Surgeon collects fees for the medical examination of professional drivers in the city of Madras.

(b) The rule regarding medical examination came into force on 19th August 1930 and the fee charged is Rs. 2. The Government have no information as to the total collection for each month up to date.

(c) The fees are collected by the Police Surgeon.

(d) Rule 19-A of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Is it not the duty of the Government to communicate to Motor Associations and such other bodies as are interested in these matters, any amendments regarding the rules with reference to the medical examination of motor and bus drivers?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“We generally publish these in the *Port St. George Gazette*. It is open to them to make representations if they have got any.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know who appropriates the fees collected by the Police Surgeon?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether he is paid or unpaid, or honorary?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“He is a salaried officer.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I ask why the fees collected should not be appropriated by the Government themselves?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall go into this question.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AKOYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Police Surgeon has got the business of examining these motor drivers alone or any other business as well?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“He has other business also.”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“May I know whether the Government are satisfied that the Police Surgeon is competent to examine a candidate's sight, hearing, etc., which examination would be necessary in the case of bus and motor drivers?”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I think so.”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“What right has the candidate if the Police Surgeon rejects him? Has he got a right of appeal to a Medical Board?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I think so, Sir, but I shall enquire.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether the Government will call for the total collection of fees he has been making these two years and place it on the table?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As I have said already I shall go into this question of fees. I am considering it.”

Diwan Bahadur C S RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Police Surgeon is given the privilege of private practice?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know when the consideration of these questions will be over?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I cannot say.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“For how long has it been under consideration?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“For the last two or three months.”

Extension of the proposed amendment of Rule 19-A of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules to the mufassal.

* 175 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to extend the proposed amendment to rule 19-A of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules to the mufassal as well; and if not, why not?

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

Medical examination of motor drivers by the Police Surgeon.

* 176 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of (1) motor bus drivers, (2) lorry drivers, (3) taxi drivers, (4) professional drivers of the private cars and (5) gentleman drivers in the City of Madras;

(b) what are the special reasons for the assigning of the medical examination of motor drivers to the Police Surgeon alone; and

(c) whether the Government have declared or held medical certificates issued to drivers by medical practitioners other than the Police Surgeon as unacceptable for the grant of a licence?

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

(b) The office of the Police Surgeon is located very near to that of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing. Examinations are held promptly and any doubts in regard to any driver can be settled quickly by personal consultation.

(c) The rule requires that the medical examination shall be by the Police Surgeon.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ With reference to the answer given in clause (a), may I know whether the Government will call for the information ? ”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ With reference to the answer given in clause (b), in which the Government say ‘ The office of the Police Surgeon is located very near to that of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, etc., etc’, may I know whether that is the only reason why the bus and motor drivers are asked to produce certificates from the Police Surgeon ? May I know whether the Government will not consider the feasibility of these drivers producing certificates from expert medical people ? ”

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know whether there is any particular date before which these bus drivers should apply for medical certificates ? ”

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether it is not possible for the Government to have these bus and motor drivers examined free of charge considering the fact that the Police Surgeons are also allowed to have private practice ? ”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether it is not possible to effect a reduction in fees in view of the fact that it is much less in other provinces than it is here ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is not so. In Calcutta it is Rs. 5, whereas in Madras it is Rs. 2.”

Free medical examination of motor drivers.

* 177 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the rates of fees levied for the issue of a temporary licence;

(b) how often the motor driver is called upon to obtain a medical certificate and on what occasions;

(c) whether the Government have compared the Madras rates of licence fees with those obtaining at Bombay and Calcutta;

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(d) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of making medical examination of motor drivers free of any charge or of reducing the fee only to a nominal sum; and

(e) what is the total income derived by the Government from the levy of licence fees under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules in the City of Madras during the year 1930 ?

A.—(a) The fee for a temporary licence which is valid for six months is Rs. 5. The licence may be renewed before the date of expiry for periods of six months at a time on payment of Rs. 3.

(b) The driver has to produce a medical certificate in the prescribed form when he first applies for a driving licence or, where he has not produced such a certificate before, at the time of renewal. The Commissioner of Police has, however, power to require a person who holds a driving licence to undergo a fresh medical examination if, in his opinion, to be recorded in writing, he has reasonable doubt as to the holder's physical fitness to drive a motor vehicle.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The Government have no information.

Motor cars and motor buses in the Presidency.

* 178 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 1927 and 1928 ?

A.—A statement is placed on the table.*

Police

Alleged lathi charges made at Mangalore in June and July 1930.

* 179 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many lathi charges by the police were made at Mangalore in June and July 1930; and what were the number of those injured and killed in each lathi charge and the nature of the wounds;

(b) whether the lathi charge on the first occasion in June 1930 was made on the civil disobedience volunteers who were marching in procession just as they entered the Humpannukutta circle, which is a meeting place of six or seven roads;

(c) whether the said circle was previously prohibited for public thoroughfare and whether it is one of the principal and busiest parts of the town;

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 417 infra.

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(d) whether people other than civil disobedience volunteers were beaten with lathis on the occasion of the first charge at Mangalore in June 1930; if so, what is their number and what is the nature of the wounds received by them; and

(e) whether any Roman Catholic woman carrying milk was beaten with lathis by the police on the said occasion at the said place and what were the injuries received by her and whether she died of the same?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not the information.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"It is nearly two months since I sent in my question. May I know why it has not been possible for the Government to call for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On examining the various reports sent by the District Magistrate, I find that this detailed information is not available in them. If my hon. Friend wants it, I shall call for it."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Does the hon. the Home Member think that the information sent by the Collector and the Superintendent of Police is exhaustive?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If the hon. Member wants it, I am prepared to call for it."

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

II.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1930-31.

(5) GRANT XVI—POLICE—RESERVED—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The discussion on Grant XVI—Police—Reserved, will now be resumed."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, it is not a pleasant task to me to censure the Government for their various acts of commission and omission in their Police administration. It is my sincere desire, whatever may be the doubts of my hon. Friend, Mr. Hearson, to arrest the rot, the indiscipline and the demoralization that have set in in the Police force at present."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member not moving his amendment?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I beg to move
that the allotment of Rs. 6,16,595 under Grant XVI—Police
Reserved, be reduced by Rs. 100, to disapprove the action of
the Government, etc."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member not speaking on all the motions before him at the same time?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Yes, Sir, I am speaking on all the motions, because I think it would much facilitate further business being done by this Council if I were to speak on all the motions at the same time."

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Am I to understand that the hon. Member is speaking on all the motions?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, it would no doubt be unfair to ascribe to the present hon. the Home Member the entire responsibility for this state of affairs. Within my limited experience I can easily mention the definite stages of progressive decline in the morale of the police force of this Presidency. I have no doubt that the hon. the Home Member will agree with me that the first stage started with what is known as the Puliantope disturbance. The hon. the Home Member when he was a non-official member was one of those who agreed with the late Sir P. Theagaroya Chetti and Diwan Bahadur O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar in their trenchant criticism of the police action in connexion with the Puliantope troubles. Of course it was said on that occasion that a few stones were thrown on the Indian Magistrate in the very compound of the Court, and that can be easily ascribed to others than the police. During the elections, the police took sides against the public and fortunately for them the party against whom they took sides having come out successful did not pursue the matter further against the police. But there was a hiatus in the demonstration. This is perhaps due to the grit of the Members who held the Police portfolio. But after the civil disobedience movement has come in, it looks as though the police had acquired from the Government a full liberty to deal with the civil disobedience movement and incidentally (a voice: 'deliberately') with any movement connected with it. It was only two months ago that it fell to my unfortunate lot to bring to the notice of the Government the enormity or the insolent brutality which the police have been exhibiting in the matter of repressing the civil disobedience movement. My hon. Friend, the Home Member, who on account of his dignified and responsible position he holds to-day ought to have given an answer which must be consistent both with his dignity and responsibility in that matter. I am afraid the House was disappointed entirely in that matter. At the same time I must say that my hon. Friend, Mr. Hearson, was more able and more plausible in his arguments than my hon. Friend, the Home Member, who indulged in flippant and irresponsible remarks in regard to the action of the police. I am afraid I have to be very cruel in this matter to the hon. the Home Member. I directly charge him for having incited the police by his speech on the floor of this House. He said that they had got full liberty of doing these things, and that the Government are satisfied with what they were doing. So long as they allow the police force to go on unbridled in their actions, so long these excesses must continue. The representations we have been hearing in the past are indicative of the manner in which they have been dealing with the public. They are behaving as if they are a pack of hounds who are allowed to pounce upon the public. The lathi charge at Peddapuram is a disgrace to anybody who calls himself a citizen of this country. I wonder if the hon. the Home Member who had for the last

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one and a half months been hearing the reports of the atrocities committed by the police at Peddapuram have any justification to offer for the action of the police.

11 45 a.m. " My hon. Friend, Mr. Hearson, will again say: ' Do not rake up the dying embers '. I am prepared to take his advice, provided his advice has fallen upon the Government also with effect. I ask if the police have behaved in such a way as to make us forgive and forget—I am prepared, Sir, to forgive, but never to forget these incidents. These incidents are a challenge to us, a challenge to our civilization and a challenge to our respectability. •Mr. Hearson and his friends are likely to say: ' We do not look with so much seriousness about these things in England '. I am afraid they teach a different code of conduct in this country, or east of Suez. I have read enough of English history, English literature and English methods of police system and of their methods of suppressing rebellions, to disbelieve what Mr. Hearson might say in the matter of dealing with the police. Sir, the latest instance of which I can remind the House now is the agitation set up in England now for the recall of Lord Byng for failure to detect *only* two murders; and for that purpose, the public of England want Lord Byng to be recalled, and he has probably by this time resigned his Commissionership.

" Sir, various amounts have been asked for in this Council. After a laborious search, I was able to trace two speeches of my friend the hon. the Home Member during his non-official days. After further search, the remarks which he made on the police system and the expenditure on the police—which happen to be very appropriate for my use this morning—have also been found out. On the 1st March 1923, when he was sitting perhaps in one of those benches, he said, Sir:

' Before proceeding further, I should like, as Mr. Tanikachala Chettiar has done, to draw the attention of this House, and especially of the Finance Member and the hon. the Law Member, to the amount of expenditure that we are incurring in connexion with the police, viz., 203 lakhs, or nearly one-seventh or one-eighth of the whole of the revenues of this province. All that is required here is a bold policy of retrenchment. I am aware that the late Law Member has appointed a committee to retrench the expenditure in the police department. But a little stroke of policy. We should see whether we require so many sub-inspectors, whether we cannot abolish altogether the cadre of inspectors, and whether we cannot abolish the superfluous officers like the Deputy Superintendents of Police, the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, and other officers who did not exist fifteen years ago. Such a bold policy alone will save the financial crisis of this province.'

" Those are the words, Sir, which my Friend, the hon. the Home Member, said in March 1923. In addition to his being a non-official member of this Council then, he was a member of the Retrenchment Committee which recommended the abolition at least of one place of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. And it so happened that during his very time, the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, which was abolished in pursuance of the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee was slowly inserted—whether it was done with the knowledge of the hon. the Home Member or not, I am not competent to say.

" Again, Sir, after all, my hon. Friend has to come to this Council for sanction for these amounts. Though he tried his best to avoid

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facing this Council at the last meeting, having regard to the powers that are vested in this Council for the purpose of sanctioning excess expenditure, he has necessarily to come before this Council. I need not remind hon. Members of this House of the necessity of exercising proper control over the powers vested in this Council. It is really very rare that we get any power over the purse, and now that we have got it, it is up to us to exercise it in a manner which will be consonant with our ideas and our opinions. Our ideas and opinions should not go in one direction and our votes should not go in a different direction. Sir, every one of us here is a friend of the hon. the Home Member; but our friendship and our public interests ought not to conflict. There is absolutely nothing which we will be doing in the way of an unfavourable act to the hon. the Home Member if we vote according to our opinions in this matter. My friend the hon. the Home Member now comes to this Council for a certain amount, for rewards and pensions. Has the hon. the Home Member ever cared to look into how these rewards are disbursed? May I point out one or two instances for his edification? Apart from the two months' salary which is given to those persons who have taken part in what is called ' repressing ' the civil disobedience movement, there are other specific instances of rewards being given. They were originally called ' secret service rewards ', but now in order to avoid the stigma that is attached to rewards for secret services, that appellation has gone away and given place to what is called ' special rewards '. In the matter of disbursement of special rewards, you will find, Sir, to your astonishment that persons who have been called perjurers by the courts, persons who have mishandled the situation, have been given rewards by the police. Sir, the very courts set up by this Government find a particular man to be unworthy of any confidence and of having handled the situation in a very bad way, and yet the police, behind these courts, give rewards to that man. I shall give one instance now. It is the case of Abdul Karim Sahib, who was the village munsif of Singaperumalkoil who gave evidence in the case against Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar and Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar in connexion with the South Indian Railway Company strike. He was given a reward in that case—the amount does not matter much, probably it was Rs. 30 or Rs. 50. I only want to point out here the remarks of the Sessions Judge who tried the case and convicted the accused. In dealing with the evidence given by that man, the village munsif of Singaperumalkoil, who has been given a reward of money by the police, the learned Judge says:

' The P.W. 1 Abdul Karim Sahib is the village munsif of Singaperumalkoil. The P.W. 2 Govinda Nayudu is a resident of that place. The P.W. 3 Ramanuja Ayyangar is the Sub-Inspector of Police of Guduvancheri. These three witnesses speak to the arrival of the accused's car at about 4-30 p.m. on 21st July 1928 at the Singaperumalkoil railway station. The two accused were in the back seat, etc.'

" I shall now read something about their character. The Judge says that this P.W. 1 ' has been badly shifting the expressions he attributes to the first accused on that matter and is not corroborated either by the P.W. 2 or by the P.W. 3 or the telegram Exhibit A; and two other respectable persons who are said to have heard the first

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accused's speech have not been called.' P.W. 2 was a resident of the same place and P.W. 3 was a Sub-Inspector of Police. As against their evidence, the Judge found that P.W. 1 had perjured. That man, Sir, was given a reward of Rs. 30 or Rs. 50 by the police. Another man, one telephone clerk who came in very handy in order to enable the police to get a conviction of two persons, whose sole business was to attend to the calls at the phone, was given another sum. Why should he have been given any reward for ordinarily doing his duty, except perhaps for some dirty service which he rendered to the police? Sir, it is in this way that the rewards are being given. Another case in instance was that of Varahalaswami Ayyangar. This man is, I believe, a police officer. He was found to have mishandled the situation entirely, by the convicting magistrate. Yet the police have given him a reward. On the one side, you give rewards to people who do certain services which in a public court are found to be unworthy of any word of praise and disreputable and anything but honest; while on the other hand, when a Circle Inspector in one of the districts in the north goes to a place in order to arrest three non-co-operators for the offence of having cut spathes and on a promise by the villagers that those three people would be sent to the police the next morning, returns to that place, he is found fault with by the Inspector-General of Police and dismissed by him for not having shot some of the young boys who jeered at the police force which was there. On the one hand, you praise the unworthy, disreputable people, and on the other hand those people who are able to manage things very tactfully without giving the least offence either to the Government or to the public, are found fault with and dismissed. Having regard to these two different codes of conduct laid down, is it possible for any police official to be honest, straightforward or respectable? I do not for one moment find fault with Mr. Currie who has been beating every man in Godown street because you have shown the way that every man who beats the people will be given a reward of Rs. 25, Rs. 50 or even Rs. 100; and why should not Mr. Currie get it at the expense of some people who assembled in Godown street? That is the way in which these rewards are being given. Is it fair, I ask, that Government should allow this? I am not drawing these things from my imagination. And look at the people who are thus given rewards? The police employ them for doing acts of gallantry! I am sure the hon. the Home Member will pay a tribute to the police by calling the acts of the police as 'acts of gallantry'. After all, what have they done to deserve these rewards? The batch of police officers who waited at the Marina in order to disperse a public meeting and create havoc in the public meeting are all recommended for the King's Police Medal! What have they done to deserve the medal? Would it be possible that all of a sudden, one evening all the thirteen people would have done some act of gallantry? What is that act of gallantry, I want to know. Of course, there is also another meaning for the word 'gallantry' which is too contemptuous to be described. And why did the hon. the Home Member recommend these men for the King's Medal? Sir, it is impossible to expect any honest conduct on the part of the present

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police force; because you are laying down these abominable acts as the rules of conduct. Again, the Commissioner of Police, who has absolutely no business to issue instructions to the District Superintendents of Police, exceeds his powers and telegraphs on the eve of the visit of the Simon Commission here for the arrest of Mr. Sambamurthi, in order to avoid trouble here. Then the District Superintendent is between the devil and the deep sea. Here is a Commissioner of Police, who has every chance of becoming the Inspector-General of Police issuing instructions to do a particular thing which the Superintendent himself did not think necessary. What is he to do? He was himself wavering and hesitating; then the Commissioner of Police pulls the chains here; then goes a telegram and Mr. Sambamurthi is arrested for no offence at all, but for avoiding a threatened disturbance in the City of Madras.

"Then again, Sir, in Coimbatore—and my friend Mr. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar will be in a position to speak on that and vote with me—the conduct of the police was despicable. But the action of the police in all places pales into insignificance when we take the Peddapuram incident. I challenge any hon. Member here to get up in his seat and justify the action, the nefarious conduct, of the police at Peddapuram. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: What about Pandit Ganala Ramamurti?) Sir, there was a picnic party of 80 persons assembled there, talking, chatting and sipping tea. All on a sudden a lorry load of constables with the Deputy Superintendent of Police and a Circle Inspector of another division—not of the same division even—arrive there and ask them to disperse. Simultaneously with the order, they use their lathis. What is the justification for this? Well, Sir, apart from our prejudice against the civil disobedience movement, there must be a limit to these things. If you want the police force to be a useful force for the preservation of peace, for the protection of life and property in this country, our prejudice against civil disobedience ought not to blind us against evils that are eating into the very vitals of the police administration. Sir, many people were wounded in that gathering. Many respectable citizens who had absolutely no mischievous tendency—that was merely a friendly gathering—were assembled in a gathering and you go and pounce upon them like mad dogs. What has the Government done in the matter? If the Government are not aware of the fact, have they collected the facts? What really their defence is, I know. There is no defence. Every attempt is being made to cook up a defence. I know the Circle Inspector, poor man, would go to the District Superintendent of Police and say: 'Well, Sir, we have been doing many things all along and you protected us. Now, if you are going to expose us, tell me beforehand, so that I may shoot myself.' This is the sort of threat which is made to the District Superintendent of Police, who says 'Never mind, I shall see if I can possibly protect you.' The Deputy Superintendent of Police says: 'What am I to do, I arrived there; I did not order the lathi charge, but the Circle Inspector ordered it. The Circle Inspector having ordered it and it was not politic for me to withdraw the order and so I allowed it to go on.' I know this will be the possible defence. This will be the confidential defence,

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but I do not know what will be the defence put forward before the public. This is what is actually happening and yet the Government have not respected public opinion by publishing their version. Any Government which has got the welfare of the citizens at heart and wants to win the confidence of the public ought to come out and say, if it has really done a mistake: 'Well, we are very sorry for this action and we shall see that no such thing recurs.' That is not to be. There is that horrible mania for prestige. What is this prestige, if every action of the Government is going to be censured in the manner in which I am doing? The prestige will come in only if you conduct yourself in the manner in which you ought to. If this is the manner in which Government want to protect the people and win the confidence of the people, it will land them in difficulties.

"Sometimes, credit is taken for suppressing the civil disobedience movement. Greater men have failed to suppress the civil disobedience movement and I do not think it will be within the competence of the hon. the Home Member to suppress it. It can only be suppressed by other means than repression. The other day, we have had the statement of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. He said, repression cannot subdue this civil disobedience movement. Surely, having regard to that, I do not think that my hon. Friend, the Home Member, is going to claim the credit of having suppressed the civil disobedience movement. It is not so. Nor is it a fact that the police portfolio is held for the first time by an Indian, the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib. Perhaps he is the third Member who has held that portfolio in this province. We have had a distinguished gentleman in the person of Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar who contemplated with equanimity the threatened resignation of superior officers of the police. We have had Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, who in a way managed the police. We are now having the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib, who I am afraid whether consciously or unconsciously skipped himself entirely into the hands of the police officers. I request him as a friend, to rise above all these blandishments of the police—the police are capable and clever people and they can bamboozle any man—and to tell them 'I am not going to be bamboozled by you, I shall have my say, I shall protect my people and shall instil confidence in the public'. Otherwise, the police force will become entirely useless in any administration.

"Again, what has been its record in the matter of detection of crimes and offences in the city or elsewhere? Half a dozen murders have been committed practically in broad daylight; numerous instances of burglary, house-breaking and theft have occurred, of which my hon. Friends the European members are too familiar—unfortunately this particular thief seems to be very fond of these European properties (Laughter). In not one of these crimes, the offender has been detected. Is it proper that such a police force should exist without castigation, without censure, without condemnation and without reprobation by the hon. the Home Member? If he really wanted to tone up the police and if he wanted to improve the police force, it would not do him good by

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praising their conduct from this place, but by reproving them in dignified terms. It is not that he expects to be patronized by them. Unfortunately, his speeches indicate as though he expects to be patronized by the police. On the other hand, he must be adamant and dignified and show to them that 'here is a man whose commands we dare not disobey'. That must be the manner in which you ought to teach these police men a lesson.

"Now, regarding the Godown street picketing: It is again an unfortunate incident. In the first place, there was no justification for the promulgation of the order under section 144. What the police now does is, they go to the magistrate with perhaps bandages bigger than their heads, make the magistrate believe that they have received very serious wounds and thus bamboozle him. Then they get from him orders under section 144, preventing this meeting or preventing this act or that act—all entirely acts which are incidental to the ordinary life of a citizen and these are made offences. As has been said the other day by my hon. Friend, Mr. Raman Menon, they create an offence and then *puckdo* the man and they not only *puckdo* him, but even beat him. I know boys of thirteen or fourteen years of age were mercilessly beaten. Do you really help the merchants by your lathi beating. The merchants said: 'Save us from this police protection and in case the police comes in, we shall shut our godowns and go away'. This is the sort of protection you are giving, and for whose benefit? Did the merchants apply to you for protection? Do they now want your protection? They say: 'Save us from this police, we shall have nothing to do with them and we shall manage the thing ourselves'. That is the feeling among the merchants. It is only when the police go between the merchants and picketers, the damage to reputation and property is serious. I know by personal experience that merchants in the Godown street want to be saved from the presence of the police. They do not want you and yet you go on.

"Lastly, the incident of the police entry into the Pachaiyappa's College. There are two versions about that incident. I am willing to admit that some people seem to have gone to the upstairs of the Pachaiyappa's College and pelted stones on the police. Thereupon the Inspector and other people rushed into the premises and beat persons who were found there. In the *melec*, one boy of nearly fourteen or fifteen either by the police or by the mere rush, fell from the rampart of the wall and it was indeed lucky that he did not fracture his skull. What I object to is the stampeding of the bellicose Malabar Police Force. It is this stampeding of the Malabar Police Force that provokes any man. Any man with his ordinary peaceful avocation, when seeing this police parading like this is naturally tempted to try conclusions. This Malabar Police ought to be removed at once from the city—wherever it may go, I do not care. It is a significant fact that wherever this beating takes place, it is not done by the police of that district or the police stationed there, but it is the police that is imported from other places. That shows the loyalty of the police force actually stationed in the divisions, who are really repugnant to the use of force on the men whom they

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daily see and come in contact. Therefore, you have necessarily to send police force to the other districts. You use mercenary forces in order to beat the people. Perhaps the most effective protection you can render humanity is by means of the Malabar Police and therefore you make full use of it. This Malabar Police was originally constituted, I believe, in order to combat all emergencies like the present one. If they are specially and particularly constituted for that purpose, why should there be special allowances for doing some dirty act for which they were originally intended and why should they be given special allowances? During ordinary times they are quiet and during emergencies they are called for assistance. I do not see why there should be any special allowance for these people.

“ Then, one more astounding thing that I see in the explanatory note is that the hon. the Home Member is contemplating to make the special reserve police force a permanent one. That is really, Sir, a far more serious matter. We are now face to face admittedly with extraordinary state of affairs. There is the civil disobedience movement, there is a general disaffection against the Government and there is no doubt a spirit of lawlessness. In order to combat these things you want a special force. Is it really the intention of the Government that this discontent, this extraordinary state of things, this unusual lawlessness should continue in order to justify your special reserve police. I thought that every action is being taken to assuage the feelings of the people to get round to peaceful atmosphere and to be more friendly. What is the meaning of your asking for a reserve police to be made permanent? Is it that you anticipate this extraordinary state of circumstances should continue for long? This is a mentality that ought to be criticized and no amount should be given for the continuance or the permanence of the special reserve police force.

“ Again, one word with regard to the special reserve police force. In making recommendations to the Retrenchment Committee, I find several hon. Members including the leader of my party, Dr. Subbarayan, making references to the special force. It is a quasi-military force. Dr. Subbarayan and one or two others, naturally took objection to investing the ordinary police with any such quasi-military weapons. They are guided neither by military law nor martial law. They are given certain instruments, in the use of which they must be actuated by high ideals and noble traditions. As in the case of the military, these people have no such thing to look up to. They are only guided by civilian police who are trained to deal with murders, assassins, burglars and dacoits. To have them put under the commands of police men invested with military weapons is an anomaly. We can trust with such weapons in a military battalion, but surely we cannot entrust these ordinary people who have had no discipline and no military training with such weapons. On that account, I think the circumstances have justified the doubt, the suspicion and the fear which those hon. Members have had of the use of these weapons. They have been very heartless in their use of weapons and they are brutal in dealing with people. There

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is a feeling that whatever may be done by them will be condoned by Government. Now, if anybody is to be charged with disaffection and all those things, which are enumerated in Section 124-A, it is the police force under the auspices of my hon. Friend, the Home Member. None of us have got so much grievance against the British Government as those who have received wounds by the lathis of the policemen. Every wound that is caused by the policemen's lathi on unprovoked and unmerited persons without justification, is a great sedition against the British Government. It is unfair to the Government under which we are living that we should encourage this kind of anarchy by means of the police in this province. It is unfair to the European residents of this province to use the police against peaceful people, because the ordinary man in the street feels that he receives the lathi wound not by the orders of an Indian but that the Indian policeman is doing it under the orders of an European officer. I therefore ask the hon. Members representing the European community that in their interests, it is necessary to see that the police lathi is not used upon peaceful citizens or upon peaceful gatherings without provocation and without justification. I can understand this lawlessness being dealt with in the manner in which a civilized Government should deal with them, but you should not deal in the same manner with people who have nothing to do with the civil disobedience movement and on persons who have been spending their time peacefully. Under the cloak of law and order, you pounce upon a picnic party like a pack of hounds. Sir, I will only request hon. Members in this House, in the name of dignity of the Indian nation, in the name of the residents of this country and in the name of the electors of this province to insist upon certain statements from the hon. the Home Member. It does not matter if this Council sanctions this expenditure, or not. His Excellency has got the fullest power to utilize the money. We know that, but we have got to discharge our duties by the people whom we represent.

“ If we really feel that the lathi charges were justified, that we did merit those charges, then by all means it is our duty to vote for this demand. But if we did not feel that, it is our paramount duty, whatever may be our friendship to Sir Usman, whatever may be our feelings for him, whatever may be our past connexion with him, to say to him now, ‘ Well, Sir, we have come to the parting of ways and so we cannot as self-respecting citizens vote with you on this demand unless we deserve to be treated by the police in the manner in which we have been faring at their hands all along.’

“ Sir, I expect the hon. the Home Member to say that with regard to the Peddapuram affair he will institute a committee of inquiry to find out the truth of the allegations made. I am prepared to produce photographs of persons who have received wounds, the sight of which is sure to move even the stoniest hearts among mankind. I expect the Home Member to have some regard for the feelings of the public. I expect him to feel his responsibility as Home Member in this Council and say that he will institute a committee of the Government in regard to this

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Peddapuram affair, and that in regard to the unnecessary use of force he will issue instructions to the police to behave better. Perhaps he will here justify their action. But may I submit to him that there is no use of merely saying that Government are satisfied with the conduct of the police and that there is nothing to warrant the appointment of a committee of inquiry. He must realize that these expressions are intended not merely for the responsible members of this House but also to the public outside. I want to know if there is any single gentleman here in this House who does not feel humiliated at the treatment meted out by the police to the gathering at Peddapuram. If the House feels that the members of that gathering were arch-conspirators, arch-seditionists and arch-mischief-mongers and that they were behaving like rebels then by all means vote for this demand. But if you feel that the action of the police was unjustified, illegal and cruel then it is up to you to say that the necessity for the outrages of the police should be inquired into. Sir, there is nothing lost in appointing a committee. If their slate is clear then they will come out of the committee with brighter colours, and then that verdict will be in the interests of peace of the country and the prestige of the Government. Otherwise it will stand to the discredit of the Government that they assaulted a harmless, unarmed assembly, robbed them of all their possessions, humiliated them and hunted them like cattle and dogs. Therefore, Sir, it is up to the self-respecting members of this House to say that we shall not be treated precisely in the terms of a negro or a dog."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. I am not going to cover the ground that my friend has covered. And I propose to be as brief as possible. Practically all of us here in this House recognize that the civil disobedience movement is a movement deliberately to break the law; and had Government decided to act also in accordance with law all of us here on this side or possibly the whole House would be glad to support the Government. But what is it, Sir, the Government have done? In practical action there is neither law nor order. Government's action in the Police department has been characterized by a series of what one must call atrocities. The Code of Criminal Procedure lays down the procedure to be followed in the matter of assemblies that threaten to be disorderly. Firstly, Sir, the assembly has to be declared unlawful, and secondly, Sir, if the assembly shows any inclination not to disperse on being ordered by a police officer, or if it shows any disposition to become riotous the police are authorized to use force in the dispersal of such meeting. Now, Sir, I shall try to show that the action of the police with reference to one incident with which I happen to be particularly well acquainted, that the action of the police has been entirely unjustified and absolutely illegal. I am referring to the beach meeting of the 27th April last. It was a meeting called together by prominent members of all parties in this House as well as members of all parties outside this House in the city of Madras. The meeting that

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was called for was to condemn the action of the police, namely the lathi charge made earlier in that very same month. This meeting, unusual as it was, was not banned, and one would have expected considering the action that Government have been taking with reference to so many other meetings, this meeting too would have been banned. But it was not so done. Then, Sir, on the beach, on that particular evening, there was a gathering, which at a very moderate estimate has been put down to amount to 50,000 people. The whole gathering covered practically the whole sand area in the marina opposite the Presidency College and extended on the south as far as the Ice House and on the north presumably up to the Senate House. This huge gathering was covering the sands and was practically covering the whole roadway as well. The police had no business to be there as there was no question of regulating traffic. In fact the traffic was not diverted. And one would have expected that from the purpose for which the meeting was called, which was evidently to condemn the action of the police and considering also from the fact that the meeting was not banned, the police might have kept away. They might have been in readiness, I do not ask them not to be in readiness, to act in case of any emergency. But Sir, their presence right on the spot acted as a provocation. And not only did the police not regulate the traffic, not only did they not keep away as the police have done in many other cities, particularly in Bombay, but when they found that it was not possible to regulate traffic but it is stated that on the provocation afforded by some people standing on the road throwing stones on the policemen, lathi charge was started. Now the point I wish to emphasize is this. After charging the people on the road the police descended to the sands. The huge gathering that was assembled on the sands attending the meeting and that was not loitering on the road got no notice to disperse nor were they asked to disperse. The only manner in which they came to know that the meeting was going to be dispersed was when the police were actually on them, i.e., when the police were beating the people up and down the sands. There were 20 to 30 sowars chasing the people up and down. Sir, the night was absolutely dark. And it has also been proved that on that day practically all the lights in the marina were put out absolutely. And in this darkness people were chased sometimes to the north and when they had gone some distance they were driven back by some police from that side and so they had to turn back and retrace their steps; but here too they were set upon by the police and so they did not know to which side to run. A huge crowd must in all reasonableness be given sufficient time to disperse. Unfortunately in this country the laws of England do not find a parallel. In England a magistrate has to give to an assembly one hour's time to disperse. Now it is unimaginable that a huge crowd can disperse in no time and that the police should be on them and drive them north and south and east and west and not allow them to escape along the only avenue open to them. Now this chasing of the people on all sides is nothing short of brutal. While the previous action of the police has exasperated public opinion, the incident that I refer to, namely, the incident that took place at the meeting convened

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to condemn the action of the police by all parties both inside and outside this House, has all the more exasperated public opinion and even alienated the support of those reasonable people who would otherwise have stood with the Government in all its legal actions. There is not a man who calls himself an Indian who does not resent with all the strength that he can command the unjust and illegal actions of the police. As I say the action of the police is entirely unjustified even from the standard of law. There is only one other point I wish to refer. Hon. Members of this House who are better acquainted than myself with the many incidents connected with the brutality of the police in various parts of the Presidency will no doubt speak on this motion. And so here I wish to confine myself to one point; and that is the award of King's Police Medal. Now, Sir, if one looks at the Gazette notification published last week describing the services of those officers who, with reference to the beach incident that I just referred to, have been awarded King's Police Medal one would be inclined to laugh but for the tragedy behind it. Now, Sir, if one reads the record of service of these people for which they have been awarded the medals one would think that one was reading the despatches of victorious generals who have won a great victory in a great war against tremendous odds. But really what do we find? A few policemen going about beating the people with lathis and riding down with their horses on unarmed and absolutely non-violent people. I do not see in this achievement of the police any very great glory. They have run no risk to their lives. And what is it that they have done? It is putting a premium on lawlessness and cruelty. I think, Sir, that the demand with which the hon. the Home Member has come before this House is almost an insult to the commonsense of the hon. Members of this House and I hope, Sir, for these reasons, the House will vote down the grant and support the motion so ably moved by my hon. Friend."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question before the House is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,19,595 under Grant XVI—Police—Reserved, by Rs. 100. At this stage, I have to inform the House that, in order to avoid the repetition of speeches and arguments and also to have a consistent and comprehensive debate upon the whole subject, I propose to have this motion and all the motions given notice of under this grant, debated together and the decision of the House recorded on this particular motion. In calling the speakers, I will give preference to those hon. Members that have given notice of motions and later on call on other hon. Members who are desirous of speaking on this motion."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, during the last budget debate on the police demand in which you, Sir, when you were occupying these benches and I, took part, the hon. Home Member was good enough to thank us for the points raised in our speeches and he was considerate enough to say that our remarks will receive his earnest attention. I do not expect that he would be pleased to compliment me

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for what I propose to say this time. I particularly wish to draw his attention to what I said in the last part of that budget speech of mine regarding the attitude of the police towards the public and the necessity for a change of spirit on their part at a time like this. Sir, the police service exists mainly for the purpose of preserving law and order which we all admit is quite essential for civilized existence. The police must keep themselves within the limits of law; they must have a scrupulous regard for the law themselves if they want to maintain public respect for law and order. I do not think, in the light of what I personally have seen and read, that the police have kept themselves within the limits of law; on the contrary they have overstepped the limits of law and have committed excesses, in every place and in every district. When questions were asked yesterday and to-day about police excesses in Mangalore, the hon. the Home Member satisfied himself with only saying that the Government have no information. Sir, the police have created a new class of crimes out of acts which cannot be called offences according to the provisions of the existing law. The wearing of Gandhi caps, the hoisting of the National flag, peaceful picketing and such other acts have become offences now and the police are freely using lathis on satyagrahis and they are belabouring innocent and peaceful people also. Now, Sir, picketing, even according to the provisions of the Picketing Ordinance of the Viceroy is no offence if it is limited to peaceful persuasion. The highest courts in the land have held that peaceful picketing cannot be illegal under the Ordinance. But picketers whose creed is non-violence and who stand up with folded arms and entreat people not to buy foreign cloth or to drink liquor, are mercilessly belaboured when they cause no obstruction and there is no necessity for such beating—not only picketers, but also onlookers and peaceful and respectable citizens are beaten and chased and belaboured. We all know what is going on in Madras to-day. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce have given expression to the feeling of resentment which the public feel in this matter in their letter to His Excellency the Governor. They have protested against the use of violence by the police on peaceful picketers and on innocent citizens in the streets. The police have similarly used excessive force for dispersing public meetings and processions when there was no need for it and when there was no occasion to apprehend that there would be any disturbance of peace or obstruction to traffic. In many cases, they have done it without giving even sufficient or due warning. The Premier's speech at the close of the Round Table Conference and the release of the Congress Working Committee Members was expected to usher in a new era of peace and conciliation, but the Madras Police have not yet changed their ways as it is evident from what they did at the Pachaiyappa's College day before yesterday. The hon. the Home Member in his speech in November last during the adjournment debate regarding use of force by the police in dealing with the civil disobedience movement said that the police had acted with great restraint and behaved admirably well and he paid a glowing tribute to them

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for the splendid manner in which they have discharged their duties in combating the civil disobedience movement. Further he asserted that the measures used by the police in suppressing this movement had been absolutely civilized. I invite the attention of the hon. the Home Member to the reports of Non-official Public Enquiry on what happened in April last in Madras. One of these Committees was presided over by the President of the Madras Advocates' Association, one who has been conferred the title of Diwan Bahadur by the Government; and the other Committee was presided over by a responsible Member of this House who held the responsible position in this Government as Minister—I mean my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. As a result of the enquiry made by the first committee, they came to the conclusion that there was no justification much less any necessity for the free use of the lathis on the satyagrahis and other members of the public and for the infliction of any injuries, and the second committee say in the course of their report that not only were people who fell unconscious not helped, but even people who were carrying away the unconscious were attacked and beaten and that people who were surrounded on all sides by the police and could not escape were beaten until they fell down unconscious. These are facts which deserve the serious consideration of the hon. the Home Member who is responsible for the good name of the Police Administration in this Province. Government have not so far chosen to explain or to justify under what law lathi charges are made on non-violent people who don't evade arrest by the police or offer any resistance. What is the necessity to beat people after they fall down unconscious and what is the justification for pursuing and beating innocent persons in the streets who run away and take shelter in houses and shops and lanes? Probably, this sort of indiscriminate beating and use of violence on the volunteers as well as on innocent citizens is done with a view to crush the spirit of the civil resisters and to strike terror in the hearts of the people. How far has this policy succeeded? It may suppress for a time open demonstrations of political discontent, but it only drives it underground. You cannot subdue by force the spirit of the time. Public opinion has been outraged and public feeling has been very much embittered by the inhuman and barbarous way in which the police have dealt with the civil disobedience movement. The frightful methods of the police have enlisted sympathy for the sufferers and gained support for the Congress even in circles which were not in favour of the civil disobedience movement. The Prime Minister's speech in initiating the debate on the Round Table Conference in the House of Commons was referred to by one of the previous speakers. Let the Madras Government take particular note of what he says about repression. This repression, he says, will bring neither credit nor success to the Government. I trust, Sir, that all the members of the House, both elected as well as nominated, will vote for this cut-motion and show their disapproval of the methods adopted by the police in combating the civil disobedience movement."

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* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is rather unhappy that the attempts that are being made by the Government to suppress the civil disobedience movement are made with the avowed object of crushing the movement by any means available. I do not know whether the Local Governments have had instructions from the Government of India with regard to the policy and methods they have to pursue in meeting the situation created by the civil disobedience movement. But so far as the methods that are being adopted to meet the situation are concerned, I can only say, that in many cases they are not justified by the necessities of the case permitted by any procedure known to law. I can conceive of situations when meetings have to be dispersed, meetings which though met for a lawful purpose would, if it is not so done, end in violence or breach of the peace. But, Sir, the way in which lawful and peaceful gatherings have been dispersed by the police is most offensive and uncalled for. If the English constitution is legitimately proud of or is noted for anything, it is for what is called the rule of law, and for the way in which the rule of law has been administered and I believe, Sir, that the traditions of the English constitution have been handed down to the Indian constitution and so far as I can see there is absolutely no procedure which gives the police a *carte blanche* to do as they like in dealing with movements like these. Sir, let up take one or two concrete instances in which the police have used the lathi. Let us first look into the incidents of the Peddapuram affair on the 21st December 1930. What was the object with which the gathering met? I wish we had information from the hon. the Home Member in answer to our questions to him as to the exact nature of the gathering. But unhappily the answers are yet to come. So far as I could see there is absolutely nothing which would show that the gathering was assembled for a purpose other than lawful. Every indication shows that it was a peaceful gathering assembled for a legitimate purpose. It was a social gathering, a picnic party. It was a gathering where many of the leading men of the district met at the invitation of a respectable citizen of that district. From the fact that regular invitations had been sent to various guests and from the fact that some of the invitees on their way even invited, as I understand, one of the Sergeants to take part in that function and from the fact that a few of the invitees left the place before the function came to a close, one can only infer that the purpose for which they had met there was not unlawful. The gathering was 12-45 a perfectly legitimate and peaceful gathering. Unless the Government p.m. can convince us that the men who were gathered there met there decidedly for an unlawful purpose, a purpose which cannot be said to be legitimate, the responsibility on the Government is very heavy to prove that the force that was used on that occasion was necessary to disperse the gathering. I challenge the Government first that the gathering was a peaceful and lawful gathering which the police cannot legitimately and lawfully disperse. If Government can show that that gathering was an unlawful assembly at the time of its meeting or

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became unlawful during the course of the meeting, still I am bound to maintain that the force that was used was altogether excessive and out of all proportion. Sir, it is a grave constitutional issue how far the legitimate activities of peaceful citizens can be light heartedly and easily interfered with by the whims and fancies of the police. I am bound to say, from the way in which the police have been behaving, they are converting the present administration into more or less a police raj. This is not the time for me to comment on the way in which the magistrates have been helping the police, but I am bound to say that the police in trying to meet the civil disobedience movement is generally acting brutally, and no Government, which calls itself civilized and which has the slightest idea of how to administer the laws that have been framed without incurring unnecessary displeasure of the public, can afford to countenance most of the acts of the police. It is definitely laid down that in dispersing a gathering which is either an unlawful assembly when it met or converts itself into an unlawful assembly during the course of the gathering, more force than what is absolutely necessary for dispersing it should not be used. At p. 513 of Dicey's 'The Law of the Constitution' certain remarks are found which are applicable in such cases. It is said: 'The degree of force, however, which may lawfully be used in their suppression depends upon the nature of each riot, for the force used must always be moderated and proportioned to the circumstances of the case and to the end to be attained.' This is taken from the Ackton Colliery Case Report. It is a case in which there was a big riot and the military authorities who fired were subsequently charged for having exceeded the power. Again in the same report the following words are used: 'Was what they did necessary, and no more than was necessary, to put a stop to or prevent felonious crime?' In doing it, did they exercise all ordinary skill and caution so as to do no more harm than could be reasonably inflicted? Let us see how far the police have succeeded in using the caution that is absolutely necessary in dispersing the meeting. I am told that this meeting was ordered to be dispersed and as soon as the order was given the word 'maro' was uttered at once. Ordinary courtesy, ordinary methods of dealing humanely with any gathering which is proclaimed an unlawful assembly requires that some time must be given for the meeting to disperse. In England in the case of riotous assemblies ordinarily an hour is given for dispersing. In the case of an ordinary gathering like this, a gathering which met there for a lawful purpose, simultaneously with the order for dispersal, the order 'maro' was also given. So it is clear, no caution was used. Is it or is it not an instance of an absolutely reckless behaviour of the police? Again, Sir, what was the purpose aimed at in dispersing this meeting. As I have pointed out from the report of the colliery case the force used ought to be in proportion to the circumstances of the case and the aim to be attained in dispersing the meeting. If, as a matter of fact, the gathering refused to disperse I can understand the use of some force. If the avowed object of the police is to disperse the meet-

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ing, is it not necessary that some time should be given to disperse? Even if they refused what was the force that was necessary for the purpose of dispersing that meeting? The nature of the wounds that some of the injured have received clearly shows that the police behaved most brutally, most inhumanly and most recklessly towards this ordinary gathering. It was a picnic party in a big garden surrounded by prickly-pear. I was told that there was only one entrance and that entrance was blocked by the police lorry. It was practically impossible for them to disperse except through that entrance. That was the way by which the police wanted to disperse them. At present we have no more reliable information about the incident, but the statements of some of the people concerned and so long as there was no contradiction on the part of the Government based on reliable evidence, I believe we are bound to credit those statements of members who visited the place. One of them a doctor, who, after hearing that some men received injuries, went to the spot to give medical aid, stated, 'I saw an Anglo-Indian Sergeant who was standing at the entrance of the garden and asked him, if I could go in and give first aid to the injured. He gave me permission and also proceeded about 20 yards with me. Then he went back leaving me to do my work. Immediately Mr. Subba Rao, Circle Inspector, Pithapuram, came and I assured him I came in with permission. Nevertheless I was given two blows on the front of the left thigh and two on the back of the right. Then I fell down. They went on beating me for some time. I got twenty to twenty-five blows on the back.' That is the way in which he was dealt with. Even the ladies, Sir, did not escape the blows of the police. Miss Kameswaramma received two blows on the thigh. Some were beat and they fell down unconscious. One who received the most serious injuries is Kodeti Rangacharyulu who is still in the hospital. Pyda Venkatanarayana also received severe blows. He was surrounded by seven or eight constables in spite of his trying to run away. If there is a necessity for dispersing an unlawful assembly, I can conceive of some cases where force is necessary. But even then the force used must be only in accordance with the necessities of the case. When the avowed object is really to disperse these people and when these people did not show any resistance for arrest, all that they should have done is to ask the people to disperse and if they did not, instead of giving them severe blows, should have arrested them. In this case there was no question of arresting; they were ready to run away, but they are not given the chance and every one is beaten mercilessly not only the invitees, but the motor car drivers, cooks, etc. One harmless thing the police did and that is, as they were hungry, they took part in the sumptuous refreshments that were provided there.

"Then, let us come to the case of Coimbatore. Here again is a case 1 p.m. of a peaceful gathering assembled in a public hall, for a legitimate purpose, being molested by the police. I understand that the object for which they met was to advocate the boycott of foreign cloth. Sir,

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I do not think that the Picketing Ordinance has been extended to this Presidency. I do believe that the boycott of foreign cloth, the boycott of even British cloth, is not by itself an unlawful act. If the peaceful citizens of Coimbatore had assembled in the Town Hall for asking the people not to buy foreign cloth, what is there to think that that gathering is an unlawful assembly? The Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Circle Inspector and some constables went to that place, asked them to disperse, and in a moment began to rain lathi blows on them. It seems about six or seven people received very severe injuries, while there were several others who escaped with slight injuries. What justification is there, I ask the hon. the Home Member, for asking that assembly to disperse, and even if there is justification for apprehending that they were assembled for an unlawful purpose, why should these lathi charges be made on the people who were prepared to disperse? In this case, I may be told that the picketers refused to disperse and insisted on sitting there. They could have been arrested. In any case there was no need for severe blows. But apart from picketers, others who attended and who were prepared to disperse were given lathi blows. I do not know, Sir, if the police in this Presidency are given a *carte blanche* to use their power as they like. I do not know where the inspiration for their actions comes from. But if the Viceroy's pronouncements have to be credited with that sincerity, that we are accustomed to credit him with and I believe quite rightly, I do hope that the hon. the Home Member would draw some lesson from his statement. So long ago as 22nd of December last, the Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta before the European Association has said:

'However emphatically we may condemn the civil disobedience movement—and nobody can feel more strongly than I do the harm that it has done and is doing to the cause of India—whatever powers we may find it necessary to take to combat it so long as it persists, we should, I am satisfied, make a profound mistake if we under-estimated the genuine and powerful feeling of Nationalism that is to-day animating much of Indian thought. And for this, no simple, complete or permanent cure ever has been or ever will be found in strong action by the Government.'

"Recently, this statement has been confirmed by the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. As my hon. Friend, the Member for the City, pointed out, if there is any one reason above others that is responsible for the rapid spread of the civil disobedience movement, it is due to the way in which the police administration is now carried on. We find even a European, Mr. Horace Alexander, remarking thus: 'Police repression had been used in many parts "just to show people a lesson" quite apart from any immediate need to deal with unruly crowds.' That is exactly the purpose with which the police dealt with the people gathered at Peddapuram. The police do not pause to think whether there is necessity for using any force and if so to what extent. They seem to believe that the people must be taught a lesson, and for that purpose they use so much unnecessary force. That is why Mr. Alexander used the words 'just to show people a lesson.' That is how he characterises the action of the police. Again, Sir, another

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Englishman, Dr. Thomason has also said that the strong hand—which my hon. Friend the Home Member believes in, at any rate in the administration of the police department—is absolutely of no avail in putting an end to the civil disobedience movement. I only hope, Sir, that conditions will improve in the future, and that the legitimate peaceful activities of the citizens will not be unnecessarily interfered with by the police and that the advice that has been given by higher authorities like the Premier and the Viceroy will be taken into consideration in dealing with the civil disobedience movement.

"Those two instances, Sir, Peddapuram and Coimbatore, show vividly the illegitimate, unnecessary and reckless use of force by the police, so that we have begun to think that after all, we are living in these days in a state of savagery in spite of 'the rule of law' derived from the British constitution and supposed to guide us in India. The way in which the hon. the Home Member is allowing the police in this Presidency to behave towards peaceful citizens in the legitimate exercise of their ordinary avocations, I am afraid, will lead to much bitter feeling against the Government. I may mention, Sir, in this connexion a recent incident in the Cuddapah district. When some citizens observed the way in which the police dealt with the satyagrahis who were doing peaceful picketing, they said, 'what is this? Why should satyagrahis submit themselves to the way in which the police are treating them? Should we not go there with sticks and beat the police and rescue the satyagrahis from brutal treatment?' If there is one man in this country who is really responsible for the peaceful way in which this movement is being conducted, he is Mahatma Gandhi. But for him, but for the creed of non-violence which he has been impressing upon the country, I am pretty sure that in the face of the provocation caused by the manner in which the police are using force here, worse things would have happened. People would have become unruly. There are so many other incidents in which the police unnecessarily interfered with the peaceful activities of the people. National flags are being removed by the police. Recently, in Tinnevely, the District Superintendent of Police banned a particular cinema film, at any rate, some portions of the film which seemed to be offensive in his eyes. A certain cinema company was exhibiting a film in which the heroine plying a charka was shown, and it appears the audience cried 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai' at the time when that scene was exhibited. The next day, the District Superintendent of Police called on the agent of the company and asked him to expurgate that portion of the film relating to the plying of the charka, as he apprehended a breach of the peace. Then, again, Sir, in peaceful processions in which photographs of national leaders are being carried, the police scent breach of the peace and interfere with them. Such cases of stopping processions of people carrying portraits of national leaders happened recently at Kottapatam, a place near Ongole and in another place at Valavanoor. Advantage has been taken by the police of the preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code to go to the

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Magistracy and get orders for stopping such processions. They go to the Magistrate and tell him, 'we won't be responsible for peace; unless the procession is stopped, a breach of peace will occur.' That is how orders under section 144 are obtained, against the exercise of legitimate activities of the people. It is a maxim, Sir, of the English constitution that the fact that the exercise of the legitimate activities of a citizen provokes another man to commit an illegal act or breach of peace is not in itself a ground for approaching the Magistracy and getting an order prohibiting the exercise of legitimate rights or declaring a particular assembly as unlawful, unless at the time the meeting takes place it is found either by the police or the Magistracy that they are assembled for unlawful purpose. Under no other circumstances, can the police or the Magistracy prevent the peaceful activities of the citizens, under the British constitution. But what is done here? Long before the meeting is announced to take place, the police go to the Magistrate and get an order not only to stop that meeting but also to prevent meetings being held for two or three months together. Carrying the portraits of national leaders in peaceful processions, I think, is a very legitimate activity in which the citizens can indulge, which ought not to be interfered with by the police or the Magistracy under ordinary circumstances. I believe there is absolutely no justification for this Government to allow this sort of unnecessary and reckless interference with the peaceful activities of the people. It only conduces to the spread of the civil disobedience movement to a greater extent, instead of putting an end to it, and I wonder whether my hon. Friend, the Home Member, does not realize this simple fact. I believe that in spite of whatever the hon. the Home Member may do to put an end to it, this movement will go on till the aspirations of the people of this country to be masters in their country are satisfied. Till then this sort of national activity will not cease. One thing we should remember in this connexion, namely, that nowhere in the world's history such an agitation for national liberty has been carried on so peacefully, in spite of the suffering caused to the people by the reckless action of the police. The picketing or the boycott of foreign goods is done by peaceful persuasion and the people are prepared to undergo any suffering for attaining their object. After all, what is the provision in the constitution for dealing with those who disobey the law? Why use unnecessary force for dealing with them? Why all on a sudden the police come down upon a peaceful gathering of people and beat them with lathis? If they find people disobeying the law, they should arrest them and take them before a Magistrate and try them. Instead of that, what is the method they are now adopting?

1-15 P.M. "From the way in which the police have purposely assembled together the volunteers from different premises in Godown street, Madras, for declaring them to be an unlawful assembly and then chasing and beating them, one can understand the extent to which they go to gain their ends. Is this the rule of law of which my hon. Friend

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boasts? Is this the way in which the laws of the land are to be administered? I only hope that in exercising its vote the House will take into account all these misdeeds of the police. As I have said, there have been absolutely no reasons for the use of lathis. If there is necessity it remains to be seen how far the hon. the Home Member will convince us about the justification and the necessity for the police to go to the extent to which they have gone. But from what I have learnt, I have no hesitation in condemning them for their reckless use of force and for the brutal and inhuman way in which they have acted in certain places. The Jallianwalla Bagh incident pales into nothing before the Peddapuram incident. At Jallianwalla people were more or less aware of the consequence of their meeting in those troublous days, but here at Peddapuram it was an ordinary gathering, away from the town, assembled together for a picnic party which the police reached unawares, and beat mercilessly blocking by their lorry at the same time the only entrance to the place. It is really too much for even this Government. They will trot out the argument regarding the maintenance of law and order. Quite true, nobody objects to that. But so far as the Congressmen are concerned they have openly avowed that they would suffer the consequences resulting from the disobedience of law. You may arrest them, try them and imprison them if necessary. But what is the necessity for the use of force on all occasions? Personally, I do not understand where the police got this power of using excessive force from. So far as I have studied the law, constitution and legal procedure, my impression is that the use of force in dispersing an unlawful assembly should be the minimum necessary to disperse it. Force need be used only when a man refuses to be arrested. Has there been a single instance of that kind in all these cases? I believe none. Then why is this unjustifiable use of force? With these words I resume my seat commending the reduction in the grant."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, we the members of this House, have a very grave responsibility to discharge being the representatives of the people of this province. We have found during the last six or seven months in this Presidency that the Government have either ceased to exist or, if it exists at all, it has naturally to be termed the Police Raj. It is the police in the province which rules and it is the police in this province again which dictates the sentences to Magistrates. It is the police in this province which has the sway over the whole province, from one end to the other. I do not believe there is any member here who has been elected by an electorate, however small, who has not realized the duties and responsibilities he owes to his electorate and to the people at large.

"Sir, I know and every one who is present here knows that a great movement has been at work throughout this country in order to secure independence, if not independence at least dominion status, for this country. Various methods have been employed during the last half a century in order to free this country from foreign domination, both

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political and economic. Various methods have been employed for this purpose; appeals have been made, petitions have been sent, resolutions have been passed. The congresses met and the first resolution of the Congress in those days was loyalty to the Crown. Indian people are a very patient people. For more than fifty years they went on petitioning and praying for the redress of their grievances. And what has happened? During all this time, the grip of the foreigner over this country gradually became stronger and stronger with the result that we find the country to-day presenting the sad spectacle of her millions not possessing the wherewithal to find more than a meal a day. Sir, the last movement we have noticed in this country going on for the last ten years was the non-co-operation movement. Sir, during that period many men and women have made yeoman sacrifice in order to prove to the Government that they were sincere and earnest and have proved that those sacrifices were made for the betterment of the country. All that was of no avail. All attempts at petitioning and praying failed and then, as a last resort, the Congress came out with the civil disobedience movement. The country has been engaged in this movement for nearly seven or eight months. Sir, anybody, any child who has seen how the civil disobedience movement has been working, in this province especially, will agree with me that even though attempts have been made incessantly by the police to provoke violence, the civil resisters have resisted that temptation successfully and, not only that, they have received the blows as if they were not made of flesh and blood like other human beings, but were only pieces of stone or blocks of ice. Sir, why did they receive the blows calmly? Why were they ready to go to the jails? They suffered like this in order to show to the Government that their grievances were just and reasonable and that their demands should be conceded by the Government coming round. Sir, instead of conceding their demands, the Government of Madras, —I do not know if it is the policy of the Central Government that has been pursued by the Provincial Governments—have dealt with these non-violent satyagrahis in a very discreditable way. Sir, it is just possible that the Home Government in the centre has issued instructions to the various Provincial Governments to stop arresting satyagraha prisoners and to resort to lathi charges and force in order to create terror in the minds of these people so that they may not go back again and attempt civil resistance. It may be, let us admit for a moment, that that is the general policy of the Government of India. But, I ask, whether the Members of the Government of this Province are to be regarded as automatons in the matter of carrying out the policy of the Central Government? Are they there merely to give effect to that policy without looking into the necessities of the case and seeing whether, in handling the situation in our province, such a policy is really necessary to adopt? Are they there merely to transfer the order received from the Central Government to the Inspector-General of Police leaving him to deal with the situation as he liked with the police officers at his disposal? Is that really the fact or has the Government looked into the order? Have they from time to time given instructions

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to the police officers, from the Inspector-General of Police downwards, as to how they should deal with the different situations arising in different districts? These are the questions, Sir, that one might ask my hon. Friend, the Home Member, who is responsible, I understand, for the administration of law and order in this province.

But the facts are different. It seems to me that a *carte blanche* has been given to the Inspector-General of Police by the hon. the Home Member in order to give lathi charges as well and as much as he likes. Where and how are these lathi charges made? The instance of Peddapuram has been described by my friend, Mr. Koti Reddi. I do not think that anybody who has followed the newspaper reports and anybody who has seen these gentlemen and ladies who were charged with lathis at a picnic party assembled at a garden in an out-of-the-way place will agree with the Government in the way in which the Police have dealt with the people assembled there. How can the Government justify the action of their subordinates when it is found that these subordinates have done such acts in order merely to get some promotion, in order to get their own sons promoted in the same Police department from sub-inspector to inspector or other superior office over their senior, and to secure a life-long pension for themselves which they do not really deserve?"

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. Though it is late at this stage still when I feel it is a point of order, I think, it ought to be raised, and I want that it should be brought home to you so that there might be a ruling on this question.

I find that the hon. the Home Member has come forward with a supplementary demand for a very large sum far exceeding the amount that was voted upon by the Legislative Council in March 1930. I find from the rules of the Legislative Council if the Government spend more than the money allotted for any service during the current year they ought to have come not by way of supplementary demands but by way of excess demands. Rule 31 of the Legislative Council Rules specifically lays down what is meant by excess demand and the next rule lays down what is meant by supplementary demand. I read rule 31. It says: 'When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.'

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"As distinct from that, rule 32 says—

'An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when

(i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.'

"Now, Sir, all expenditure on police service should come only under the amount voted in the budget for the current year. But, according to the explanatory note, I do not see it anywhere stated that the amount is found insufficient and that it is required and has to be found. On the other hand I find it stated from beginning to end that the amount has already been spent and that they want by means of a supplementary demand to ratify such unauthorized expenditure. On page 6 of the explanatory note (line 7) they say: 'The excesses are to meet expenditure incurred by the Commissioner of Police in connexion with, etc.' It does not state 'to be incurred.' They say in the next paragraph: 'The increase of Rs. 1,09,400 is due partly to increased travelling allowance incurred in connexion with the civil disobedience movement and partly to the alteration of the rules following the withdrawal of conveyance allowance formerly granted to inspectors and sub-inspectors of police.' On the same page they say: 'The anticipated expenditure under the unit is Rs. 3,13,000, the excess over the budget estimate being Rs. 6,300.' There they say: 'Rented quarters have had to be provided for the subordinate police resulting in increased expenditure.' That means the expenditure has already been incurred and no more required. If they want us to ratify the expenditure, even according to Parliamentary procedure (Pages 500 and 501 of May's Parliamentary Practice), whenever they have spent money in excess of the budgeted allotment they can only come up to the Council for excess demands and not for supplementary demands. According to the explanatory note, they require a sum of Rs. 2,50,700 and they have already incurred out of that an expenditure of Rs. 1,80,000 over and above what the Governor was pleased to certify; that money has admittedly been spent, and now they cannot come forward with a supplementary demand for that amount.

"Again, Sir, on page 8 of the explanatory note you will find the following: '37. R. C. Miscellaneous departments—Inspection of motor vehicles, etc.' The budget for the year 1930-31 is Rs. 900. The anticipated expenditure under this unit is Rs. 4,700 based on the actuals for the first six months. Now they want Rs. 3,000 and more. That means that while they originally had only Rs. 900 they have spent Rs. 2,350 already and want now Rs. 4,700. Then again they say, 'A saving of Rs. 400 is anticipated under the unit "Allowances—Other compensatory".' The actuals for six months could not be arrived

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at unless they have incurred and expended the amount of Rs. 2,350 already. So, at least for the amount which they have already spent, they must come forward only with an excess demand and not supplementary demand.

"I find in the same page 8, paragraph 5, they want Rs. 3,300 under 'Miscellaneous departments—Motor vehicles fees—Refunds—City and mufassal' and also Rs. 600 on account of European vagrants. I have ascertained and I possess definite information that this sum of Rs. 600 has been already spent.

"In these circumstances and when they have already spent more than two-thirds of the amount stated in the note, I submit that it is highly irregular that they should come forward with a supplementary grant for all these items instead of asking for excess demand for the amount already spent. They should really come forward with excess demands and the present procedure is out of order."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"While I do not doubt that the hon. Member is within his rights in raising this point of order just now, it seems to me to be one which should have been raised when the supplementary demand was first moved. As it is, we have spent a good deal of time in discussing this demand which would be entirely wasted if his contention were sound. Anyway I may say that he seems to be under some misapprehension. The point is that the grant as a whole has not been spent. These are all supplementary demands for our requirements up to the end of the year for which we come before the Council."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I point out one error in what the hon. the Finance Member said? He does not say whether it is really a case where they have spent the whole amount or not. Nor does he say that the whole amount is going to be spent within the current year. Whenever they have exceeded the budget estimate and spent more than what was sanctioned, they should come forward with excess demand only."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I do not want any further speeches. In rule 32 (1), sub-clause (i), it is stated 'the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year.' It is quite clear from that, that for any amount that may be required during the current year in excess of what has already been passed by this Council the Government is at liberty to bring in a motion for a supplementary grant and I believe that in this Council there is precedent in support of this view. I think the demand is quite in order."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Now, that you have ruled that the grant is in order, I want to know whether the lathi charge also is in order. (Laughter.) But that seems to be the order of the day throughout the province."

"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to take the Members of this House through the incidents which took place at Peddapuram, as briefly as I

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can, because Mr. Koti Reddi has dealt with this question at some length. If hon. Members of this House were to know certain features connected with that unfortunate incident, they will realize to what length, the brutality, inhumanity and insolence of the police had gone in dealing with the people who collected there. It was an occasion of a religious festival in celebrating which a certain number of gentlemen about 60 to 70 including some Congressmen also were present. They went, not into the heart of the city to celebrate their festival, not in a crowded place such as a bazaar or some such place, but to a garden far away from the town. At that function were present not only the politicians but also officials, because it was a meeting for celebrating a religious festival and not a political meeting. Even some of the police officials were invited but for one reason or another they were not able to be present. The Circle Inspector of Peddapuram was one of such invitees to the meeting but he too was not able to attend.

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If what happened in the garden at a social function was a political meeting or a conspiracy objectionable from the point of view of the police, it would have been the legitimate duty of the Circle Inspector of Peddapuram to deal with the matter according to law. That was not done; what happened was the Deputy Superintendent of Police who is perhaps the controlling officer over the Circle Inspector of Peddapuram came along with a large number of reserve police with lathis, some of them in uniform and some without. They close the only outlet, enter into the premises, and see a large number of people taking tea in the afternoon. Immediately they reached the place, the Circle Inspector asked the people assembled there to disperse. Anybody who has any sense of responsibility, who has any sense of decency, would consider for a moment whether the order to disperse was just or not. Our friend and colleague who was here, Mr. K. V. R. Swami, was also there; he was one of the oldest members present at the gathering; he thought the best thing was to disperse whether the order was right or wrong. He asked his friends accordingly to disperse. Every one present there obeyed his order and they were dispersing. When they were dispersing without stopping to consider whether the order was right or wrong, what justification was there for the police to charge them not only with lathis but also with the fuel that was lying there? About half a dozen persons were beaten; even though they fell down, they were beaten continuously black and blue till they fell unconscious and till they had to be carried in motor cars. My hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, has told us what happened to the doctor who, after hearing this incident, was rushing to the scene in order to render help to people who were wounded. The policemen who were at the gate, had been given instructions not to allow anybody to get in because they wanted to carry on this lathi charge without any obstruction whatever from outside. The police did not know the serious business in which they were engaged. If the Government came to know of what took place there, they would take the police officers to task. Therefore, they did not want anybody to enter the garden. The doctor

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was allowed to enter by one of the first sentries. But when he came to a place where there was a large number of policemen, he was beaten; he was beaten even after he had fallen down and was running for his life. Under what law is it permitted that a medical man who comes to serve humanity—in whatever circumstances—should be dealt with in this manner? Some of my friends who were beaten at Peddapuram are still suffering from the effects of the beating; they are still undergoing treatment in Madras and elsewhere. That is so far as Peddapuram is concerned.

There are many other places in the Andhradesa—especially in Rajahmundry—where the police officers took the law into their own hands. The police officers and the Government know that these lathi charges are not within the law. If the Government asked the police to resort to lathi charges, they did so deliberately. They charge the people with lathis not because any law is broken, not because the people are riotous, but because they want to create terror in the minds of the people so that the latter may not question the action of the Government. This is the object with which the Government has instructed their police subordinates to carry on lathi charges throughout the province. There are some officers who use such orders with some discretion; but there are some others who out-do the thing in their desire to get promotions. I know that there are some officers whose promotions have been stopped and it is these officers that are most enthusiastic because they thus hope to remove the ban. As soon as the Inspector-General or the hon. the Home Member knows that certain officers charged people with lathis, all the blackmarks which might have been given to these officers are removed immediately and their slates become clean. With this object in view the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Rajahmundry has been trying to out-herod Herod. I know that he entered at odd hours into buildings with policemen and beat satyagrahis who were sleeping at 2 o'clock in the morning including some Government officials. This officer goes to a place where poor satyagrahis are sleeping and begins to beat them. He does not know that there are Government officials also sleeping there. There is no use of complaining about these matters to the Government; they are themselves responsible for such acts.

It is really a very sad state of affairs for anybody to hear how heartlessly some of these police officers deal with our own sisters in the Andhradesa. Even women are not free; they are molested; they are beaten in order to terrorize them; our women have shown that lathi charges may come, but they will stand firm; they say they are prepared to receive lathi charges; they are prepared to go to jail and they have actually gone to jail.

If we come back to our own city, we find that there was calm for some time; but some people committed the sin of going to Godown street and some other portions of the city where foreign cloth is sold. The sin that three young volunteers committed was to go and stop in front of some of the foreign cloth shops and to peacefully prevent or persuade

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people entering these shops not to purchase foreign cloth but to purchase khaddar. What is the punishment that is meted out to them? If the Government wanted to be within law, their only duty was to arrest these young men if they refused to stop picketing of the shops. Instead of doing so, the police collect the two or three volunteers in front of each shop and bring them together in order to show that it is an unlawful assembly and then ask them to disperse. Whether they disperse or not they are then beaten. I heard a vivid description given to me by a Muhammadan merchant in Godown street about a young boy on Sunday last; he was refusing to move from a certain place. Under instructions from the Assistant Commissioner of Police and the Inspector of Police, the Malabar Special Police are let loose on such young boys. I do not know whether the Malabar Special Police force are human beings or not. These mighty giants—the Malabar Special Police, about half a dozen of them—are asked to belabour little fellows. This young boy is beaten even after he falls down; so much so, his head bleeds; his arms are bleeding, his nose is bleeding; even then he is beaten. Is this human? Will such acts make people law-abiding? What is the result of such acts? There are very many people who are law-abiding; there are many people who do not see eye to eye with Mahatma Gandhi and his movement. Seeing the atrocities committed by the police, these people automatically become converts to Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement. The Government has been responsible for converting a large number of people in this country into sympathizers and active participators in the civil disobedience movement, by being violent against non-violent people.

“ Even on the day on which the declaration is made by the Premier, and His Excellency the Viceroy orders the release of Congress leaders, on the day when policemen and the people should rejoice that there is going to be peace again and that responsible Government is going to be introduced in this country, the police commit excesses. There was absolutely no necessity for the Assistant Commissioner and Mr. Currie, the Police Inspector, to come in lorries with the Malabar Special Police when people were simply passing from one place to another. People had closed their shops; they had no business to transact; they were going from place to place. I was passing that side; I was glad to see people conducting themselves peacefully when the police were not present. The moment these lorries come in sight and when the police show their lathis, young fellows and little urchins shout and hiss. The police force does not think that there is no harm in these little urchins hissing and shouting; these young boys are not shouting down the Government. The Government is a mighty Government. The Government is very powerful. There was no necessity to charge these young boys with lathis.

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“ These police people did not stop on the road. On the other hand, they entered into the Pachaiyappa's College. Students who were given leave that day by the Principal on account of the release of the leaders, were all assembled in the college at the time. They were about to go away. Just then, the policemen entered into the college, I believe, on

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account of some provocation. But I do not know from which side the provocation came. There was no justification for that. Whether there was provocation or not, to enter into a college and to belabour students mercilessly is certainly not justifiable. The result was that two students were beaten to such an extent that they had to be carried in a private motor car to the nearest hospital. That is the way in which people are belaboured. There is hardly anyone either here or outside who does not want to have law and order. Every one wants the services of the police; but their place is defined; their duties are defined; and their responsibilities are defined. If they go out of their way and if they, instead of preserving law and order, create anarchy, then, Sir, we do not require such people; we can as well do without any police at all instead of having police of this character. We maintain the police force for attending to various duties. In ordinary times, the police is expected to prevent theft, robbery and to detect crime, etc. Recently, the Legislative Council passed an Act, the Brothels Act, which has not yet been given effect to, purely because enough policemen were not available, as they were all engaged in dealing with poor satyagrahis. The policemen have not proved that they have been successful in discharging their legitimate duties; on the other hand they are doing the unlawful duty of beating non-violent satyagrahis, unprovoked. Sir, this Government in distributing rewards, should certainly remember that rewards are given for real services done to the public, not when they are done to the Government alone. When a police officer rescues somebody from trouble or when he endangers his own life in the discharge of his legitimate duty of preserving law and order, then he is rewarded. But at present the policeman is rewarded for the number of lathi charges in which he has indulged. The greater the number of lathi charges, the greater the reward for him. Sir, is that the object for which rewards are intended? I have known of Sub-Inspectors of Police in the City who have been running behind a crowd—when there was absolutely nothing at all—to show to the Commissioner of Police that they were really doing service; and they have been immediately promoted and mentioned by the Commissioner of Police in the reports and subsequently they also got the King's Medal. Sir, is this the way in which the King's Medal is to be given, and is this the way in which promotions are to be given? Government are already giving King's Medals and titles to these officers. For instance, the last list of honours is a sufficient proof to show that policemen if they indulged in violence against Congressmen, could get titles. If they are to be given titles for such services, will they not carry on this havoc in the province, Sir?

“ Sir, I said that there is hardly anyone here who is not anxious to see law and order established; but certainly not in this way. The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman was reading the Koran just a few moments back. I do not know if he is going to quote against this motion from the Koran; but I may assure him and my other Muhammadan friends here that he will not find even a word or even a single syllable in the Holy Koran to support the inhuman and brutal lathi charges that have

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been made on the innocent people who do not even raise their hands in protest. If there is anything in the Koran, it is that violence should be resisted, not that violence should be resorted to against non-violent people. I hope, however, he will not quote from it. Besides, I do hope he will remember that he is there in that position, as a representative of the people, although he has been appointed by the Government. And it will not be long before he himself will be there again as an accredited leader and representative of the people on the Treasury Benches. He must realize from this moment that this bureaucratic system of Government is not going to last long. He has to inspire himself with the spirit of the coming democracy and then act—not go on continuously supporting the police officials in whatever they do. He will have to tell us: 'Well, I am going to do justice to the people; I am going to take to task those people who are responsible for these lathi charges'. If he comes forward with this explanation, then Sir, he would deserve the place in which he is now sitting. His term of office will be over very soon, and it is likely that it will be extended. Because he has been of immense help to the Government, quite naturally, as the Government have been rewarding the police officers, they may reward the hon. the Home Member also."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member at liberty to cast personal aspersions on any other hon. Member of this House?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"My Friend has just come into this Council and he does not know what a personal aspersion is. Sir, I never meant anything against him. I simply want him to realize that he is the people's man, to forget that at this moment he is a bureaucrat and to assure himself that he is not going to be a bureaucrat hereafter."

"Sir, I have a word or two for my hon. Friends on that side. My friend, especially Pandit Ganala Ramamurthi and my other friend Mr. Dorai Raja might come forward to speak on this motion. They are the supporters and pillars of the Government in this House, I know, and they will stand up in support of these lathi charges. But I appeal to them to remember that they are Indians, that they are people who, at least for some moments, can realize the sufferings of their brothers and sisters. I appeal to them not to do anything of the kind. My European friends are absent now from the House; but I have no doubt that they, enthused with the democratic spirit of their own country, will realize the way in which we are being treated in this country and will support this motion."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, it is rather very unfortunate that the speeches on this demand have all been on this side of the House so far, and no opportunity has been afforded to us to know what exactly the attitude is on the other side, as no one from that side has hitherto spoken. But so far as I am concerned I do not want to traverse the same ground as has been traversed by my predecessors and I want to confine myself only to a few aspects of the motion now being debated upon."

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"Sir, much has been said with regard to the incidents that took place at Peddapuram, but not one hon. Member has been able to say up to now what exactly were the causes that must have led to the incidents. I may say that while the hon. the Home Member will have to say something at second-hand or even third-hand, I have learnt something about the incidents at first-hand, which may be interesting to hon. Members here. Sir, the one reason why this Peddapuram incident occurred and several other such incidents might occur, is the attitude taken up by the district officials in East Godavari. There are, Sir, three or four leading public men in Cocanada and Rajahmundry and those public men are apparently at loggerheads, rightly or wrongly, with the District Magistrate and the District Police Superintendent of East Godavari. They are well-known persons who have contributed much to the public life of Andhradesa. They are supposed to be—and probably they really are—supporters of the national movement. Those supporters were attempted to be hauled up time and again by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. If the hon. the Home Member cares to, and if he finds anything on which he wants to, contradict me, let him do so when his turn for reply comes. Let me now substantiate what I have said: Lekkaraju Subba Rao has been a leading member of the public and has been a sympathiser with the Congress. Repeatedly—and I make this deliberate statement, Sir—repeatedly he was sent for by the District Magistrate and asked to desist from supporting the national movement. As a true patriot, he could not think of doing so. There was also the President of the District Board who was elected on the Congress ticket, and he is supposed to be a sympathiser with the Congress movement. He is a respectable man and a responsible man. He was sent for and asked by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to desist from evincing any sympathy with the national movement. Again, there is a zamindar Mr. Venkatanarayana who is intensely patriotic in his actions, and that gentleman was also sought to be put down; but he could not be put down. He would distribute thousands of Gandhi caps freely when he was asked not to wear it, and he would himself wear the cap regardless of assault by the police; he will have his car decorated with a national flag and he will open khadder depots or Congress dispensaries. As a public man, he is entitled to do so; but the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police would not allow him to do so, and they wanted to have their revenge on him. They therefore caught hold of this one opportunity at Peddapuram. They thought that at Peddapuram, the Zamindar, the District Board President, Mr. Venkateswarulu, a leading lawyer of Cocanada, and all were present—in fact some of them were present, while some were not. The news went to the police that all these people were present at Peddapuram and that there was also to be a picnic party. At that time, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were at Pithapuram, a place nearly seven or eight miles away from Peddapuram. If there was to be any unlawful assembly at Peddapuram of so large a number as 150 men, the District

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Magistrate should have been reported to and he should have rushed to the place; but neither he nor the District Superintendent of Police did so. Instead, they incited the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Circle Inspector of Pithapuram to go to Peddapuram and wreak vengeance. And they did that, Sir, and to their hearts' content. That is how this Peddapuram incident came about. If the hon. the Home Member who is drawing a fat salary from the public revenues wants to satisfy himself with regard to the actual details, it is up to him to institute an impartial enquiry into the causes that led to this incident and thereby also vindicate himself and his underlings. Sir, much has been said about the incident and it remains to be seen how far it was true or otherwise. But the Government, with its usual inefficiency, has not up to this day come forward with any Press Communiqué on this incident, although they have every facility to do so. I am told the Inspector-General of Police visited the scene of occurrence thrice; but then, why has not the Government come forward with any statement as to the truth? Does it not behove them to allay public feeling? If they are the custodians really of law and order, they should have issued their version of the story. I know, their version of the story will be coming now and, if I am to anticipate, that will be that at Peddapuram there was a Congress meeting or an unlawful gathering and that there were speeches made and resolutions passed denouncing the Government, that they were all seditious and they were given notice to disperse and that because they would not disperse, the lathi charge was made. Did they issue any order? Was there any declaration to the effect that the assembly having been gathered to commit an offence it became unlawful and so they dispersed them? Was any magistrate present on the scene? Nothing of the kind took place. Merely out of private grudge it was that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police brought about this disgraceful event. The District Magistrate, I am told, took a vow in the presence of some leading men that he would haul them up and teach a lesson. One incident will go to show the truth of this fact. Let me refer to the prosecution against Mr. Lekkaraju Subba Rao which was a thoroughly concocted and wholly unfounded one. I am sorry, I made a mistake; it is not Mr. Subba Rao; but it is Mr. Pallam Raju, the District Board President. He was hauled up before the magistrate for no offence. The police people concocted evidence and then adduced it before the magistrate. The evidence was so shabby and frivolous that it was a real travesty of justice. The real truth was that Pallam Raju was not there on the day of the alleged occurrence, but he was at Ootacamund with certain leading members of this House and perhaps, with the late Chief Minister. The police ultimately found out that it was not true that he was there on the day of the occurrence and they realized that they stood exposed and so they had to drop the proceedings against him. And even in dropping the proceedings, they adopted all tricks—very mean tricks indeed! They wanted him to make it appear that he was repenting to the magistrate, that he was apologising or that he showed some sign of weakness

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and so on. These tricks and the mean methods adopted by them were exposed in the press from time to time. Those who have read the newspapers about this prosecution will remember these things. Again, Sir, I do not want to say much against my own co-religionist. I am very sorry that it has fallen to my lot very often to oppose this hon. Member,—only as a public man and as a Member of this House, and not in his private capacity as such. Very often, I have also had the misfortune of being misunderstood by this hon. Member. It is a pity that this hon. Member has not been able nor has he learned to distinguish his private capacity from his public capacity. But on this occasion, I only want to content myself with saying that my friends outside this Council have often taunted me by saying that the atrocities that are now committed by the police-raj under the head of my co-religionist are unparalleled even by the so-called atrocities of Muhammad-bin-Toghlak or of Nadir Shah. Sir, we thought that the Mappilla tragedy was the last of its kind, but we are experiencing day in and day out greater tragedies than the Mappilla Waggon tragedy. Sir, it is falsely stated by interested historians that Muhammad-bin-Toghlak committed atrocities, but those tales are belied by Muslim historians. They are malicious lies. In truth, Muhammad-bin-Toghlak was a benevolent despot—and a great monarch. Perhaps the age was one for despots and he was a despot. But what about the atrocities committed in our midst to-day under this British Raj, civilised Raj, the most advanced Raj, the Raj that carries on its shoulders the burden of civilization to the coloured races. Under that Raj, in the name of peace and order, when a Muslim gentleman is holding the office of Home Member, these atrocities are committed. I do not want to say that reward should not be given. Rewards should be given to people who are really gallant. Are the police people, armed with lathis and striking at peaceful passive resisters, gallant? Are they saving life or are they endangering life, by attacking those people? Is that an act of gallantry? It was originally the idea that private gentlemen who risk their lives, or save lives and property, or save houses from fire, or save the country or some other great thing from devastation and destruction, should be rewarded, but are the police minions doing that kind of service to-day to be rewarded like this? I know that people in the police will be rewarded. The Home Member was rewarded and there might be time enough for us to consider whether he is going to be rewarded still more or not. But, I say from this place, representing four districts, that the Muslims in those districts, nearly two lakhs in number, and I say also on behalf of the three millions of Muslims in the Presidency, that this Home Member does not command the least popularity. This is the case not merely in my own districts, but throughout all the districts in the Presidency. Let His Excellency the Governor be under no misapprehension. This Home Member, who is in charge of the Police portfolio has long ago forfeited our confidence, the confidence of the people and of the country. It is up to him to regain it if he cares to do so. It is in his hands. I do not want to be personal in my remarks. It is only in his interest I say that, if he chooses to come back as a public man he ought to behave himself. It behoves him to

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to congratulate the Inspector-General and his department upon the fall in crime generally. In the year 1929 although there has been a very small rise in the figures for cognizable crime as compared with those of the previous year there is cause for congratulation on account of the fall in the figures of grave crime which are the lowest recorded since the introduction of the scheme of police reforms in 1902-03.'

3-30 p.m. "But my attention has been drawn to the fact of certain small burglaries in the city. . . (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: What about murders?) and also of murders as my friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti interjects. I shall draw the attention of the authorities to them so that vigorous steps may be taken to put them down.

"As regards the Presidency General Reserve the case was placed before the Finance Committee and they have arrived at the following conclusion:—

'The Finance Committee placed the scheme in class II with the recommendation that when normal conditions return the question of reducing the strength of the force should be considered. It was explained to the Committee that retrenchment would be effected by short recruitment.'

"As regards the award of rewards, as has been already pointed out rewards are given only when some meritorious service is rendered. And I can assure the House that Government have taken great care to see that no reward was ever granted to a police officer for using force against a peaceful picketer.

"The other two cases about which a great deal has been said are in connexion with the Coimbatore and Peddapuram incidents. With regard to the Coimbatore case I called for the report from the District Magistrate and also from the Inspector-General (Mr. Basheer Ahmed: Will you place it on the table of the House? Yes, I shall do so tomorrow) and the following is the conclusion to which the Government have come to:—

'At about 3-30 p.m. on 25th December 1930 the Congress party at Coimbatore suddenly announced that there would be a meeting in the compound of the local Town Hall that evening at which addresses would be delivered on the boycott of the census, toddy shops and foreign cloth, and on the present political situation. At about 6-15 p.m. some 30 to 40 volunteers and Congressmen went to the compound of the Town Hall followed by a crowd of over 300 persons. One Jothinath Singh started singing national songs and the crowd began to swell and became restless and unruly. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharpuram, then in temporary charge of the district, finding that a breach of the peace was imminent, asked those concerned not to sing and to discontinue the meeting. They asked for time to consider the question, which was allowed. After debating the matter for some twenty minutes they announced their intention of going on with the meeting as there was no order from any magistrate prohibiting it. Thereupon one Rajagopalan of Udamalpet began to address the crowd. The Deputy

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Superintendent of Police again ordered the meeting to disperse, whereupon stones were thrown and a head constable and a police constable were hit. The temper of the assembly and the necessity for dispersing it thus becoming clear, the Deputy Superintendent of Police called in 15 constables who had been kept outside and dispersed the crowd by a lathi charge.'

"This is the report I have received from the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police. My Friend Mr. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar told me that he has certain representations to make to me with regard to this. I am thoroughly prepared to listen to what he has to say, and have them investigated.

"As regards the Peddapuram affair, the moment I read in the papers about it I called for a report and asked the Inspector-General of Police to go to the place and make inquiries, and the result of the inquiry is this:

'The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cocanada, received information from the village authorities of Peddapuram that certain supporters of the civil disobedience movement had arranged to hold a meeting, under the guise of a picnic, in a garden in Peddapurkota village, just outside the area included in the orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, at which the future plan of Congress action in the East Godavari district was to be discussed and the return from jail of certain Satyagraha volunteers of that district celebrated. On arriving at the place the Deputy Superintendent of Police found a gathering of over 150 persons, the majority of whom were listening to Mr. B. Satyanarayana, Secretary, District Congress Committee, reading aloud from a cyclostyled pamphlet (which has since been seized by the police) indicating the lines on which future Congress operations in the district would be carried out, namely, by the boycott of British goods and of census operations, by a no-tax campaign and by wilful damage to palm trees. The Deputy Superintendent of Police being satisfied that these persons had gathered there to conspire together to concert measures tending to obstruct the administration, declared the assembly to be an unlawful assembly and ordered it to disperse. Mr. Satyanarayana however continued reading from his pamphlet and the assembly showed no signs of dispersing. After waiting for some five minutes to see whether the order to disperse would be obeyed, the Deputy Superintendent of Police requested the ladies present to withdraw, and when they had done so, ordered the dispersal of the assembly by force.'

"In this connection I see a pamphlet with photographs has been circulated to the House. I shall have it examined.

"With regard to the Pachaiyappa's College incident though I have not yet received a formal report I may say this that the police did not use lathi charge at all on the morning of the 26th instant. The students of the college came out of it, and obstructed the tram and bus traffic and would not allow them to proceed. When the police arrived on the scene they found big stones being hurled at them from the college—and some of those stones are still kept in the C-1 Police station. It was not found possible to drive away the students without some use of force. I have not received the report on this incident, and when I do so I shall go carefully into it. I may say once again as I have said before, lathi charges give no pleasure either to Government or to the police.

"I am glad the situation is now hopeful. All of us have read the statement made by the Prime Minister to the Round Table Conference

[Sir Mahomed Usman] [28th January 1931]

and seen the generous gesture made by H.E. the Viceroy as a result of which I sincerely trust that peaceful conditions will soon prevail and lathi charges will become things of the past."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. the Home Member for the very conciliatory speech he made to-day. Sir, he told the House that I telephoned to him and also telephoned to Lord Goschen on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission for the first time in India. I telephoned to him because the Police were completely negligent in discharging their duties. I complained to him of the absolute negligent omission then and I am complaining of the excessive unauthorized commission now. (Laughter.) I then said 'Is the British Government functioning' I say to-day 'Is the British Government functioning'. (Hear, hear.) Sir, Mr. Basheer Ahmed was telling that the speeches were all from one side of the House alone. I am sure there are speakers from all sides of the House (cries of 'yes, yes') because this grievance is an universal one. So I am only speaking for two minutes to give opportunity to my brethren and the sister to speak. Sir, the anxiety of the people who are struggling to establish goodwill between the Government and the people is not so much the civil disobedience movement for as soon as amnesty for political prisoners is declared and as soon as responsible central Government is assured, civil disobedience movement must or might disappear. But even then the bitterness of feeling engendered in the minds of the people by the perverted actions of the police is likely to remain permanently. The most recent of the activities of the police has been not only the belabouring of innocent people who happen to be by accident on the scene of their operations but pursuing their victims into any building into which they may escape, trespassing into it, beating all the inmates indiscriminately and damaging and destroying articles found therein. Sir, Peddapuram is far away from me and I have only hearsay accounts of the incidents there. Acts were committed in the city under my very nose in the incidents at Pycroft's Road and at the Pachaiyappa's College. Sir, imagine children panic stricken flying for their lives and hanging on to their masters when hounded by the police. It is only a parent that can realize the pain of mind it causes and I am almost certain to-day on account of this one incident (Pachaiyappa's) about 500 to 1,000 families are embittered in their feelings against the Government. Is it the object of the Government to terrorise the people? I spoke in the Council when the last adjournment motion was being discussed and I then said that Indians are sufficiently civilized and intelligent to be terrorised in this way. Hitherto we were thinking that our local police authorities, tactful and sympathetic as they have been, are only helplessly following the dictates of the policy of the powers that be. Now the powers from the Prime Minister downwards are exhibiting anxiety for reconciliation. Thanks to the European Association for their message to the European Association of Calcutta protesting against their attitude. Thanks to Mr. Birley,

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Chairman of the Madras Branch. We have known the sympathetic attitude of the missionaries. Our grateful thanks are specially due to Rev. Mr. Hogg, Principal of the Christian College, who offered prayers at the prospect of reconciliation and gave a holiday to his pupils for the release of Mahatma Gandhi. I have known the efforts of both Mr. Hogg and Mr. Birley towards how best to bring about amicable settlement. So, both official and non-official opinion are sympathetic; whence comes this lathi charge, I cannot understand. Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House any more. I appeal to the Home Member who is our kith and kin, and our flesh and blood to issue orders immediately to the police to desist from the lathi charge. The appeal comes from one who belongs to the same school of political thought as the Home Member did before he occupied the Membership of the Council. I appeal to him with my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti from the other side. I appeal to him in the name of the Crown and the Country which is hit and mine." (Applause.)

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—" Mr. President, Sir, I would request the hon. the Mover to withdraw this motion and not put me to the sad necessity of recording my vote. Before criticising the action of the police one should put himself in the position of the rank and file and then proceed to criticise. We should recognize that the rank and file among whom there are many Anglo-Indians, have been consistently performing their duty. They had been doing what they had honestly believed to be their duty and as such no blame could be attached to them. I would appeal to my friend to look at the matter from this perspective; and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi along with other leaders of the Congress have been released and that Mahatma Gandhi himself has stated that he has come with an open mind let us all wish that civil quiet will be restored and peaceful conditions will prevail. Now, that there is a change of circumstances and things are heading to a peaceful termination, I would request the Mover of the motion to withdraw it."

3-45
p.m.

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" Mr. President, Sir, it is on account of the civil resistance movement that the lathi charges have become so prominent and a thing of daily occurrence. Force is best applied if it is directed against force and it would be misapplied if directed against a movement whose avowed object is non-violence. What is required is that the movement should be met half-way and the needful should be done.

" The hon. the Home Member referred to the incidents in connection with the arrival of the Simon Commission in 1928. That was before the movement of civil resistance was set on foot and hence that is not relevant. There is no allegation now of any violence on the part of the people.

" As for the methods that are being pursued by the police in combating this movement, one would have no grievance if the action is taken according to law and the offenders against the law are taken

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before the Magistrate and put on trial. This would be quite in order and had this been done there would not be so much excitement in the country. And finally, there has been the announcement of the Premier and the marked change of heart on the part of the British Government and I would only exhort the Government to act in consonance with its spirit and recognize that 'repression will neither bring success nor credit to the Government', to quote the Premier's own words."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate, my only excuse is that I do not want to record a mere silent vote on the motion before us when there is so much of excitement in the country over the matter. Sir, as long as this country is governed by a foreign nation, there would be occasions when political associations in order to attain freedom would resolve to employ all measures to bring pressure to bear on the Government of the day with a view to make them grant the popular demand. Then there is bound to be trials of strength between the rulers and the ruled. At such times it is very necessary for the Government in power to recognize that, in political struggles of this nature, it is only the respectable people who take part in the movement and that it is nothing but patriotism that compels the people to enter into the struggle. The Government on their part do naturally feel called upon to maintain law and order and resist all efforts that are put forward on behalf of the people for their freedom. They should recognize that the people are fighting for their rights in this manner only because they think that the Government are not prepared to give self-government to them. The Government should consider it an unpleasant task to have to maintain law and order in such circumstances and they should perform their duty in a manner that would impress the people of the country that the Government were not using all their resources to stamp out the movement for freedom but were only using them to see that none of the things done interfered with the peace or brought about any disturbance.

"The way the situation was being handled to-day by the police, however, showed that every policeman thought that he was called upon by the Government who employ him to put down this movement as a rebellion and that all the people engaged therein were rebels. They thought that if they frightened the people the movement would collapse. For example when the police went and interfered with the peaceful picketing of foreign cloth that was going on in the Godown Street and made a lathi charge, the object apparent to every onlooker was that the police thought that if these volunteers were mercilessly beaten they would not, nor would any other person dare come forward to do picketing again. That, they evidently thought, was the easiest way of stopping picketing.

"The hon. the Home Member has just now told us that after the Premier's speech and the generous gesture shown by the Viceroy he hoped that the civil disobedience movement will come to a termination and there will not be any occasion for a debate like this any more.

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He should also remember that this very gesture that has been made has been made on account of this very civil disobedience movement and on account of the Congress. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, on his return from the Round Table Conference, gave an interview at Bombay in which he said that whatever result was achieved at the Round Table Conference was to a large extent due to the civil disobedience movement in India. The Congress leaders have been released from jail and the Premier's speech is before them and they have been appealed to co-operate in finding a solution for the present impasse and help in framing a suitable constitution for the future. This ultimate situation ought to have been anticipated by the officials who have the administration of law and order in their hands so that they could have been in a position to-day to say that there had been nothing on the part of the Government to show that in the handling of this situation they have done anything to deserve censure at the hands of the people. On the other hand, Sir, I am very much grieved to find that the police administration has not been of an order of which we could feel proud.

"There have been two big movements in the last decade in India. 4 p.m. One was started in 1921 and that was the non-co-operation movement; and the other, the civil disobedience movement was started last year. So far as I could observe, when the non-co-operation movement was on, the Government did not behave so thoughtlessly, to use a very moderate word, as we are sorry to find they have done in regard to the present movement. It was now that lathi has become prominent. It has grown into a regular institution and in the future days when the Free Indian Federation Government becomes an accomplished fact, I think the police lathi will be encased in gold and kept in the Federal Government's headquarters at Delhi with the words on it 'It is this lathi that has put into the civil disobedience movement all the force that has made the Government to come to terms with the people'."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, during the last session of this Council the adjournment motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti relating to the use of force by police came up for discussion, and again to-day, this House has occasion to know the great resentment and sorrow that is being felt by many law-abiding citizens of this Presidency over the police highhandedness which has been at work now for the past some months in the name of Law and Order. Distressing reports of excessive handling of situations by police have come, not from one district, not from a few districts, but from every district in this Presidency, and the blame for such happenings has to be attached not to any particular police officer, or to the Malabar Special Police, but to the policy, which unmindful of honest and well-intentioned public opinion, the Government has been carrying on. I was rather surprised that my hon. Friends Mr. Sami

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Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan talked in the strain they did about the Malabar Special Police, forgetting the fact that if there are any two places in the whole of the Presidency where the struggle for freedom is being carried on in spite of all sufferings it is Andhra Desa and Malabar. My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan himself said to-day that even the Home Member whom he saw 'reading Koran' in the Council Chamber 'could not escape the orders' of the Inspector-General of Police, yet he condemns the poor Malabar constable trying to do his duty. Anyway, I may assure my hon. Friend that where the Indian Nationalism is concerned we shall not stick on to 13 and 15 points. To resume, Sir, rumour has it in Malabar that the recent transfer of Collector Mr. Gawne from that district to Kurnool was because that able and level-headed officer could not see eye to eye with the police. The saddest aspect of the present situation is that our Home Member who has had sufficient experience of the tame political temper and distemper of this Presidency should allow the present policy. Neither the agonising death of Mr. Govindaswami Mudaliyar, who during the short period of his existence lived a life of rich service to mankind nor the groans of the school-going children has created a change in the situation; but the Government read in those events only the necessity to stiffen its course. At page 7 of the notes explaining the demands this is what is said, 'The events of the last few months have made it clear that a general reserve is absolutely necessary to deal with any general trouble that might arise in this Presidency. The necessity for such a reserve having been demonstrated beyond question in June 1930, His Excellency the Governor was constrained to authorize an expenditure', etc. What was it, Sir, that was demonstrated beyond doubt in June 1930? Not the necessity for an increase in armed reserve, not the absence of any other course. What was demonstrated then beyond question was a lesson which would have been anticipated by any student of history, that unmerited force can never subdue a movement, that it can never subdue a race, even though they are believed to be a subject race. Sir, the note says that His Excellency the Governor was 'constrained', etc. Had an iota of feeling connoted by the word 'constrained' been really felt a situation which has given the rudest shock to the loyalty of even the tamest Indian would never have developed. The lathi charges came gladly to be accepted even by innocent spectators. Mr. President, Sir, having followed such a relentless policy the hon. the Home Member now comes to the House for a huge demand, and let us turn to the reasons given. Page 6 of the explanatory notes shows a lakh and twenty thousand rupees are required 'to meet expenditure incurred by the Commissioner of Police.' Again page 7 will show Rs. 2,50,700 are required to meet 'feeding arrangements', 'special rewards', 'photograph charges', etc. With explanations of this sort and photographs seen only in charges in one hand, and in the other hand, 'An account of Peddapuram Police Attack' with real photographs, what is the attitude to be adopted by

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every Member of this House? The path is clear. This House must unmistakably mark its disapproval. Again I would invite attention to page 8. It is said 'the need for a general reserve is not a temporary one. The proposal to retain the additional force and the store accountants permanently with effect from 1st April 1931 has been put forward as a Part II scheme for 1931-32'. This shows that though there might be a change of policy everywhere else, the Government of Madras do not contemplate a change at any time. It has been put down here that from the 1st April 1931 the armed reserve is going to be a permanent feature. May I take it that that date has been selected because that date happens to be the commencing date of the financial year, and not because of the proverbial fame attached to 1st of April.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Hearson, the other day said that the time has come when every one should nail up their colours to the mast. That is so, and intimately connected with the question of repressive policy, is the issue whether this House approves or disapproves of the civil disobedience movement. May I confidently assert that every Member of this House at the present juncture disapproves of the civil disobedience movement, and after the recent great statement of the Prime Minister, hopes that there may not be the necessity to resort to it hereafter. But that does not mean, that every unnecessary and unwarranted step taken in connection with the civil disobedience movement will be accepted by this House. The attitude, therefore, to be adopted will be the attitude indicated by the token cuts, viz., not to turn down the whole demand but by a small reduction to censure the policy of the Government. I have, therefore, great pleasure, Mr. President, in supporting the token cuts."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I do not want to detain the House with a long speech. The previous speakers have been speaking about what happened at the lathi charges. Where lathi charges take place there is at least the chance of persons charged running away. But where people are charged with lathis in the lock-up, even that chance is denied them. Recently we have had a case which I personally investigated and came to know to be true which is that at a demonstration three individuals were arrested and locked up at the police station in our district. I desist giving names. If the hon. Home Member wants I am prepared to give the name of the Sub-Inspector, the Inspectors and the victims. They were locked up and one of them a boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age was asked what food he wanted. He said he wanted orange and milk. That was supplied and he thought he was going to be treated well. At about 10 o'clock at night he was asked to come out of the room and taken to another room. While he was being taken to that room he was fisted by another constable standing behind and the constable to whom he was taken began to slap him. He fell down, was taken away and told by the Inspector, 'your bones will be broken if you come here'. That is the case with everyone who takes part in such demonstrations. That is what happened in a certain place in Malabar. I am prepared to divulge the names. As

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a lawyer I should not accuse persons behind their backs. I am prepared to give the names to the hon. the Home Member to cause an enquiry to be made. Numerous similar cases must have taken place. When such things are happening you can always imagine the extent to which the minds of millions have been affected by this particular change of policy of the Government. The Police department has ceased to function with regard to the detection of crimes, etc. Their morale has sunk so low because their actions are glossed over. They are there only trying to harass people supposed to be in the bad books of the Government by fair means or foul and resort to lathi charges or assaults if they can. That is the position in which the Police department is at present. The Home Member may be unconscious of these but he must accept the responsibility. It therefore behoves him to consider his policy and find out if there is a remedy and apply that remedy at once."

* Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. President, I am one of those who believe that the Government must govern and administer laws. Any violation of the law must be treated with such punishment as the law permits. But some of the police officers in their excess of zeal and enthusiasm have crossed the province of moderation. Some of them are obsessed by the idea that lathis must be used whether there is need or not. Especially the lathi charge at Peddapuram is an instance in point. I wish to read some extract from the statements made by some of those who took part in the function.

4-15
p.m.

"This is from the statement made by Mr. G. B. Rama Rao, vakil, Cocanada:—

"We finished breakfast by 1 o'clock. We then resorted to music, cards, etc. Some of us wanted to return home early. Mr. L. Subba Rao said he had an engagement at 3 p.m. at Cocanada and we all, viz., Lakkaraju Subba Rao, Barrister Seshagiri Rao and Mr. Y. Venkateswarlu, myself and Dr. Vedantam Venkatakrishnayya wanted to return home. So we went to the cook, had our tea early. Mr. L. Subba Rao and party left for Cocanada at about 2-20 p.m. I wanted to follow them. Mr. Krishnayya said he would accompany me with his wife and children in my car. The party meanwhile rose for lunch. Mr. and Mrs. Krishnayya with the children and myself were seated in the car and were about to start. Suddenly I heard sounds of running constables and found them to be a posse of reserved constables rushing towards us, waving their lathis. We were seated in the car at a distance of 30 feet from the main party who were at tea. In about 30 seconds, the main party was surrounded by the reserve constables: they formed a cordon around them. Some of the reserve constables drove those that were outside into the cordon. An order "Disperse" was shouted by the police officials. Almost simultaneously, as an echo came the word "Maro" and the reserves began to beat those in the cordon mercilessly with their lathis."

"Such an act on the part of the police has caused considerable resentment in the public mind, and even law abiding people cannot but look with grave concern on this sort of lawlessness of the police and this kind of infringement of civic rights. It is up to the Government to allay public discontent by constituting a committee to enquire into the whole affair."

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* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, some hon. Members of the House who have just spoken have been stating that there is a spirit of reconciliation, that there is a spirit of peace in the speech that has been delivered by the hon. the Home Member. I am sorry, Sir, that the speech of the hon. the Home Member is neither sound nor convincing to me. At least now at this stage, if the hon. the Home Member had said in the clearest terms possible that he would cause a thorough enquiry to be made into the conduct of the police officials against whom certain accusations are made, if he had given us the assurance that even if the negotiations for peace that are carried on between the national leaders and the Government should fail and even if the civil disobedience movement should be put into operation once again, the police would be warned to behave better and with consideration, it would mean something. So long as that assurance is not coming forth from the hon. the Home Member, I for one cannot see any *locus penitentiae* in the speech delivered by him. Mr. President, Sir, I do not think there is any place in this Presidency which is so uncivilized, so antiquated as not to have tasted a sample of the new commodity which England out of her hungry stomach has been importing through its chief agent, Sir Mahomed Usman and Company into India. That commodity, Sir, has become very cheap. It has become so cheap that one can freely say, 'Ask and it shall be given, knock and it shall be opened.' This commodity is sometimes called lathi charges and sometimes also called police excesses. Hon. Members of this House could not have forgotten the graphic accounts of the police excesses in Madras, in the Guntur district and other places given by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti Garu, on the 19th November last on the occasion of the adjournment motion in this House on the use of force by the police. Hon. Members will remember how that motion was talked out, which virtually meant a defeat for the Government and which is said to be the usual euphemistic and the dignified way of describing Government defeats. At least after that, one would have expected the hon. the Police Member, the prodigal son of the Government of Madras presiding over the Police department, to return home repentant and reformed. I thought, Sir, that when Sir Usman was making a defence on behalf of his department from his seat in the Council, I thought, Sir, it was a policy with the Government not to openly admit the charges that are brought against it but at the same time to take note of the accusations that are being made on the floor of this House so that they may mend their future policy at least in the light of those accusations. I thought, Sir, it was the usual procedure for the Government to say that the things that have been done by their subordinates are not irregular but at the same time to take note of the complaints that are placed before them. But, Sir, I am surprised to find that all the complaints that we have made fell flat on the broad shoulders of Sir Usman. Sir Usman, Sir, has apparently broken this convention of formally defending the Government department and at the same time taking note of the complaints made in this House. The only reply that he gave to the adjournment motion on the 19th

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November last was a grand tea party which he organized for the benefit of the various police officials in the Presidency. At least on that occasion, one would have expected my hon. Friend, the Police Member, to have warned the police officials here and in the districts—if the word ‘warning’ is objectionable and if the hon. the Home Member is afraid of the word ‘warning’ with respect to those officials—one would have expected him to *advise* the police heads of the department to be more legal, to be more considerate and to be more tolerant in dealing with peaceful crowds. He has not only not done that but he has gone a step further. From what has transpired after the 19th November, I am inclined to suspect that he has gone a step further. Prior to 19th November, it was said that the hon. the Police Member had given a blank cheque to the Commissioner of Police. But after the 19th November, and evidently at the time of the dinner party or the tea party I referred to, I am inclined to believe that the hon. the Home Member has given his sub-agents in the mufassal blanker cheques, cheques, Sir, that would empower the police officials not only to fill up the body but also to put his signature to the cheques. It looks like that. Otherwise, it is impossible for me to understand the effrontry of the police, the lathi charges and the cowardly attacks of the police against a peaceful gathering engaged in a picnic party at Peddapuram.

“Now, Sir, the details of the attack of the police at Peddapuram have been put before the House by more than one speaker. One prominent feature that has been brought out in connexion with this incident is that women were not spared; men who fell down having received injuries were not spared; what is more, the doctor who went there to attend to the injured persons was not spared! It is said, Sir, that he was taking a chest of medicines with him, and that was broken. Well, these are the important features of the incident at Peddapuram. Now, Sir, if things that happened at Peddapuram had happened against the citizens of any other country, that incident would have driven the nation of the victim's land to declare war against the offending nation. Now, Sir, the Peddapuram incident has caused considerable damage to the reputation of the Government as a civilized Government. Sir, the belief of the hon. the Home Member even to-day is that law and order required the action that the police had to take in the past. Well I want to tell the hon. the Home Member here and now that law and order cannot be taken shelter under for police excesses. Law and order is a thing, Sir, in which every hon. Member of this House is interested as much as any Member of the Government. There are Members in this House who own estates, who own fortunes and who are therefore interested in seeing that there is no disorder or chaos as much as, if not more than, any other hon. Member sitting on the Treasury Bench. Therefore, Sir, I should think it is something amounting to arrogance, if I may be pardoned for the use of the word, for any Member of the Government to say that he and he alone is interested in the maintenance of law and order and that hon. Members sitting on this side or the other side of the House are not concerned. Our complaint has been not against things that have been done for the sake of maintaining law and order. Our

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complaint is that lathi charges are being resorted to in deliberate violation of the spirit and the letter of the provisions of law—sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which alone the police are authorized to use force to disperse unlawful assemblies. Our contention is that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are being abused, not used for the purpose of maintaining law and order, not for the purpose of punishing those who are guilty of offences, but used to take vengeance, to put down and to kill all national aspirations and national spirit. It is against that that we are fighting to-day. Under these circumstances, I feel that the hon. Members of this House would be stultifying themselves, would be betraying the interests of their constituencies, if they should vote for the demand which has been put forward by the hon. the Home Member. What is this demand, Sir? He asks us to vote for money to be paid to people whom he has been employing all these days to kick our sisters, to beat our sisters, to beat our brothers, to beat the sons of the soil. Are we going to sign our death warrant? We say ‘no’, we say a hundred times ‘no’. The hon. the Home Member may resort to lathi charges even in this respect, if it lies in his power. It is only by force he can carry on the administration, not by our consent. We refuse to put the seal of our approval to rule the people of this land by methods which no civilized country can tolerate. On these grounds, I have great pleasure to support the cut motion and to oppose the demand.”

* Mr. B. POCKER:—“Mr. President, Sir, I was very much disappointed to hear the speech of the hon. the Home Member from whom we expected a good deal of explanation as regards the very serious charges that were levelled against the Government, against the police officials and against the policy of the Home Member himself. One of the charges was that the Government have been acting only as something like a gramophone when explanations are called for. Because we remember that some months ago, when there was trouble in the Madras Bench and a lot of misery to the people was caused on that account, a deputation headed by Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar representing the Advocates' Association waited on His Excellency the Governor. The only reply given was that the Commissioner has reported that what the members of the deputation said were untrue. The most competent body to make a pronouncement on the legality of the action of the police was the Advocates' Association. The President of that Association and some of its members including some members even of this House waited on His Excellency the Governor and only wanted an enquiry to be made with reference to the incidents that happened. In fact, it was after this Advocates' Association had itself conducted an enquiry and had evidence recorded, that they waited in deputation on His Excellency and represented to him their personal experiences, and the only reply that the deputation got was, ‘The Commissioner has reported otherwise. We do not believe you but the Commissioner.’ I say it is an insult to a body like the Advocates' Association. I refer to this because I contend that the Government either at that time or even now has no bona fides at all in what it professes to say. It is only just now that the hon. the Home Member said that he has called for reports as

[Mr. B. Pocker]

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regards the Peddapuram affair and still he has not made any definite statement that he will institute an enquiry. I say therefore that there is no bona fide at all on the part of the Government. I remember, Sir, in my younger days the students in the lower classes being asked to write essays on the benefits of British rule in India. Now, Sir, I am sure that very soon you will find students being asked to write essays not on the benefits of British rule but on the effects of lathi rule. I say that every lathi blow and every drop of blood that is shed by such blows is a nail in the coffin of British rule in India. I give this warning to the Government that if the policy of the lathi rule is continued there is no doubt that the British rule will come to an end very soon. I say, Sir, if the Britisher has stayed in India for such a long time, it is not because of the might of the British Empire, but it is because somehow, rightly or wrongly, they have infused some sort of confidence in the people as regards the system of administration introduced in the country by the British; but the change of the British rule into lathi rule has entirely shaken that confidence. I dare say that if this lathi charge is to be the order of the day, British rule cannot continue very long. I want to say only one thing more, Sir, and that is this: It may be that certain Indian officials, highly placed Indian officials, who owe their position to the agitation of the Congress and of particular communities to which they belong but who now want to kick them on their buttocks, are willing to betray them at the present stage; but I warn the Government that sooner or later they will betray the Government also. Let not the Britisher rely on these Indian officers who have no hesitation in betraying the people and the country which has raised them to that position. In their own interest I warn the Government that sooner or later these very Indian officials are sure to betray them also. I say this because I am not one of those who believe in the severance of the British connexion, and that is the reason why I give this warning to the Britisher not to rely on Indian officials for the dishonest support—I deliberately call it dishonest support that they are giving to the Government in continuing this lathi charge. I have no hesitation in saying there is absolutely no bona fides on the part of the Government, because, if there was any bona fides on their part, they had a hundred and one opportunities of proving the same by instituting enquiries as to what is happening.

“Sir, so far as the legality of these actions are concerned, reference has already been made by many hon. Members and therefore I do not want to take up the time of the House by dwelling on it at length. The whole position can be summed up by saying that this lathi charge which has been introduced by the Government, whether by the Government of India or by the provincial Governments, is nothing but oppression and a deliberate oppression of the people by the Government and is a very illegal and inhuman method employed to root out a movement which is non-violent in its inception and which can never be turned out to be violent. In these circumstances, Sir, even after so many serious charges have been made and when a challenge was made to institute an enquiry, the hon. the Home Member in his reply did not deal with any of the points raised by hon. Members who spoke on this side. Even now he

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[Mr. B. Pocker]

has not clearly stated that he will institute an enquiry as regards the Peddapuram affair and the only assurance that he gave as regards the Coimbatore incident was that he will give a hearing to my hon. Friend hailing from that district—a very generous offer indeed. That is all the assurance that he gave. If the hon. the Home Member was really moved by the statement of the Premier, he ought to have taken the cue from that statement as well as from the statement of the Viceroy and undertaken to institute an enquiry at once. He has failed in the discharge of his duty in not doing so. The action of the Government in resorting to this lathi charge cannot be justified and the only way in which the Government can acquit itself, at any rate at the present stage, is to institute a public enquiry into this question and then only public feelings will be allayed. That is all what I have to say for the present.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I think the House is ready to vote on this cut motion.

“The question is that the demand for Rs. 6,16,595 under grant XVI Police—Reserved, be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was declared carried.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

When the hon. the President was putting the motion to vote, Messrs. Pate and Sreshta were seen entering the House. The hon. the President asked those hon. Members to keep out until the particular division was over.

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. Yakub Hasan Sahib. |
| 2. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 26. T. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. | 27. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chetti. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. | 28. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 5. Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliyar. | 29. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib. |
| 6. B. P. Sessa Reddi. | 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. C. Indrayya. | 31. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. P. Bayappa Reddi. | 32. Mr. B. Pocker Sahib. |
| 9. A. Kondappa. | 33. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 10. T. Narasa Reddi. | 34. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. |
| 11. R. M. Palat. | 35. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib. |
| 12. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 36. Ahmed Miran Sahib. |
| 13. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. | 37. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 14. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | 38. S. M. K. Bayabani Sahib. |
| 15. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. | 39. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 16. Rao Sahib P. Subramanyam Chetti. | 40. A. B. Shetty. |
| 17. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. | 41. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| 18. Mr. N. Gajapathi Raju. | 42. Rai Bahadur N. Sarkarai Manradar. |
| 19. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. | 43. Mr. T. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 20. K. Kesava Ramamurthi. | 44. G. Simbachalam. |
| 21. Mahoob Ali Baig Sahib. | 45. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasaya. | 46. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 23. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 47. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 48. Rai Bahadur C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| | 49. Mr. K. Pattabhiramayya. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 50. Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari. | 54. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 51. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 55. Mr. Madhusoothanan Thangal. |
| 52. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. | 56. „ D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| 53. „ V. T. Arasu. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 11. Mr. Hilton Brown. |
| 2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12. „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. |
| 3. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 13. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. „ Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 14. Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 15. „ V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 6. „ Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 16. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 7. „ Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 17. Mr. A. T. Luker. |
| 8. Mr. H. A. Watson. | 18. „ Frank Birley. |
| 9. „ R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 19. „ C. Basu Dev. |
| 10. „ S. V. Ramamurti. | 20. „ G. Sriramulu. |
| | 21. „ H. M. Jagannatham. |
| | 22. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 23. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |

Ayes 56. Noes 23.

The motion was carried.

The demand under Grant XVI—Police—Reserved, for a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,16,595, minus Rs. 100, was then put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

*Ayes.*4-45
P.m.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. |
| 2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 24. „ P. Bayappa Reddi. |
| 3. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 25. „ A. Kondappa. |
| 4. „ Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 26. „ T. Narasa Reddi. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 27. „ R. M. Palat. |
| 6. „ Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 28. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 7. „ Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 29. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju. | 30. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 9. Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayaramma. | 31. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. |
| 10. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. | 32. Rao Sahib P. Subramaniam Chetti. |
| 11. „ H. R. Pate. | 33. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 12. „ H. A. Watson. | 34. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 13. „ R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 35. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. |
| 14. „ S. V. Ramamurti. | 36. Sri Vyiricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju. |
| 15. „ Hilton Brown. | 37. Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| 16. „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 38. „ A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. |
| 17. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 39. „ K. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu. |
| 18. Mr. M. Devadasan. | 40. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 41. Mr. A. T. Luker. |
| 20. Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliyar. | 42. „ Frank Birley. |
| 21. „ B. P. Sesha Reddi. | 43. „ C. Basu Dev. |
| 22. „ P. C. Moses. | 44. „ A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| | 45. „ G. Sriramulu. |
| | 46. „ H. M. Jagannatham. |
| | 47. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 48. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |

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Noes.

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| 1. Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya. | 12. Sahib Bahadur Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 13. S. M. K. Bayabani Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Sahib Bahadur Yakub Hasan. | 14. Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 4. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 15. „ A. B. Shetty. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiayar. | 16. „ K. A. Nachiappa Gounder. |
| 6. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17. „ U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 7. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 18. „ G. Simhachalam. |
| 8. Sahib Bahadur B. Pocker. | 19. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 9. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 20. „ K. Koti Reddi. |
| 10. Sahib Bahadur Abdul Hameed Khan. | 21. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 11. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa. | 22. Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| | 23. Mr. K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| | 24. „ C. Satyanarayana Choudari. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 4. Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 2. „ K. P. Raman Menon. | 5. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. |
| 3. „ M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. | 6. Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. |

Ayes 48. Noes 24. Neutral 6.

The motion was carried.

GRANT XXIII—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding
Rs. 100 under Grant XXIII—Agriculture—Transferred.'

"Sir, from the explanatory note furnished to Members it will be found what is the nature of the disease and what action is proposed to be taken by the Government. At first we thought that the disease might be temporary but subsequently we found that this pest has already established itself in India and that some estates are already affected. At a meeting held for the purpose in June 1930 at which the Director of Agriculture, Madras, Director of Agriculture, Mysore, and the Executive Members of the United Planters of Southern India were present the point was discussed and it was agreed that research into the life history and means of dealing with the pest would have to be undertaken and that in addition to this it was necessary to survey the whole coffee area in order to find out which estates were affected and to advise the owners what action they should take to combat the pest. The question of a grant by the Imperial Council of Research is under consideration. As it might take some time for the Council of Research to decide about the grant referred to and as it is necessary that the pest should be kept in check as early as possible the Director of Agriculture wants to make a rapid survey of the coffee area in this province. For the sake of administrative convenience the coffee area of this province can be divided into three groups, i.e., the Nilgiris, the Shevaroyes and the Anamalais. For each group one upper subordinate on Rs. 85, one fieldman on Rs. 35 and one peon on Rs. 12 are required. The Director of Agriculture requests that they may be sanctioned temporarily for one

[Mr. P. T. Rajan] [28th January 1931]

year and states that when the joint scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Research comes into being, the staff will be absorbed in that scheme. The scheme will cost Rs. 677 during 1930-31 and during 1931-32 Rs. 7,147.

"There are enough savings in the agricultural budget to meet the extra expenditure in the current year. This token demand is moved in the Council because the scheme constitutes a new service."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House is that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXIII—Agriculture—Transferred."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, I beg to move

'the the demand under XXIII—Agriculture—Transferred, be reduced by Re. 1.'

"My object is to bring to the notice of the Government that the interest which the Government evince for coffee and tea is not evinced for other products such as maize and cholam. I do not know why they pay more attention to products like coffee and tea that are grown in cold countries.

"Then coming to the merits of the grant, I may say that when the hon. the Law Member was moving for a grant for the investigation of spike disease in sandalwood he said that they had been carrying on the experiment for three years and had spent about Rs. 40,000 but that they were not able to come to any definite conclusion and that they wanted to carry on the experiment for a further period of three years. I do not know whether the same thing may not happen here also. As the explanatory note itself says 'It was agreed that research into the life history and means of dealing with the pest would have to be undertaken.' So they have just begun the stage of making researches in the life history of the pest and by the time they are able to arrive at some conclusions, the disease itself may disappear. So unless the hon. the Minister takes the trouble to convince this House whether this amount is going to be spent usefully, we are not prepared to pass this grant. I do hope that the hon. Minister will convince this House as to how this amount is going to be spent usefully."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"As far as the assurance about the pest being brought under control is concerned, it is not possible for me to give the hon. Member who preceded me that assurance. The disease is new. It was only in 1930 it was brought to the notice of this Government and subsequently it was found that the disease has established itself in India. It is only after studying the life history of the pest, the disease can be checked if possible. It is for that purpose the demand is asked for, and if, as my hon. friend suggests that by the time we have finished our investigations into the life history of the pest, the disease itself were to disappear, I shall be only too glad. But till then we have to make our experiments and therefore we require this sum."

"As for the complaints of my hon. Friend that diseases connected with other products are not engaging the attention of the Government,

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I may say that as a matter of fact the Indian Central Cotton Committee have been evincing great interest for the improvement of cotton crop. For the past so many years the Government have been trying to combat the pest diseases with regard to paddy, sugar-cane and groundnut. The provisions of the Pest Act are being rigorously enforced and resorted to very often. The department is also trying to combat the disease to palmyra trees.

"Nothing has been done in connection with coffee at all. This research is only the beginning. We are trying to prohibit the import of unroasted coffee beans into this Presidency. I hope the Council will pass this grant."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"I beg to withdraw my cut

by *the hon. the President*, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXIII—Agriculture—Transferred."

The demand was carried and the grant made.

III.—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 to the Board of Industries:—

1. Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM.
2. " YAKUB HASAN.
3. Zamindar of MIRZAPURAM.

"As the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled up, viz., two, there will be an election between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to-morrow, in accordance with the regulations made for the conduct of elections by the single transferrable vote."

IV.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee:—

1. Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU.
2. Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU.
3. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.

"As the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled up, viz., two, an election will be held to-morrow by the ordinary method of voting between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m."

V.—THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I appoint Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed as the Chairman of the Select Committee to consider the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill (Bill No. II of 1931)."

[28th January 1931]

VI.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE*. MEETING ON SATURDAY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For the information of the House let me announce that the House will meet on Saturday also for the transaction of official business."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

VII.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^a Draft rules which the Government in Council proposes to make under sub-section (1) of section 54 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 (Madras Act XIV of 1930).

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislature.

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not con-

28th January 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 144 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1931, page 382 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2160 I., dated 25th July 1930.

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur (North Arcot),
dated 7th June 1930, No. 1418.

Order—No. 2160 I., dated 25th July 1930.

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur (North Arcot), requests that steps may be taken to augment the supply to the Tiruppattur big tank by connecting the Reid Sahib's Channel with it. Three schemes were considered in this connexion in 1922, viz.,

(1) Excavation of a new channel from the Reid Sahib's anicut direct to the Tiruppattur tank,

(2) Excavation of a new channel to take off from the Reid Sahib's Channel a short distance above its infall into the Madapalli tank, and direct to the Tiruppattur tank,

(3) Raising the crest of the Reid Sahib's anicut, enlarging the head sluice, widening and improving the supply channel and thereby passing into the Madapalli tank a greater volume of water, a portion of which would eventually fall into the Tiruppattur big tank.

These schemes were dropped after careful consideration—the first because it would be very costly, and the other two because they would benefit primarily mitta tanks and the mittadars were not prepared to contribute, while the Tiruppattur tank would get only what the mittadars could not utilize.

The Government therefore are not prepared to re-open the question.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. G. LEACH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur (North Arcot).

„ Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

Copy to the Board of Revenue.

„ Collector of North Arcot.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 152 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1931, page 551 supra.]

Statement showing the extent of cultivation of certain crops in the Kanekal fika, Rayadrug taluk, during the faslis of 1934, 1935 and 1940.

Number and name of the village.	Fasli 1934 (whole).				Fasli 1935 (whole).			
	Cotton. (2)	Korra. (3)	Cholam. (4)	Paddy. (5)	Cotton. (6)	Korra. (7)	Cholam. (8)	Paddy. (9)
36. N. Hanumapuram	ACS. 452	ACS. 1,146	ACS. 551	ACS. ..	ACS. 773	ACS. 396	ACS. 760	ACS. ..
37. Sollapuram	1,016	2,251	1,249	..	1,052	1,201	2,067	..
38. Rakata	958	1,442	1,874	89	1,089	924	2,507	75
42. Hanakanahal	2,235	4,112	1,742	..	3,877	514	3,646	..
44. Malyam	1,073	2,009	1,505	289	871	1,167	2,145	267
45. Kanekal	1,500	2,666	766	3,475	1,594	1,358	1,843	3,688
Total for Kanekal fika including the above six villages	13,355	24,962	18,837	6,679	17,832	11,891	27,527	6,768

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APPENDIX III.

(a)

[Vide answer to question No. 154 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1931, page 338 supra.]

Villages in each taluk of the Bellary district in which there are arrears of revenue of previous years remaining to be collected.

1. *Bellary taluk.*—(1) Yerraingligi, (2) Siddamanahalli, (3) Andrahalu, (4) Bellary, (5) Belagal, (6) Bellary Gonahalu, (7) Halakundi, (8) Haragon-dona, (9) Aladahalli, (10) Janikunta, (11) Honnahalli, (12) Mundrigi, (13) Patrabudihal, (14) Sidaragadda, (15) Amarapuram, (16) Bevinahalli, (17) Bislahalli, (18) Haddengundu, (19) Bobbakunta, (20) Kakkabevinahalli, (21) Vanenoor, (22) Hirehadagalli, (23) Sindavalam, (24) Yerragudi, (25) Karekallu, (26) K. Virapuram, (27) Chellagurki, (28) Goturu, (29) Kallu-kutikinhallu, (30) Masudipuram, (31) Banapuram, (32) Kolur, (33) Veni-veerapuram, (34) Korlagundi, (35) Byalur, (36) Kaggal, (37) Channahal, (38) Handihalu, (39) Guduthur, (40) Kudatini, (41) Karichedu, (42) M. Gonahalu, (43) Bommanahalu, (44) Jalihalu, (45) Bhyradevanahalli, (46) Chaganoor, (47) Sidiginamola, (48) Rayapuram, (49) Paramadevanahalli, (50) Meenahalli, (51) Basarakodu, (52) Moka, (53) Jalibenchu, (54) Kolagal, (55) Mincheri, (56) Kappagal, (57) Sanjeevarayanakota, (58) Buranaya-kanahalli, (59) Chandoor, (60) Godehalu, (61) Ibrampuram, (62) Kammerchedu, (63) Sanganakalu, (64) Siriveram, (65) T. Budehal, (66) Thola-mamidi, (67) Y. Budehal, (68) Sankarabanda, (69) Asundi, (70) Guthiga-noor, (71) Chittikinhalu, (72) Yemmiganur, (73) Kurugodu, (74) Dam-moor, (75) Somasamudram, (76) Nallodi, (77) H. Virapuram, (78) Usta-ghatta, (79) Bennikal, (80) Joladarasi.

2. *Siruguppa taluk.*—(1) Muddatnoor, (2) Havinahalu, (3) Gundiga-noor, (4) Ibrampuram, (5) Desanoor, (6) Kenchanguddam, (7) Kalekota, (8) Budiguppa, (9) Karoor, (10) Oloor, (11) Hagaloor, (12) Halekota, (13) Nagalapuram, (14) Rampuram, (15) Bandrahalu.

3. *Rayadrug taluk.*—(1) Bhupasamudram, (2) Udegolam, (3) Untakal, (4) Jagarakal, (5) Siddarampuram, (6) Kadalur, (7) Hulikal, (8) Brahma-samudram, (9) Bennicol, (10) Kudlur, (11) Rachmari, (12) Virupapuram, (13) Veparakallu.

4. *Adoni taluk.*—Nil.

5. *Alur taluk.*—(1) Ramadurgam, (2) Kammercheddu, (3) Nagan-thanahalli.

6. *Hospet taluk.*—(1) Muddapuram, (2) Arlihalli, (3) Bukkasagaram, (4) Chikkajagiganoor, (5) Hampadevanahalli, (6) Gonahallu, (7) Sankala-puram, (8) Honnahalli, (9) Karekuppe, (10) Daroji, (11) Kamalapuram, (12) Venkatapuram, (13) Hampi, (14) Narasapuram, (15) Anveri, (16) Nandibanda, (17) Basavandrug, (18) Gollarahalli.

7. *Hadagalli taluk.*—(1) Devagondanahalli, (2) K. Kodihalli, (3) Hire-hadagalli.

8. *Harpanahalli taluk.*—Nil.

9. *Kudligi taluk.*—Nidugurthi.

NOTE.—In 80 villages of Bellary taluk, four villages of the Siruguppa taluk and two villages of Alur taluk, land revenue of previous faslis has been suspended. In other villages the arrears are covered either by processes or 14 B. statement.

[28th January 1931]

(6)

Villages in each taluk in which there are loans arrears to be collected.

1. *Bellary taluk.*—All the villages of the taluk except Shrotriyam Mallapuram and Shrotriyam Bhatrahalli.

2. *Siruguppa taluk.*—(1) Bogguru, (2) Darur, (3) Halekota, (4) Kudidorhalu, (5) Siruguppa, (6) Kanchagara Belegal, (7) Tekkalakota, (8) Sirigeri, (9) Hainahalu, (10) Arliganur, (11) Uparahosahalli, (12) Kenchanaguddem, (13) Konchigeri, (14) Herakal, (15) Nagalapuram, (16) Muddatnur, (17) Devalapuram, (18) Chavallaoor, (19) Kotehalu, (20) Manur.

3. *Rayadrug taluk.*—(1) Nemakallu, (2) Untakallu, (3) Siddaramapuram, (4) Kuruvathi, (5) Haresamudram, (6) Kalludevanahalli, (7) Medachalu, (8) Nagalapuram, (9) Govindavada, (10) Bidurkunta, (11) Vyasapuram, (12) Meenahalli, (13) Konluntla, (14) Malyam, (15) Udegolam, (16) Brahmasamudram, (17) Milapuram, (18) Muradi, (19) Belodu, (20) Rayadrug, (21) Oblapuram, (22) H. Siddapuram.

4. *Adoni taluk.*—Nil.

5. *Alur taluk.*—(1) Suluvogi, (2) H. Belagal, (3) Belehalu, (4) Amritapuram, (5) Gazzehalli, (6) Chinnahyata, (7) Kurihalli, (8) Balugota, (9) Virupapuram, (10) Vandavogalli, (11) Molagavalli, (12) Gulyam, (13) J. Hosahalli, (14) Medchalu, (15) Nitravathi, (16) Siddapuram, (17) Ballur, (18) Hammerchedu, (19) Naganathanahalli.

6. *Hospet taluk.*—(1) Muddapuram, (2) Sanapuram, (3) Aarihalli, (4) Belagoduhalu, (5) Kampli, (6) Ramasagar, (7) Devasamudram, (8) Chikkajagiganoor, (9) Hampadevanahalli, (10) Gonahalu, (11) Suggunahalli, (12) Jeeriganoor, (13) Sankalpur, (14) Talur, (15) Hampi, (16) Honnahalli, (17) Kurekuppa, (18) Tornagal, (19) Vaddu, (20) 59. Basapuram, (21) Joga, (22) Papinayakanahalli, (23) Venkatapuram, (24) Kamalapuram, (25) Hospet, (26) Kallahalli, (27) Gollarahalli, (28) Honnarahalli, (29) 105. Basapuram, (30) Daroji, (31) Hossur, (32) Havenamadugu, (33) Vittalapuram, (34) Bukkasagaram.

7. *Hadagalli taluk.*—(1) Ballahansi, (2) Anandevanahalli, (3) Rameswarabandi, (4) Kadlabal, (5) Kotnakal, (6) Mudenoor, (7) Devagonahalli, (8) Holal, (9) Kalvi, (10) Byasigaderi, (11) Kagali, (12) Hirebadagalli, (13) Banuihatti, (14) Magalam, (15) Hadagalli.

8. *Harpanahalli taluk.*—(1) Alaboar, (2) M. Kallahalli, (3) Sringorathota, (4) Konganahossur, (5) Mydoor, (6) Muthigi, (7) Pritheswar, (8) Nilavanji, (9) Bennihalli, (10) Ramaghatta, (11) Sattur, (12) Kanchikeri, (13) Yedihalli, (14) Sirasatahalli, (15) Gundugutti, (16) Harpanahalli, (17) Naranapur, (18) Madapuram, (19) Kulahalli, (20) N. Basapuram, (21) Sivalingana-halli, (22) Hagarnoor, (23) Hirekoladu, (24) Madlageri, (25) Togarikatti, (26) Kunchoor.

9. *Kudligi taluk.*—(1) Jolada Kudligi, (2) Hoshalli, (3) Gudekota, (4) Kannayakenakattu.

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Selling price of cholam in each of the last three months of this fasli and in the corresponding months of faslis 1334-35 and 1339.

Name of taluk.	Cholam in seers per rupee.											
	Selling price in the last three months of this fasli.			Selling price in fasli.								
	1340.			1334.			1335.			1339.		
	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.
Bellary ..	17	17½	19	10	10½	10½	8	8	8	8½	8	9
Siruguppa ..	15	15	18	6	6½	6½	9½	9	10½	8½	7½	7½
Rayadrug ..	17½	17	19½	6½	7½	8	8	8½	9	8½	8	8½
Adoni ..	15	16	18	6	6½	6½	9	9	9½	8	8	8½
Alur ..	18	19	20	7	7½	8½	10	11	10½	12½	13	13
Hospet ..	15	15½	18	8½	8½	8	9½	9½	9½	10	10	11
Hadagalli ..	14	16	18	8	8½	8	9½	9½	10	10½	11	10½
Harpanahalli.	15½	17½	17½	8	8½	8	9½	9½	10	10½	11	10½
Kudligi ..	16	16	18	7½	8½	8½	10	10	9½	11½	11	10

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 159 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1931, page 339 supra.]

Statement showing the names of villages in which there were Assistant Karnams.

Names of villages.			Beriz.	Number of survey fields.	Extent.
			RS.		ACS.
Siruguppa	...	...	31,321	2608	7,427.99
Desanur	...	...	15,383	1165	3,588.40
Kudatini	...	...	12,195	1256	19,355.80
Kanekal	...	...	20,367	1216	15,704.63
Kamalapuram	...	...	9,780	1520	21,931.42
Hospet	...	...	1,651	348	2,096.88

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to questions Nos. 163 and 164 asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar respectively at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1931, pages 342 and 346 supra.]

Copy of Memorandum No. 11034 E/30-7, dated 11th December 1930, of the Public Works and Labour Department.

[Salem and Erode Electric Licence—Reference Correspondence ending with (1) Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode, R.O. No. 1201-C-30, dated 16th November 1930, and (2) Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, No. 109-C-2/30, dated 1st September 1930.]

Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Limited, Calcutta, applied in 1929 for a licence under Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for the supply of electric energy in Salem and Erode towns. The Municipal Council, Salem, at first agreed to the grant of the licence to the company but subsequently requested that the licence might be given to the Council itself and made a formal application under the Act in August 1930. The Municipal Council, Erode, protested against the grant of the licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., and formally applied for the licence in November 1929. The Government have given the question their careful consideration and have decided to grant the licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., the original applicants and have offered a draft licence for their acceptance.

2. The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme has been undertaken by the Government at a cost of over Rs. 1½ crores, and is expected to be completed by the end of 1932. The towns of Salem and Erode are important places within the area to be served by the Pykara system. In order to have a market in that area ready to take power from the Pykara Project when it begins to operate, the Government approved in April last a scheme under which electric power will be purchased at Mettur from the Mysore Government until the Pykara power becomes available and have concluded an agreement with the Mysore Darbar for the purchase of a power at an early date. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5½ lakhs and it is essential that the arrangements for distribution should be made rapidly. The success of the main scheme is thus in a measure dependent on the present Mettur Scheme, and the Government in finding the capital required are bound in justice to the tax-payer to see that the distributing agencies are as efficient as possible in order that the largest market available may be secured for the Pykara Scheme and that the expected revenue is realized. They consider that this result will best be achieved by placing the distribution in the hands of a company experienced in electrical undertakings whose interest it will be to get the work done in the shortest possible time and to push the sale of electricity as much as possible, and who are able to arrange for the financing of the undertaking without delay and without further expenditure to Government. The two municipal councils could not finance the scheme without borrowing the money, and would necessarily take longer to carry out the works required.

A. G. LEACH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem.

Copy to the Chief Engineer (Hydro-Electric Development).

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APPENDIX VI.

Statement.

[Vide answer to question No. 178 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1931, page 355 supra.]

Name of district.	Number of private cars at the end of 1929.	Number of oars and buses plying for hire at the end of 1929.	Number of accidents in		
			1927.	1928.	1929.
1. Madras City	4,414	630	434	269	314
2. Anantapur	21	119	Nil.	4	4
3. Arcot, North	111	384	13	57	50
4. Arcot, South	108	139	21	10	18
5. Bellary	124	123	Nil.	6	20
6. Chingleput	185	252	17	14	13
7. Chittoor	57	162	2	8	7
8. Coimbatore	544	472	35	64	108
9. Cuddapah	13	99	7	9	3
10. Ganjam	180	106	9	14	18
11. Godavari, East	133	275	7	6	20
12. Godavari, West	57	251	6	12	12
13. Guntur	175	174	1	15	20
14. South Kanara	199	216	9	25	66
15. Kistna	120	251	7	7	14
16. Kurnool	31	183	18	2	5
17. Madura	344	436	..	..	51
18. Malabar	512	621	† ..	† ..	61
19. Nellore	51	155	2	3	19
20. Nilgiris, The	1,024	95	16	24	39
21. Ramnad	982	469	† ..	† ..	28
22. Salem	186	353	4	14	36
23. Tanjore	305	361	16	41	49
24. Tinnevely	189	275	27	35	32
25. Trichinopoly	1,251	395	48	55	74
26. Vizagapatam (including Agency tracts)	276	224	2	6	33

* Figures not available.

† 1929 : 1928 : 1927 :: 9.8 : 13.9 : 10.4.

‡ In 1929 there was an increase of 16.22 per cent when compared with the number of accidents in 1927 and a decrease of 35 per cent when compared with that in 1928.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VII, Papers laid on the table of the House at page 410 supra.]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The following draft rules which the Governor in Council proposes to make under sub-section (1) of section 54 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 (Madras Act XIV of 1930), are laid on the table:—

Draft Rules.

RULES MADE UNDER THE MALABAR TENANCY ACT, 1929.

1. These rules may be called "The Malabar Tenancy Rules, 1930."
2. In these rules, "the Act" means the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.
3. Every application under section 11 of the Act shall be in Form I annexed to these rules with such variations as circumstances may require.
4. Every application under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act shall be in Form II annexed to these rules with such variations as circumstances may require.
5. Every application under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Act shall be in Form III-A, III-B, III-C or III-D annexed to these rules, according as the applicant is a customary verumpattamdar, a kanamdar, a kuzhikanamdar or an intermediary in kuzhikanam, with such variations as circumstances may require.
6. Every application under sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Act shall be in Form IV annexed to these rules with such variations as circumstances may require.
7. (1) Every offer by a tenant under section 33 to purchase the rights in the kudiyruppu of the landlord who sues to evict him shall contain the following particulars, namely:—
 - (i) the number of the suit, in which the application is made;
 - (ii) the survey and subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of the kudiyruppu, the amsam, desam and taluk within which it is situated, the assessment, if any, payable to the Government in respect thereof, the length and width of the site built upon, the number and description of the buildings thereon, the length and width of the entire holding and the easements, if any;
 - (iii) the total period for which the kudiyruppu has been in the continuous occupation of the tenant or the members of his family on the date of the institution of the suit, with full details;
 - (iv) the arrears, if any, due by the tenant, of
 - (a) rent or michavaram,
 - (b) revenue payable to the Government where such revenue is payable by the tenant, and
 - (c) local cesses if such cesses are payable by the tenant;
 - (v) the nature and estimate of the market value according to the tenant of the rights in the kudiyruppu of the landlord who seeks to evict him;

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(vi) whether the tenant is willing to deposit the market price of the kudiyruppu or wishes to pay it in instalments and, if so, in how many instalments and the amount of each instalment; and

(vii) whether the tenant is willing to purchase the plaintiff's right at the price so specified or at the price to be fixed by the Court.

(2) If any dispute arises regarding the correctness of the description of the kudiyruppu given in any such offer, the Court may call upon the parties to furnish within such time it may fix plan of the kudiyruppu.

FORM I.

(See Rule 3.)

IN THE COURT OF THE

APPLICATION No. OF 19

Between

A.B.

and

C.D. and

others

Applicant

Respondents.

Application of A.B. under section 11 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The abovenamed applicant states as follows:—

1. A.B., the applicant, is the cultivating verumpattamdar of the holding described in paragraph under C.D. the first respondent immediate landlord of C.D. the first respondent, and resides a cultivating verumpattamdar of the holding described in paragraph at

The address of the applicant for service of all notices and processes is

2. C.D., the first respondent, resides at

E.F., the second respondent, is the janmi of the said holding and resides at

G.H. the third respondent, is the kanamdar of the said holding under the said E.F. the janmi, and resides at

3. The holding comprises the following lands, namely:—

[Here set out the survey and subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of all the lands included in the holding in respect of which the application is made, the assessments payable to the Government in respect thereof, and the amsam, desam and taluk in which the lands are situated. Particulars should be given separately of (a) wet lands, (b) garden lands and (c) dry lands.]

4. (a) Of the wet lands comprised in the holding, the following items were converted from dry lands into wet by the applicant's first respondent's labour:—

(b) The years in which the first wet crop was raised, the annual gross paddy produce, the expense of reaping it and the quantity of seed customarily deemed to be required for an agricultural year in the case of each of the said items are as follows:—

(c) The annual fair rent payable in respect of each of the items of wet land included in this paragraph is as follows:—

[Cases falling under clause (a) of section 5 of the Act should be mentioned together.]

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5. (a) Of the other wet lands comprised in the holding (that is to say, of lands not converted from dry into wet by the tenant's labour), are registered in the registers of the Government as single crop lands and as double crop lands.

(b) The annual gross paddy produce and the expense of reaping it in the case of each of the items of single crop lands for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application are

In the years no crop at all was raised on items and
in the years only a dry crop was raised on item The
produce given above for the said years in respect of the said items is the
estimated produce of a single paddy crop as required by proviso (i) to section
6 of the Act.

The quantity of seed customarily deemed to be required for each of the said items is

(c) The annual gross paddy produce and the expense of reaping it in the case of each of the items of double crop lands for each of the said three years are as mentioned below:—

Account has been taken as though two paddy crops have been harvested irrespective of the number and the kind of the crops raised and of the fact that no crop whatever was raised in particular years—vide proviso (ii) to section 6.

(Here give details of all cases of departure from the normal rule of two paddy crops every year.)

The quantity of seed customarily deemed to be required for each of the said items is

(d) The annual fair rent payable in respect of each of the items of wet land (single and double crop) included in this paragraph is as follows:—

6. In the case of the garden lands included in the holding—

(a) (i) the $\frac{\text{first respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for

(ii) of these trees, coconut trees;
gross produce of nuts of trees of a similar description and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is estimated to be . Consequently, the gross produce of nuts of the trees let for tapping for each of the said three years is deemed to be under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act;

(iii) the gross produce of nuts of the other coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for each of the said three years is ; and

(iv) the total gross produce of nuts of all the coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for the said three years is consequently and the annual fair rent payable in respect of them is

(b) (i) the $\frac{\text{first respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is not bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for

(ii) of these trees, coconut trees;
gross produce of nuts of trees of a similar description and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood for the three years immediately previous to

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the date of this application is estimated to be . Consequently, the gross produce of nuts of the trees let for tapping for the said three years is deemed to be under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act;

(iii) the gross produce of nuts of the other coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for the said three years is ; and

(iv) the total gross produce of nuts of all the coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for the said three years is consequently and the annual fair rent payable in respect of them is

(c) the $\frac{\text{first respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for areca trees and the gross produce of nuts of the said trees for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these areca tree is ;

(d) the $\frac{\text{first respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is not bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for areca trees and the gross produce of nuts of the said trees for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these areca trees is ;

(e) the gross produce of pepper vines in respect of which the $\frac{\text{first respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these vines is ;

(f) the gross produce of pepper vines in respect of which the $\frac{\text{first respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is not bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these vines is .

7. The annual fair rent (three times the assessment per annum) payable in respect of each of the items of dry lands included in the holding is

8. The following items of land are situated within the limits of the municipality of

The rents paid (agreed to be paid) in respect of (give details) being similar lands of the same extent in the neighbourhood are

Items have not been built or planted upon and no crop has been grown on them. The annual fair rent payable in respect of each of these items of land is

Items have been built or planted upon and crops have been grown on items . In respect of each of these items, the fair rent as calculated in paragraphs 4 to 7 is which $\frac{\text{exceeds}}{\text{does not exceed}}$ the fair rent as calculated in this paragraph. Consequently, the annual fair

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rent payable in respect of these items of land is the higher of the two amounts of fair rent mentioned above, namely:—

9. The aggregate amount of annual fair rent payable in respect of all the lands included in the holding is therefore

10. The applicant therefore prays that the Court may be pleased by order to fix—

- (a) the extent of the holding,
- (b) the annual fair rent that is payable in respect thereof,
- (c) the instalments, if any, in which the fair rent shall be payable,

and

(d) the date (or dates) on which the said rent (or instalments) shall be payable.

I declare that what is stated in paragraphs is true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs is stated on information and belief and I believe the same to be true.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM II.

(See Rule 4.)

IN THE COURT OF THE

APPLICATION No. OF 19 .

Between

A.B. Applicant

and

C.D. Respondent.

Application of A. B. under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The abovenamed applicant states as follows:—

1. The respondent is the cultivating verumpattamdar of the holding described in paragraph and the applicant A.B. is his immediate landlord and resides at

The address of the applicant for service of all notices and processes is

2. C. D. the respondent, resides at

3. The holding comprises the following lands, namely:—

[Here set out the Survey and Subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of all the lands included in the holding in respect of which the application is made, the assessments payable to the Government in respect thereof and the amsam, desam and taluk in which the lands are situated. Particulars should be given separately of (a) wet lands, (b) garden lands and (c) dry lands.]

4. The annual fair rent payable in respect of the lands included in the holding is

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5. The applicant called upon the respondent on by notice in writing at the latter's option—

- (a) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or
- (b) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or
- (c) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance,

or

5. (a) The respondent has on paid as advance and on has furnished security for . In respect of the balance of one year's fair rent, viz., he has neither paid in advance nor furnished security.

(b) The applicant called upon the respondent on by notice in writing at the latter's option—

(i) to pay the said balance of one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or

(ii) to furnish security for the said balance of fair rent, or

(iii) to pay a portion of the said balance of fair rent in advance and furnish security for the remainder.

6. (Here state in what respect the notice has not been complied with.)

7. The period of six months for compliance with the notice referred to in paragraph 5 expired on

8. The applicant prays that the Court may be pleased to order the respondent, at the option of the respondent—

(a) to pay $\frac{\text{one year's fair rent}}{\text{the balance of one year's fair rent}}$ viz., in advance,

or

(b) to furnish security for the said $\frac{\text{fair rent}}{\text{balance}}$, or

(c) to pay a portion of the said $\frac{\text{fair rent}}{\text{balance}}$ in advance and furnish security for the remainder.

I declare that what is stated in paragraphs is true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs is stated on information and belief and I believe the same to be true.

(Sd.) A.B.

FORM III-A.

(See Rule 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE

APPLICATION No. OF 19 .

Between

A.B. Applicant

and

C.D. Respondent.

(Here enter the cause title of the suit, if any, in which the application is made.)

Application of A.B. under sub-section (1) of section 22 [read with sub-section (b) of section 23] of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The abovenamed applicant states as follows:—

1. A.B., the applicant, is a customary verumpattamdar under the respondent in respect of the holding in paragraph and resides at

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The address of the applicant for service of all notices and processes

2. C.D., the respondent, resides at

3. The holding comprises the following lands, namely:—

[Here set out the survey and subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of all the lands included in the holding in respect of which the application is made, the annual Government revenue payable in respect thereof and the amsam, desam and taluk in which the lands are situated. Particulars should be given separately of (a) wet lands, (b) garden lands and (c) dry lands.]

4. The $\frac{\text{previous verumpattam expired}}{\text{current verumpattam will expire}}$ on 19 and its material terms are as follows:—

5. The annual fair rent payable in respect of the lands included in the holding is (State how the figure is arrived at.)

6. The applicant was paying under the expiring verumpattam as the annual rent.

7. The amount of annual Government revenue which is payable by the applicant in respect of the lands included in holding is

8. The renewal fee payable is (state how the figure is fixed).

9. The first instalment of (here enter two-thirds of the renewal fee) $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{will be}}$ payable in and the balance of $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{will be}}$ payable as a second instalment in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of section 19 of the Act.

10. The applicant filed an application under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Act in respect of the holding (Application No.) on the file of the Court of) and that application was dismissed on under section 23 (a) of the Act.

11. The applicant made a valid tender of the renewal fee payable under section 19 of the Act on and such tender was refused by the landlord.

12. The applicant prays that the Court may be pleased—

(i) to determine the renewal fee, the amount of each instalment thereof under section 19 of the Act and the date on or before which each instalment was, or will become, due;

(ii) to order a deposit of the instalment or instalments of the renewal fee due on or before the date of such order (with interest at twelve per cent per annum from $\frac{\text{the date on which each instalment became due}}{\text{the date of the commencement of this Act}}$); and

(iii) on such deposit being made to

(a) execute a renewal deed containing such terms as the Court determines to be the terms of the expiring transaction and as are in accordance with law, and

(b) pass an order directing the applicant to pay the landlord a further instalment (or instalments) of the renewal fee (here enter the amount

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of instalment) in accordance with section 19 of the Act with interest at six per cent per annum on such instalment (or instalments) from the due date to the date of payment.

I declare that what is stated in paragraphs is true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs is stated on information and belief and I believe the same to be true.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM III-B.

(See Rule 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE

APPLICATION No. OF 19 .

Between

A.B. Applicant

and

C.D. Respondent.

(Here enter the cause title of the suit, if any, in which the application is made.)

Application of A.B. under sub-section (1) of section 22 [read with sub-section (b) of section 23] of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The abovenamed applicant states as follows:—

1. A.B., the applicant, is a kanamdar under the respondent in respect of the holding described in paragraph and resides at

The address of the applicant for service of all notices and processes is

2. C.D., the respondent, resides at

3. The holding comprises the following lands, namely:—

[Here set out the survey and subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of all the lands included in the holding in respect of which the application is made, the annual Government revenue payable in respect thereof and the amsam, desam and taluk in which the lands are situated. Particulars should be given separately of (a) wet lands, (b) garden lands and (c) dry lands.]

4. The $\frac{\text{previous}}{\text{current}}$ kanam $\frac{\text{expired}}{\text{will expire}}$ on 19 and its material terms are as follows:—

5. The annual fair rent payable in respect of the lands included in the holding is

(State how the figure is fixed.)

6. The amount of annual Government revenue which under the kanam deed is payable by the applicant in respect of the lands included in the holding is

7. The kanartham is and the annual interest payable thereon is calculated at the rate of specified in the kanam deed [at the rate of in accordance with the provisions of section 17 (b) of the Act.]

[28th January 1931]

8. The applicant has been paying as michavaram under the

Previous kanam above referred to
current

9. The renewal fee payable is
(State how the figure is fixed.)

10. The first instalment of (here enter two-thirds of the renewal fee ^{was} payable in and the balance of ^{was} payable as a second instalment in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of section 19 of the Act.

11. The applicant filed an application under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Act in respect of the holding (Application No. on the file of the Court of) and that application was dismissed on under sub-section (a) of section 23 of the Act.

12. The applicant made a valid tender of the renewal fee payable under section 19 of the Act on ... and such tender was refused by the landlord.

13. The applicant prays that the Court may be pleased—

(i) to determine the renewal fee, the amount of each instalment thereof under section 19 of the Act and the date on or before which each instalment was, or will become, due;

(ii) to order a deposit of the instalment or instalments of the renewal fee due on or before the date of such order (with interest at twelve per cent per annum from the date on which each instalment became due to the date of the commencement of the Act); and

(iii) on such deposit being made to—

(a) execute a renewal deed containing such terms as the Court determines to be the terms of the expiring transaction and are in accordance with law, and

(b) pass an order directing the applicant to pay the landlord a further instalment (or instalments) of the renewal fee (here enter the amount of instalment) in accordance with section 19 of the Act with interest at six per cent per annum on such instalment (or instalments) from the due date to the date of payment.

I declare that what is stated in paragraphs knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs is true to my
ation and belief and I believe the same to be true. is stated on inform-

(Signed) A.B.

FORM III-C.

(See Rule 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE

APPLICATION No. OF 19 .

Between

A.B. Applicant

and

C.D. Respondent.

(Here enter the cause title of the suit, if any, in which the application is made.)

[28th January 1931]

Application of A.B. under sub-section (1) of section 22 [read with sub-section (b) of section 23] of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The abovenamed applicant states as follows :—

1. A.B., the applicant, is a kuzhikanamdar under the respondent in respect of the holding described in paragraph and resides at .

The address of the applicant for service of all notices and processes is .

2. C.D., the respondent, resides at .

3. The holding comprises the following lands, namely :—

[Here set out the survey and subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of all the lands included in the holding in respect of which the application is made, the assessments payable to the Government in respect thereof and the amsam, desam and taluk in which the lands are situated. Particulars should be given separately of (a) wet lands, (b) garden lands and (c) dry lands.]

4. The ^{previous} kuzhikanam ^{expired} on 19 and its material ^{current} will expire terms are as follows :—

5. The renewal fee payable is .

(State how the figure is fixed.)

6. The first instalment of (here specify one-third of the renewal fee) is payable in and the balance in five equal consecutive annual instalments of each in the years in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of section 19 of the Act.

7. The applicant filed an application under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Act in respect of the holding (Application No. on the file of the Court of) and that application was dismissed on under sub-section (a) of section 23 of the Act.

8. The applicant made a valid tender of the renewal fee payable under section 19 of the Act on and such tender was refused by the landlord.

9. The annual fair rent payable in respect of the lands included in the holding is .

(State how the figure is fixed.)

10. The applicant prays that the Court may be pleased—

(i) to determine the renewal fee, the amount of each instalment thereof under section 19 of the Act and the date on or before which each instalment was, or will become, due ;

(ii) to order a deposit of the instalment or instalments of the renewal fee due on or before the date of such order (with interest at twelve per cent per annum from the date on which each instalment became due to the date of the commencement of the Act);

(iii) on such deposit being made to

(a) execute a renewal deed containing such terms as the Court determines to be the terms of the expiring transaction and as are in accordance with law, and

(b) pass an order directing the applicant to pay the landlord a further instalment (or instalments) of the renewal fee (here enter the

[28th January 1931]

amount of instalment) in accordance with section 19 of the Act with interest at six per cent per annum on such instalment (or instalments) from the due date to the date of payment; and

(iv) by order to fix the annual fair rent that is payable in respect of the holding.

I declare that what is stated in paragraphs is true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs is stated on information and belief and I believe the same to be true.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM III-D.

(See rule 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE

APPLICATION No. OF 19

Between

A.B.

Applicant

and

C.D.

Respondent.

(Here enter the cause title of the suit, if any, in which the application is made.)

Application of A.B. under sub-section (1) of section 22 [read with sub-section (b) of section 23] of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The abovenamed applicant states as follows:—

1. A.B., the applicant, is an intermediary in kuzhikanam under the respondent in respect of the holding described in paragraph and resides at

the address of the applicant for service of all notices and processes is

2. C.D., the respondent, resides at

3. The holding comprises the following lands, namely:—

[Here set out the survey and subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of all the lands included in the holding in respect of which the application is made, the assessments payable to the Government in respect thereof and the amsam, desam and taluk in which the lands are situated. Particulars should be given separately of (a) wet lands, (b) garden lands and (c) dry lands.]

4. The ^{previous} _{current} kuzhikanam ^{expired} _{will expire} on 19 and its material terms are as follows:—

5. The renewal fee payable is (State how the figure is fixed.)

6. The first instalment of (here enter two-thirds of the renewal fee) ^{was} _{will be} payable in and the balance of ^{was} _{will be} payable as a second instalment in in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of section 19 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

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7. The applicant filed an application under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Act in respect of the holding (Application No.) and that application was dismissed on the file of the Court of under sub-section (a) of section 23.

8. The applicant made a valid tender of the renewal fee payable under section 19 of the Act on and such tender was refused by the landlord.

9. The applicant prays that the Court may be pleased—

(i) to determine the renewal fee, the amount of each instalment thereof under section 19 and the date on or before which each instalment was, or will become, due;

(ii) to order a deposit of the instalment or instalments of the renewal fee due on or before the date of such order (with interest at twelve per cent per annum from $\frac{\text{the date on which each instalment became due}}{\text{the date of the commencement of this Act}}$); and

(iii) on such deposit being made to

(a) execute a renewal deed containing such terms as the Court determines to be the terms of the expiring transaction and as are in accordance with law, and

(b) pass an order directing the applicant to pay the landlord a further instalment (or instalments) of the renewal fee (here enter the amount of instalment) in accordance with section 19 of the Act with interest at six per cent per annum on such instalment (or instalments) from the due date to the date of payment.

I declare that what is stated in paragraphs is true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs is stated on information and belief and I believe the same to be true.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM IV.

(See Rule 6.)

IN THE COURT OF THE

APPLICATION No. OF 19

Between

A.B.

Applicant

and

C.D.

Respondent.

Application of A.B. under sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The abovenamed applicant states as follows:—

1. A.B., the applicant, is the ^{cultivating verumpattandar of the holding described} _{immediate landlord of C.D., the respondent, a cultivating verumpattandar of the holding described in paragraph 4} and resides at

The address of the applicant for service of all notices and processes is

2. C.D., the respondent, resides at

[28th January 1931]

3. The holding comprises the following lands, namely:—

[Here set out the survey and subdivision numbers, extent, description and boundaries of all the lands included in the holding in respect of which the application is made, the assessments payable to the Government in respect thereof and the amsam, desam and taluk in which the lands are situated. Particulars should be given separately of (a) wet lands, (b) garden lands and (c) dry lands.]

4. (a) Of the wet lands comprised in the holding, the following items were converted from dry lands into wet by the $\frac{\text{applicant's}}{\text{respondent's}}$ labour:—

(b) The years in which the first wet crop was raised, the annual gross paddy produce, the expense of reaping it and the quantity of seed customarily deemed to be required for an agricultural year in the case of each of the said items are as follows:—

(c) The annual fair rent payable in respect of each of the items of wet land included in this paragraph is as follows:—

[Cases falling under clause (a) of section 5 of the Act should be mentioned together.]

5. (a) Of the other wet lands comprised in the holding (that is to say, of lands not converted from dry into wet by the tenant's labour), are registered in the registers of the Government as single-crop lands and as double-crop lands.

(b) The annual gross paddy produce and the expense of reaping it in the case of each of the items of single-crop lands for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application are

In the years no crop at all was raised on items and only a dry crop was raised on items. The produce given above for the said years in respect of the said items is the estimated produce of a single-paddy crop as required by proviso (i) to section 6 of the Act.

The quantity of seed customarily deemed to be required for each of the said items is

(c) The annual gross paddy produce and the expense of reaping it in the case of each of the items of double-crop lands for each of the said three years are as mentioned below. Account has been taken as though two paddy crops have been harvested, irrespective of the number and the kind of the crops raised and of the fact that no crop whatever was raised in particular years.

(Here give details of all cases of departure from the normal rule of two paddy crops every year.)

The quantity of seed customarily deemed to be required for each of the said items is

(d) The annual fair rent payable in respect of each of the items of wet land (single and double crop) included in this paragraph is as follows:—

6. In the case of garden lands included in the holding—

(a) (i) the $\frac{\text{respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for coconut trees;

(ii) of these trees, trees have been let for tapping. The gross produce of nuts of trees of a similar description and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is estimated to be. Consequently, the gross produce of nuts of the trees let for tapping for each of the said three years is deemed to be under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act;

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(iii) the gross produce of nuts of the other coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for each of the said three years is; and

(iv) the total gross produce of nuts of all the coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for the said three years is consequently and the annual fair rent payable in respect of them is;

(b) (i) the $\frac{\text{respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is not bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for coconut trees;

(ii) of these trees, trees have been let for tapping. The gross produce of nuts of trees of a similar description and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood for the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is estimated to be. Consequently, the gross date of nuts of the trees let for tapping for the said years is deemed to produce under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act;

(iii) the gross produce of nuts of the other coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for the said three years is; and

(iv) the total gross produce of nuts of all the coconut trees specified in sub-clause (i) for the said three years is consequently and the annual fair rent payable in respect of them is;

(c) the $\frac{\text{respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for areca trees and the gross produce of nuts of the said trees for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these areca trees is;

(d) the $\frac{\text{respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is not bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for areca trees and the gross produce of nuts of the said trees for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these areca trees is;

(e) the gross produce of pepper vines in respect of which the $\frac{\text{respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these vines is; and

(f) the gross produce of pepper vines in respect of which the $\frac{\text{respondent}}{\text{applicant}}$ is not bound to pay compensation under the Improvements Act in case of eviction for each of the three years immediately previous to the date of this application is

The annual fair rent payable in respect of these vines is

7. The annual fair rent (three times the assessment per annum) payable in respect of each of the items of dry lands included in the holding is

8. The following items of land are situated within the limits of the municipality of:—

The rents paid (agreed to be paid) in respect of (give details) being similar lands of the same extent in the neighbourhood are

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Items have not been built or planted upon and no crop has been grown on them. The annual fair rent payable in respect of each of these items of land is

Items have been built or planted upon. Crops have been grown on items. In respect of each of these items, the fair rent as calculated in paragraphs 4 to 7 is which ^{exceeds} _{does not exceed} the fair rent as calculated in this paragraph. Consequently, the annual fair rent payable in respect of these items of land is the higher of the two amounts of fair rent mentioned above, namely:—

The aggregate amount of annual fair rent payable in respect of all deemed to be included in the holding is therefore items are. On the Court last fixed the fair rent for the said land at payable as follows:— (Here give details) and more than twenty years have elapsed since.

Or

On the 19 the Court last ^{confirmed} _{revised} the fair rent existing on the said date in respect of the said holding ^{thereby fixing} _{and fixed} it at payable as follows:—

(Here give details)

and more than twenty years have elapsed since.

11. The applicant therefore prays that the Court may be pleased by order to fix—

- (a) the annual fair rent that is payable in respect of the holding ;
 (b) the instalments, if any, in which the fair rent shall be payable ;
 and
 (c) the date (or dates) on which the said rent (or instalments) shall be payable.

I declare that what is stated in paragraphs is true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs is stated on information and belief and I believe the same to be true.

(Signed) A.B.

U. RAMA RAO—9-1-31.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 29th January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Luker, Mr. A. T.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.b.e., v.d., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
Stokes, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Mahmud Shammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Alamelumanga Thayarammal, Mrs. K.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K. N.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Nachiappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Nallatambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Birdsey, Mr. Frank.	Narasu Reddi, Mr. T.
Davis, c.b.e., Mr. J. A.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Harischandran Nayudu, Mr. A.	Patneik Mahasaya, Sriman M. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Indraiah, Mr. C.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramamurti, Pandit Gavala
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Kondappa, Mr. A.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.

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PRESENT:—cont.

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Ratnasabbapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.	Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.	Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.	Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.	Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Zamindar of Chemudu.
	Zamindar of Minampalli.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Arms and Ammunition

Number of crop protection licences in Bellary district.

* 180 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of crop protection licences issued and withdrawn respectively in each of the taluks of the Bellary district since the issue of the Government of India Resolution (paragraph 13) No. F-829-1-22, dated 3rd November 1923, republished at pages 1340-1343 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1923, and the number of such licences in force, before the receipt of the orders referred to above?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

Taluk.	Number of licences in force before the issue of the Government of India resolution referred to.	Number of licences issued after the issue of the Government of India resolution referred to.	Number of licences withdrawn after the issue of the Government of India resolution referred to.
Bellary ...	...	1	1
Hospet ...	...	1	1
Kudligi ...	1	1	1
Alur ...	1	...	...
Rayadrug ...	1	...	...
Other taluks.	...	...	...

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the reasons why licences once issued were withdrawn?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall call for the information.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask if the Government are aware that the crops in these parts are subject to devastation by wild animals?”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I have no information; I shall inquire into the matter.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the object for which these licences are issued?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“For protection of crops.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I inquire what special facilities are given to the ryots?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As I said, I shall inquire into the matter.”

Criminal Justice

Issue of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

* 181 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state in how many places orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, have been issued prohibiting—

- picketing of toddy shops,
- picketing of foreign cloth,
- processions generally, and
- public meetings generally?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether there is likely to be any disturbance of peace when only one or two people go about picketing toddy shops and foreign cloth shops and when they do not form technically an unlawful assembly, and considering the fact that even under the Ordinance it is not an offence?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government issue these orders when they are convinced that they are necessary in the interest of the preservation of law and order.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the Government consider that there is likely to be a breach of peace when two or three people are peacefully picketing and merely advising people not to purchase foreign cloth?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Sometimes these things lead to a breach of peace.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know the number of persons who constitute an unlawful assembly?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It is a question of law.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I enquire whether less than five persons constitute an unlawful assembly, and whether one or two persons going about picketing is a menace to the Government?”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“When one or two persons picket the shops, lot of people gather there and there is always a fear of the breach of peace.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I ask whether the hon. Member is aware that, only when the police appear on the scene, a crowd gathers and that, in the absence of the police, there is no crowd at all?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Will Government make inquiries into the matter?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“Not necessary, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether there is likely to be a disturbance of peace when only two or three picketers are merely asking the people not to purchase foreign cloth?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“Other people who do not like the picketing, gather there, and there is likely to be a breach of the peace.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know whether the Government have received any complaint from the people to that effect?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“We get our reports from the District Magistrates who think that such things will lead to breaches of the peace.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I enquire whether the District Magistrate, to whom the hon. the Home Member refers, received any complaint from any part of the public?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“He receives information from officers under him, such as the Superintendent of Police.”

Police

Detection of murders in the City of Madras.

* 182 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of murders committed in the City of Madras during the last two years;

(b) how many of them have been detected and how many ended in conviction; and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers who have been responsible for the non-detection of the other murders?

A.—(a) Ten cases of murder were reported in 1929 and eight in 1930.

(b) Of the 1929 cases, only one remains undetected. Five ended in conviction, in three cases the murderers committed suicide and in another the accused was acquitted. Of the 1930 cases, five ended in conviction, one in acquittal and in another the murderer committed suicide. One case is still under investigation.

(c) No action was called for.

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Alleged ill-treatment of Mr. B. Venkataratnam by the Police at Rajahmundry.

* 183 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Police officer forcibly removed from the hands of Mr. B. Venkataratnam, ex-M.L.C., a garland and a fruit with which he was honoured on his arrival at Rajahmundry from jail;

(b) what action has been taken against the Police officer for such conduct towards a respectable citizen; and

(c) whether this matter was brought to the notice of the Government by Mr. Venkataratnam?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter was brought to the Government's notice by Mr. Burra Satyanarayana, not by Mr. Venkataratnam.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“May I ask whether the information of the Government depends upon the report of police officers?”

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“Having regard to the fact that a number of police officers are involved in these matters, and that they are not likely to give accurate information, will the Government pursue the enquiry and find out the facts?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“I shall do so, Sir.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“Having regard to the fact that two or three respectable people have complained to the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member about the actual incidents as the former were eye-witnesses, are the Government prepared to contradict or refute the charges made against the Police officers who are concerned in this matter?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“I shall enquire into the matter.”

Alleged lathi charge against a picnic party near Peddapuram.

* 184-A Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a lathi charge was made against a picnic party in the garden of Raja Gajapathi Varma, two miles from Peddapuram on the 21st December 1930;

(b) how many persons were injured and why the charge was made;

(c) who were the officers who ordered the lathi charge; and

(d) what action the Government have taken against these officers and, if no action has been taken, why not?

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Were the villagers present before the police appeared?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I enquire whether that garden was not two miles away from the town?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Then why did the police fear that that assembly was a danger to public safety or peace?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"They were concerting measures to obstruct the ordinary administration of the Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Granting that, how is it illegal? Had the Government promulgated section 144 there?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It was not necessary. The police have got power under sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the hon. Member is sure that the police officers had no sharp weapons in their possession, with which they could have cut the tyres?"

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

Civil Justice

Removal of the bar of 13 years' service for increments to Sub-Judges.

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

(a) how many of the District Munsifs have sent memorials to Government asking for a modification of G.O. No. 2264, Law (General), dated the 14th September 1922;

(b) whether the High Court has recommended the removal of the time-limit of 13 years of permanent service as a District Munsif imposed by the said Government Order for an acting Sub-Judge to draw increments; and

(c) whether the Government have considered this matter and arrived at any decision?

A.—(a) Six District Munsifs.

(b) The High Court recommended that instead of 13 years of permanent service a continuous service of 15 years after appointment as a District Munsif, whether acting or permanent, might be fixed as a condition for earning increments in the time-scale of pay allowed for Sub-Judges.

(c) Government have considered the proposal and have dropped it for the present owing to financial stringency.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government were made aware by a memorial of the Judicial Officers that the Government Order is ultra vires it having been passed when the Fundamental Rules were in force?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The order is not ultra vires."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the order is working great hardships and inequalities?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It cannot be said that the order is working much hardship and inequalities. Some District Munsifs think that it works hardship."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will sympathetically consider the question after the present financial stringency?"

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

Criminal Justice

Convictions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

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

(a) how many persons have been convicted on the ground that they were members of Congress organizations declared to be unlawful; 11-15 a.m.

(b) how many of them are now undergoing sentence in jails; and

(c) whether the Government have examined or propose to examine the legality involved in these convictions in the light of the judgments recently delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court in similar cases arising from the conviction of three Congressmen under the Criminal Law Amendment Act?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information as to the number of persons convicted of being members of an association declared to be unlawful or of those still undergoing imprisonment.

(c) The Code of Criminal Procedure contains provisions enabling the High Court of this Presidency to review such cases, either on its own motion or on the motion of the parties concerned. It is therefore unnecessary for the Government to move in the matter.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is stated in clause (c) of the answer that the High Court can review such cases either on its own motion or on the motion of the parties concerned. I want to know whether the Government are not a party to this case?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Government are a party in all criminal cases. And Government are a party in these cases only in that sense."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that the people concerned in these cases are pledged not to take part in the proceedings of the court, nor to put in any defence for themselves?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not know that, Sir. Some persons do put in their defence."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is there any objection to the Government themselves taking these cases to the High Court?"

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Representations regarding the taking of finger-prints of political prisoners.

* 187-C Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received petitions or representations regarding the taking of finger-prints of prisoners from the persons convicted in connexion with the civil disobedience movement or from Superintendents of Jails; if so, by whom they were made and what were the contents of the petitions or representations so made;

(b) what action the Government have taken on the said petitions or representations; if not, whether they propose to take any;

(c) whether finger-prints are taken of all the prisoners in jails; if not, what classes of prisoners are required to give finger-prints; and

(d) the reasons for taking finger-prints of political prisoners?

A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to questions, Nos. 105 and 187-B.

Constant transfer of Mr. T. Prakasam.

* 185-A Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar.-at-Law and Editor of *Swarajya*, has been transferred from jail to jail and, if so, how often and why and to what jails, together with the period of detention in each jail?

A.—The information has been called for.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Has the information been since received?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It has not been received yet.”

Policy underlying transfer of political prisoners from jails.

* 188-B Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the reasons underlying the policy of the Government in the transfer of political prisoners from one jail to another?

A.—Transfer of prisoners from one jail to another within the Presidency is ordered by the Inspector-General of Prisons under rules 468—473 of the Madras Jail Manual.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I wish to bring to your notice, Sir, that I am referred in this answer to rules 468—473 of the Madras Jail Manual, and that book is not available to me for reference?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It is in the Library; and if it is not in the Library, if my hon. Friend will kindly come to my room, I shall give him the book.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I seek your protection, Mr. President. I think a rule must be issued to the effect that if the rules to which reference is made are not available on the floor of the House, then they must be printed and made available to the House; and the question should not, for absence of reasonable facilities, be allowed to be passed over like this.”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It is simply impossible to bring the whole of the Library here, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Then you must give the information here.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am not bound to.”

Transfer of satyagrahi prisoners to Rajahmundry from Palamcottah.

* 189-A Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 59 youthful satyagrahis have been transferred to Rajahmundry jail from Palamcottah;

(b) if so, under what section of the Borstal Act or under whose orders, and for what reasons;

(c) whether a copy of the order, if any, will be placed on the table of the House;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made at Rajahmundry for Borstal treatment of those youthful satyagrahis and if so, what they are; and

(e) when the arrangements were made and at what cost?

A.—(a) to (e) In G.O. No. 5330, Law (General), dated 18th December 1930 (copy^a placed on the table) the Government have declared a special enclosure in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, to be a Borstal School under the Madras Borstal Schools Act for the detention of all adolescent offenders convicted for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement. The Inspector-General of Prisons has taken action under section 13 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, for the transfer to the new Borstal school at Rajahmundry of satyagraha adolescent offenders previously detained in the two schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah.

Number, etc., of political juvenile offenders.

* 189-B Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons are now kept in custody in the various Borstal schools;

(b) how many of them have been convicted for political offences, and if so, the date of conviction of each;

(c) the respective ages of such convicts;

(d) their educational or other qualifications;

(e) whether all or any of them are married, and if so, how many;

(f) whether the Sessions Judge of Nellore regarded the application of the Borstal Act to political juvenile offenders as illegal; and

(g) whether his judgment was referred to the Advocate-General for his opinion and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay his opinion on the table of the House?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 532 infra.

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- A.—(a), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have no information.
- (b) On 3rd December 1930 the Inspector-General of Prisons reported to the Government that there were detained in Borstal schools 149 adolescent offenders convicted for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement. The Government have no information as to the date on which each was sentenced to be detained in Borstal schools.
- (f) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 167.
- (g) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and that to the second part of the question is in the negative.

Political prisoners in Borstal schools.

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

- (a) the number of political prisoners sent to Borstal school, with particulars as to their districts and convictions;
- (b) whether any of them and, if so, how many were transferred to the Rajahmundry jail; and
- (c) whether any special care is being taken of these transferred prisoners and, if so, the nature of the care taken of them?

- A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 189-B. The Government have no information as to the districts and convictions of the inmates.
- (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 189-A.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, is the same care taken of these prisoners in the Rajahmundry Jail as is taken of the prisoners in the jails elsewhere?"

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

Conviction of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariyar.

* 190 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many days after Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's release from jail he was again convicted and sent to jail;
- (b) what was the interval between the service of a notice on him of his prosecution and his conviction by the Court;
- (c) whether the Government have perused the records and the judgment in his case and whether they have taken legal opinion as to the legality of the conviction;
- (d) what action the Government propose to take in the matter; and
- (e) what are the special facilities given to Mr. Rajagopalachari in jail?

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

- (c) The Government have perused the order of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, directing Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to

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furnish security under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and committing him to jail in default thereof. The Government see no reason for questioning the legality of the order.

(a) None.

(e) He has been placed in A Class. The hon. Member is referred to rule 747-C of the Madras Jail Manual.

Number of satyagrahi lady prisoners.

* 191-A Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 3 asked by me on the 18th November 1930 regarding the number of Satyagrahi lady prisoners whether the Government have since received the information asked for and whether they will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—Yes. A statement showing the number of women Satyagrahi prisoners confined in the various jails on 3rd December 1930 with information as to the classes in which they have been placed is laid on the table:—

Name of Jail.	Statement.			Total.
	Women Satyagrahi prisoners.			
	'A'	'B'	'C'	
1. The Penitentiary, Madras	...	...	1	1
2. The Presidency Jail for women, Vellore	4	21	17	42
3. Sub-Jail, Calicut	...	...	1	1
	4	21	19	44

Number of persons convicted for political offences.

* 191-B Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 18 asked by me on the 19th November 1930 regarding number of persons convicted for political offences from March to October 1930 whether the Government have since received the information asked for and whether they will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The information has been received. A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

Hunger-strike in jails.

* 192 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 5 asked by me on the 18th November 1930 regarding hunger-strike in jails from March to October 1930 whether the Government have since received the information asked for and whether they will be pleased to place the matter on the table of the House?

A.—Yes. Answers to the various clauses of question No. 5 are appended.^b

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 533 *infra*. ^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 534–537 *infra*.

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Nature of work done by political prisoners.

* 193 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to furnish information as to the nature and kinds of work to which the political prisoners are being put in the jails?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 107 and to the rules in Chapter XXIV and rules 747-O (7) and 747-D (5) in Chapter XLV-A of the Madras Jail Manual.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. the Law Member if he will kindly tell me and the House what the nature of the work that is given to the political prisoners is?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The ordinary work, in the case of the A and B class prisoners, to which they are generally accustomed, and in the case of the C class prisoners, the ordinary work which is allotted to that class.”

Supply of butter-milk and raw rice to prisoners.

* 194-A Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the result of the experiment carried on by the Government of supplying butter-milk and raw rice to certain prisoners in their jails;

(b) whether the experiment was a success according to the Government; and

(c) when it is going to be introduced in other jails?

A.—(a) to (c) No experiment has been tried as regards the supply of raw rice to C class prisoners. The Government are awaiting a report from the Inspector-General of Prisons on the question of the supply of raw rice and butter-milk to such of the C class prisoners as are accustomed to them without increasing the cost of diet generally.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Apart from the answer given on this paper, may I beg the hon. the Law Member to look at it from the humane point of view and see that butter-milk is at once introduced, whatever may be the cost thereby incurred, as the sickness that comes on very often due to the non-supply of butter-milk is likely to be more costly to the Government than the supply of butter-milk itself?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am looking at the question from the humane point of view. The Government have, as stated in the answer, called for a report from the Inspector-General of Prisons.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Is the hon. the Law Member aware that, as a matter of fact, in the Central Jail at Bellary when Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was there, on a representation made by some of us then, raw rice was substituted in the place of boiled rice and that the experiment was found to be not only economical, but also more healthy to the prisoners?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am not aware of that, but I will take the information given by my friend as correct, and I am really glad that it was so.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know what the cost would come to, if butter-milk was given to the prisoners?”

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

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know if the question of the cost of supply of butter-milk has been included in the report that has been called for from the Inspector-General?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“That point and other points connected with the supply of butter-milk and raw rice will be considered by the Inspector-General who has been asked to report.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know if the Government do not insist upon the cost of supplying butter-milk and raw rice being the same as the cost of supplying boiled rice?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It all depends upon the information which will be contained in the report of the Inspector-General.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“What is the information that the Government want from the Inspector-General?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Every kind of information relating to this question.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know what the information is that the Government have called for from the Inspector-General of Prisons?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The Government have called for information as to how in point of cost it will work, how in respect of the health of the prisoners, it will work, etc.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“But the answer here does not say so. It says: ‘on the question of the supply of raw rice and butter-milk to such of the C class prisoners as are accustomed to them without increasing the cost of diet generally’. It is not what the hon. the Law Member says now.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Yes, that is the point on which a report has been called for from the Inspector-General.”

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—“Will the hon. the Law Member kindly see that mere cost alone does not stand in the way of giving butter-milk to the prisoners; especially having regard to the fact that in so many other directions we are wasting money, why can we not spend some more money on these prisoners? I would therefore like to know whether the hon. Member will see that cost alone does not stand in the way of the supply of butter-milk and raw rice.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I shall consider the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Sir.”

Supply of salt to ‘C’ class prisoners.

* 194-B Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of giving more salt to ‘C’ class prisoners; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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A.—(a) & (b) Yes, the quantity of salt allowed to 'A' and 'B' class prisoners accustomed to non-vegetarian diet and to all 'C' class prisoners has been raised from $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 1 oz. per head per day. 'A' and 'B' class prisoners accustomed to vegetarian diet are already allowed 1 oz. of salt per head per day.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what the extra cost has been to the Government by increasing salt from $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 1 oz.?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is about Rs. 3,000; I cannot vouch for its accuracy, but roughly, it comes to that amount."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the facts that the Government are not considering the expenditure alone as the prime factor, and that they have already incurred, in the case of salt, additional expenditure, will they not consider favourably the question of the supply of butter-milk to these prisoners without reducing other items of diet?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Let me first receive the report of the Inspector-General. I shall then consider all these things."

Ill-health of political prisoners in jails.

* 195-A Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many of the political prisoners in the various jails in the province have been in the jail hospitals during the period of their imprisonment;

(b) the names of such prisoners and the jails in which they have been imprisoned and the diseases from which they have been suffering;

(c) whether it is a fact that dysentery is the common disease from which political prisoners are suffering in almost all the jails in the province;

(d) what is the reason for the prevalence of this disease;

(e) how many of the political prisoners have contracted consumption after admission into the jails; and

(f) how many of the political prisoners were released when they were in a hopeless condition, and died soon after they were released?

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The Government say here that they have no information. Will they be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider my friend's suggestion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I cannot say that now."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know the reason why the Government are not definite in this respect?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because it involves an amount of trouble which is not proportionate to the benefit that the public will derive from it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what the nature of the trouble is that will be involved? I suppose the jails have some records from which the information can be culled out and sent?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Other records have also to be looked into, such as judgments, etc."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Does this not amount only to a collection of statistics from the hospitals, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Not necessarily so; a host of clerks will have to be employed for the purpose."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Clause (c) of the question would seem to be of interest even from the Government point of view; will they call for information at least in that respect?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall call for information on that point."

Alleged ill-health of a political prisoner, Mr. K. Subrahmanyam.

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

(a) whether Mr. K. Subrahmanyam, Congress Secretary, Cuddapah, was convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for an alleged political offence and sent to Vellore Jail;

(b) whether prior to his arrest and conviction he had been under medical treatment for tubercular Phthisis;

(c) whether his condition became worse after his imprisonment and if so, how; and

(d) whether his classification as 'C' class prisoner has been subsequently changed for a higher class?

A.—(a) K. Subrahmanyam was ordered under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code, read with section 148, Criminal Procedure Code, on 5th September 1930 in M.C. No. 7/30 on the file of the District Magistrate, Cuddapah, to execute a bond for Rs. 500 with two sureties each for Rs. 500 or 12 months' simple imprisonment in default. He was committed to the Central Jail, Vellore.

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

(d) No.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Did not the Government get any representations about the health of this gentleman?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir; not so far as I am aware."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What is the present state of his health?"

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

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Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any report has been called for as to whether his condition is such that he deserves to be released or not ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall do so, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how, although very detailed information is given so far as clause (a) is concerned, no information is available so far as the other clauses of this question are concerned ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because it is not available."

Deaths among political prisoners

* 196-A Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of deaths among the political prisoners in different jails in this Presidency with details as to the nature and the duration of the disease and malady, if any, they respectively suffered from and the treatment given to them for their cure ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Were any reports received at all about the death of any prisoner ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot say whether any report was received of any person's death. I have no report on the death of this particular prisoner."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is referring to the previous question. I hope the prisoner is still in full life to receive some consideration at his hands. We are now on question No. 193-A. I want to know whether any prisoners died in the jails, among politicals "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have no information ; but if my hon. Friend is particular, I shall call for it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is a very serious matter, Sir, and I hope the hon. the Law Member will oblige this House by calling for the information."

Death of Mr. S. Satyanarayana Moorthy Gupta in jail.

* 196-B Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Siva Satyanarayana Moorthy Gupta of Intur village of Tenali taluk, a satyagrahi prisoner, died of dysentery in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on or about the 9th January 1931 ;

(b) how long he was suffering from dysentery ;

(c) when his illness showed signs of being serious and whether his parents or relatives were informed of it ;

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(d) whether any steps were taken to send the patient to a civil hospital for treatment ;

(e) whether the prisoner was having any buttermilk for his diet before he got dysentery ?

A.—The information has been called for.

Application from ' A ' and ' B ' class prisoners for transfers to ' C ' class.

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

(a) whether any A and B class political prisoners applied for a change to C class ; and

(b) if so, how many of each class, and for what reasons ?

A.—(a) & (b) Two A class prisoners and six B class prisoners applied to Government for a change to C class mainly as a protest against the treatment meted out to Satyagraha prisoners.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether those transfers had any effect on the fate of the other C class prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Whatever was possible in the case of those other prisoners was being done, even before the protest was received from these particular prisoners ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The hon. the Law Member said that everything was done to improve the conditions of the C class prisoners even before the protest was made by the A and B class prisoners. I want to know whether it was done by the Inspector-General of Prisons or the Superintendent of Prisons, or by the Law Member himself."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Superintendents of Prisons and the officers under them and the Inspector-General."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Law Member kindly give us some idea as to the A and B class prisoners who wanted the transfer ? "

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

Alleged differentiation in the classification of the same prisoner.

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

(a) the number of instances where the same person having been convicted more than once was classified differently at each conviction together with reasons for the variations in the classification ; and

(b) whether Paripudi Rama Mohan Rao of Cocanada was treated as a ' B ' class prisoner at his first conviction and as ' C ' class at his next conviction ; and if so, why the classification was changed on the second occasion ?

A.—(a) & (b) The only instance is that of Paripudi Rama Mohan Rao. When he was first convicted he was placed in ' B ' class on the information regarding his status, etc., furnished by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Madras. This information has since been found to be incorrect. The Government have included

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Rama Mohan Rao in class 'C' at his second conviction on the basis of correct information furnished by the District Magistrate, East Godavari, to which district the convict belongs.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On what was the District Magistrate's report based?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The change in the classification was due to this: Originally, this individual was convicted by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and he personally gave information to the Magistrate about his status, life and so on. On that information the prisoner was placed in the 'B' class. Subsequently, however, he was convicted by a court in East Godavari, and the prisoner in question is a native of that district. The Magistrate there naturally made fuller enquiries and obtained particulars regarding status, life, etc., of this prisoner and it was found that he was not entitled to be put in the 'B' class."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Was the Presidency Magistrate asked why the prisoner was put in the 'B' class originally?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is absolutely no reason for it; because on the information furnished to the Magistrate by the prisoner himself, the Magistrate recommended him to be placed in the 'B' class, and the Government accepted that recommendation."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Was not this Magistrate aware that Mr. Rama Mohan Rao was capable of paying the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on him?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Presidency Magistrate?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Not the Presidency Magistrate; but the Magistrate in East Godavari."

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is the hon. the Law Member aware that this gentleman was fined Rs. 1,000?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Did not the application put in by this Rama Mohan Rao contain a statement that he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"These details of the petition, I do not remember. The petition was sent to the District Magistrate after I received it here and he confirmed the original opinion which he had expressed."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"The Law Member may take it from me that the petition contains the statement that Rama Mohan Rao was fined Rs. 1,000. Does that not show that the accused was in a position to pay the fine?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I shall take the information given by my friend as correct; but I want the further information whether he actually paid the fine."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"He did not pay it; therefore it is he went to prison. But does not the Magistrate's statement that he was in a position to pay the fine indicate his status and position in life?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"If he was really in a position to pay the fine, he would have paid it. The very fact that he did not pay the fine shows that he was not in a position to do so."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is not the hon. the Law Member aware that these satyagrahi prisoners do not pay the fine generally but prefer to go to jail?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Then, will the hon. the Law Member not call them satyagrahi prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not call them so; they call themselves so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether or not the Magistrates fine these prisoners without reference to their ability to pay the fine?" ^{11-30 a.m.}

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is all left to the discretion of the trying Magistrate."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether the Magistrate's discretion is used, or not used, with or without the knowledge that a particular person tried before the Magistrate is able or not able to pay the fine?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As I said before, it all depends entirely on the discretion of the Magistrates."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Is the hon. Law Member aware of any cases of satyagrahis, who are called volunteers, who have been fined such a large sum as thousand rupees?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I believe that there are some persons who were fined to that extent."

Applications for reclassification from prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 197-C Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many of the old convicts in the Madras Penitentiary applied to their respective District Magistrates for reclassification after recent Government orders regarding the same;

(b) how many applications were forwarded to the Magistrates and how many were detained by the Superintendent;

(c) why the Superintendent kept the applications of convicts pending without forwarding them or acting upon the recommendations of the Magistrates;

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(d) in how many cases the Superintendent acted upon the recommendations of the Magistrates ;

(e) whether it is a fact that Retcham Chenna Reddi and his brother Bala Reddi of Kurnool district were recommended by the Magistrate to be given 'B' class and whether the Superintendent has given effect to such recommendation ; and

(f) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information. Under the orders of the Government of India, reclassification of prisoners who were undergoing their sentences before the new Jail rules came into force should be carried out by the jail authorities subject to confirmation and review by the Local Government.

(e) The two prisoners were recommended by the District Magistrate to be placed in class 'B', but the Government directed that they should be placed in class 'C'.

(f) Does not arise.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" With reference to the answer given by the hon. the Law Member to the previous question, namely, that in all these matters the Government are guided by the opinion of the District Magistrates, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state that in this particular case when the District Magistrate recommended the particular accused to be placed in the 'C' class, why should the Government interfere with his discretion ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid that my hon. Friend has misunderstood me. I never said that the Government are guided entirely by the opinion of the District Magistrate. The Government ask the District Magistrate to furnish Government with information and the Government on receipt of that information scrutinize it and come to their own conclusions. Sometimes the conclusion of the Government is identical with that of the District Magistrate and sometimes not."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Arising out of this answer, for how many days or for what period, these two prisoners were kept in 'B' class before they were re-transferred to class 'C' ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Till the final orders were passed by the Government, they were to continue in the class to which they were recommended by the District Magistrate."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member what was the reason which actuated the Government to revise the classification ordered by the District Magistrate ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government were satisfied, on the information contained in the report of the District Magistrate, that the persons concerned were not accustomed to the high standard of living."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to state that the District Magistrate passed orders in direct contradiction to his own information as to the standard of living of these two accused persons ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The District Magistrate came to a conclusion and the Government differed from his conclusion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Having regard to the fact that Government are prepared to differ from the conclusions of the District Magistrate, may I know why they have not done so in the case of the other accused, Paripudi Rama Mohan Rao of Cocanada ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because there was no material on which the Government could differ."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" So, there is no material for recommending that man to be placed in the 'B' class ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, there is no material."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know whether on that basis Government could not revise the classification of these prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In that particular case Government agreed with the opinion of the District Magistrate."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Does that mean that apart from the District Magistrate's enquiry, the Government have got another agency, which gives opinion as to the status and position of persons ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Then how is it that Government come to conclusions different from the Magistrate, on the materials furnished by the District Magistrate ? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e), namely, that the District Magistrate recommended that these two persons should be placed in class 'B,' I want to know what the materials are which made the Government differ from the District Magistrate and place them in class 'C' ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Materials which led Government to believe that the men were not accustomed to a higher standard of living."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the District Magistrate made no reference to their previous status when he recommended the 'B' class to them ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" He did."

Satyagraha prisoners in Cannanore Jail.

* 197-D Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of Satyagraha prisoners in Cannanore Jail in 1930 ;
- (b) how many of them were convicted for a year and over ;

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(c) whether finger prints were taken from them before trial under Act 33 of 1920, and if so, where and when;

(d) whether finger prints were again sought to be taken from them after conviction, and if so, where;

(e) under whose orders such finger prints were sought to be taken;

(f) whether they were convicted of refusing to give finger prints and if so, by what Magistrate;

(g) whether the Inspector-General of Police issued any order regarding the prosecution of such convicted prisoners; and

(h) whether such orders of the Inspector-General were sanctioned by the Government and, if so, when?

A.—(a) to (c) If the hon. Member will specify a particular date in the year, attempt will be made to obtain the information.

(d) to (h) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to questions Nos. 105 and 187-B. The thirty-one convicts who refused to allow their finger prints to be taken were convicted by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Chirakal.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether Government are consulted before orders are passed by the magistrates ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government are not consulted and it is left entirely to the discretion of the magistrates. "

*Number of prisoners released from the Cannanore Jail in 1929
on medical grounds.*

* 197-E Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of civil prisoners who have been released from the Cannanore Central Jail on medical recommendation in 1929 and this year?

A.—One in each year.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Has the Government made any solemn resolution to release only one prisoner every year irrespective of the merits of individual cases ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid that my hon. Friend has not read either the question or the answer. The question is ' Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of civil prisoners who have been released from the Cannanore Central Jail on medical recommendation in 1929 and this year ? ' The answer to that is ' One in each year. ' That means that on medical grounds one civil prisoner was released each year. "

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" I ask this question because the answer clearly says ' One in each year. ' I want to know whether Government has made any solemn resolution to release one every year irrespective of the merits of individual cases ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am sorry that the question does not arise from the answer given. "

Alleged use of the ice chest in the office of the Superintendent, Madras Penitentiary.

* 198 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ice chest purchased for use in the hospital of the Madras Penitentiary is not kept in the hospital but kept in the Superintendent's office; and

(b) if so, why and for what use it is kept in the office of the Superintendent?

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

Canals

N. P. Ayyar's scheme for improvements to the Buckingham Canal.

* 199 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: With reference to question No. 42 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. N. P. Ayyar submitted an alternative scheme, whereby he undertook to invest all the capital required to improve the Buckingham Canal and to make it navigable all through the year, if the Government was prepared to give him a monopoly for his launch service in the said canal and to pay him for a period of twelve years the average annual expenses incurred by the Government for the past five years as per figures given by the Revenue Member in the reply to the question No. 42 on 23rd August 1927; and

(b) what action the Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes. His proposals provided for a payment to him of Rs. 2,96,203 per annum for a period of thirteen years and Rs. 50,000 per annum thereafter.

(b) The Government decided that they could not entertain Mr. N. P. Ayyar's proposals.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether Government have any proposal to make this Buckingham Canal pay its way ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" There is no such proposal before the Government now. "

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government propose to appoint a committee to investigate the possibilities of making this canal remunerative ? "

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

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Floods*Damage caused by floods in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts.*

* 200. Q.—**MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have so far been taken by the Government to ascertain the nature and extent of the damage by floods and rains in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts;

(b) whether final reports have been received by Government from the local officers and whether the reports received will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to state the nature and extent of the damage to—

- (i) agricultural lands,
- (ii) crops,
- (iii) irrigation works,
- (iv) huts and houses, and
- (v) roads and bridges

as ascertained officially, giving particulars with reference to the local areas affected;

(d) how far the ryots in the affected areas have been disabled from paying kists to Government or paying them on due dates; and

(e) what measures the Government have ordered and what instructions have been issued to repair the damage under the various heads to afford relief to the poor by grants of money, building materials, and grain or otherwise, and to grant remissions of land revenue on a systematized basis or otherwise?

A.—(a) to (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper entitled "A survey of the floods which occurred in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts in October 1930" copies of which have been laid on the Council Table, and to G.O. No. 93, Revenue, dated the 16th January 1931, which has been made available for the press.

Since the publication of the survey just mentioned, an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned for the grant of loans to Depressed Classes Co-operative Societies in the Tanjore district.

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he has received any memorials from the ryots of the Tanjore district praying that the payment of kist might be postponed at least by one month or so?"

The hon. the **PRESIDENT**:—"Does this arise out of the original question?"

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, the answer to the whole question is stated to be:—

'The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper entitled "A survey of the floods which occurred in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts in October 1930" copies of which have been laid on the Council Table . . .'

"The whole answer seems to be given in that book. Clause (d) of the question asks 'how far the ryots in the affected areas have been disabled from paying kists to Government or paying them on due dates.' My question is, has the Revenue Member received any memorials from the ryots

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of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts asking that the payment of kist might be suspended by a month at least. For example, the kist due in January might be paid in February and that for February might be paid in March and so on?"

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL**:—"I must ask for notice, as I cannot say straightaway whether there was any memorial to that effect."

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether in case such an application has been received, he would sanction the postponement of the kist by a month at least?"

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL**:—"I think in certain cases postponement of kists have been made by the Collector. The Collector has power to order the postponement of kists within the fasli, in certain circumstances, and in such a case, it would not be necessary for the Government to interfere."

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is in cases where Government Orders are passed in respect of areas which have been affected or where there has been a partial failure of crop. But in cases, where owing to the difficulty of payment of kist, memorials have been sent—I do not know whether it is to the Collectors or to the Local Government—that payment of kist might be suspended, because of the difficulty of getting money, etc."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT**:—"Order, order, that is not a supplementary question. It is giving information."

DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether in connexion with the measures to be adopted by Government to repair the damage and to afford relief to the people, the question of the diversion of the Vennar into the Coleroon is one of the measures under contemplation?"

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL**:—"At present works are under execution to divert a portion of the flood water that used to go into the Vennar and into the Cauvery above the Cauvery and the Vennar regulators, and thence into the Coleroon, if necessary. But there is no proposal before Government at present to carry out any other scheme for diverting the waters of Vennar into the Coleroon."

DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Considering the fact that only a portion of the upland floods will be dealt with in the manner stated by the hon. the Revenue Member, will he order an investigation of the other proposals relating to the Vennar floods right up to Pamaniyar?"

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL**:—"The local engineers are now investigating those matters."

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have considered the desirability of constituting a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to enquire and find out the causes of the difficulties of drainage in the delta area and to suggest ways and means for improving the drainage in the delta areas?"

The hon. **MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL**:—"I do not think it is necessary to appoint a committee now. We had a committee a few years ago called the 'Cauvery Committee' and we have before the Government the recommendations of that Committee."

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Damages by cyclone to tanks and fields in the South Arcot district.

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

(a) the number of taluks and villages affected by the recent storm and cyclone in the district of South Arcot;

(b) the number of irrigation tanks breached and the names of the villages in which they are located;

(c) the extent of damage caused to the said tanks and fields in the villages of the taluks of Tindivanam and Gingee; and

(d) what was the area of the cultivable land with crops that was flooded and submerged under water in each of the said villages of the taluks of Gingee and Tindivanam?

A.—(a) to (d) A copy^a of a report from the Collector of South Arcot, containing detailed information about the floods and the relief measures taken, is annexed. It may be added that 93 irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department were damaged.

Relief to areas affected by cyclone in South Arcot district.

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

(a) whether the Government have called for and received any detailed report from the Collector on the havoc and damage caused by the recent storm and cyclone in the district of South Arcot and whether the same will be placed on the table of the House;

(b) whether the District Collector has personally visited all the areas affected by the said storm and cyclone; if so, what areas he has visited and when and, if not, why not;

(c) what steps have hitherto been taken by the Government and the local authorities to relieve the people who have suffered from the said storm and cyclone;

(d) what is the total number of people affected and what is the total amount already spent by Government in affording relief to suffering villagers; and

(e) whether the Government propose to afford some permanent relief to the ryots who have lost their cattle and houses and whose lands have been silted up?

A.—(a) to (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 201-A. The Government have no further information.

Remission of land revenue in Tanjore and South Arcot districts.

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

(a) what orders and instructions have the Government issued in regard to the collection of land revenue in the districts of Tanjore and South Arcot and whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table; and

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 538-540 infra.

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(b) what are the special methods and principles which the Government propose to be followed by the Revenue authorities in South Arcot and Tanjore in the matter of granting remissions of land revenue in case of flood damage and cyclone havoc?

Tanjore.

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 6 of the "Survey of the Floods which occurred in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts in October 1930" and to G.O. No. 93, Revenue, dated the 16th January 1931. Both these papers have been issued to the Press.

South Arcot.

The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report of the Collector of South Arcot, dated 10th January 1931, annexed to the answer to question No. 201-A. The rules contained in Board's Standing Order No. 14 will govern the remission of land revenue.

Scarcity of water-supply for irrigation in South Arcot district.

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

(a) what is the present position of cultivation in the various taluks of South Arcot in consequence of the storm and cyclone;

(b) how many tanks in the taluks of Tindivanam, Gingee and Villupuram have gone completely without water for irrigation purposes during the rest of the year and which are they;

(c) how many tanks in the said taluks can supply water for standing crops to enable the same to be harvested and which are they;

(d) how many villages in the South Arcot have gone wholly without any water and without any cultivation for the current fasli and which are the said villages; and

(e) whether the Government will call for information on the above and lay the same on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the weekly season reports relating to the South Arcot district printed in the Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 201-A. The Government have no other particulars and do not consider it desirable to ask the local officers to compile the detailed information asked for by the hon. Member when the work of relieving distress caused by the floods, restoring breached or damaged irrigation works and inspecting crops damaged by the floods must throw a great deal of additional work on them.

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Damages by floods and cyclone in Wandiwash and Cheyyar taluks.

* 202-A Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the extent of the damage done to huts, lands, tanks, crops, livestock, human lives, by the floods and cyclone in the Wandiwash and Cheyyar taluks of the North Arcot district;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government for the relief of the distressed;

(c) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay on the table of the House, the reports of the Board of Revenue and the Collector, if any, thereon; and

(d) whether he proposes to institute an enquiry or ask the Board of Revenue to institute an enquiry as to the exact relief that has to be given—

(1) by way of remission and suspension of revenue for total or partial failure of crops;

(2) by way of advances or loans to cultivators and to the people who have been rendered homeless or whose lands have been adversely affected?

A.—(a) to (c) Copies of the Collector's reports and of the references received from the Board of Revenue on the subject are attached. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,250 for the relief of distress as recommended by the Collector.

(d) The Government have called for a detailed report on the subject.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know, what is the basis on which the Collector recommended only Rs. 1,250?"

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"In the appendix the last sentence of paragraph 6 says 'I shall report on these particulars in detail after the Christmas holidays'. May I know whether any such report has been received since then?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think the report has been received yet."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know what is the cause of this inordinate delay?"

Damages by floods to tanks in North Arcot district.

* 202-B Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of tanks in each taluk of the North Arcot district including the Arni jaghir that were breached by the recent cyclone and heavy rains in the district;

(b) what steps were taken till now by the departments concerned for the early closing up of the tanks;

(c) whether any estimate of the total cost to be incurred has been submitted to Government;

(d) whether the Collector of the district has personally visited the flood-affected area and submitted any report;

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 510—546 infra.

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(e) whether mahazars from villagers have been sent to the Collector praying for postponement and remission of taxes;

(f) whether the Collector has addressed the Government for the postponement of land-tax in certain cases and complete remission in other cases; and

(g) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 202-A. The Government have no further information.

(e) Some petitions received by Government have been transferred to the Board of Revenue.

(f) & (g) No such reports have been received.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"With reference to clause (d) of the question may I know whether the Collector personally visited the flood affected area?"

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to visit the flood affected area?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"If I can find the time, I shall be glad to visit the area."

Forest Panchayats*Rules for the management of forest panchayats.*

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

(a) whether the draft rules for the management of panchayat forests have been approved by the Government and if so, the date from which the rules have taken effect;

(b) whether a copy of the rules will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) if all the unanimous recommendations of the committee who submitted the draft rules have been approved of by the Government, if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) & (c) The draft Standing Order relating to Forest Panchayats is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member when the draft rules were submitted to the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not remember the exact date."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when the notice inviting objections, if any, to the proposals, was published by the Government?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Was a member of Government a party to the recommendations, I refer to the hon. the Chief Minister?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

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Storage of water for cattle in Sogi reserve, Bellary district.

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

(a) the facilities for water that exist in the Sogi reserve, Bellary district, for the cattle for which permits are taken and whether they are adequate;

(b) whether there is a bund called 'Gowdan Katti' in the said reserve which, if repaired, would provide sufficient storage of water to last all the year round; and

(c) whether any, if so, what steps have been taken for the repair of the said bund?

A.—(a), (b) & (c). The Sogi Reserved Forest is being managed by three panchayats—Sogi, Adivimallanakeri and Nagathibasapuram. The following are the water sources that exist in each of the panchayat areas:—

Sogi Panchayat.—Two cattle-ponds (1) Kampukatti and (2) Gaudrakatta (referred to in clause (b) of the question). The former is a small pond. It was repaired by the panchayat in the year 1929-30 at a cost of Rs. 20. The latter is a fairly big one. Its bund is, however, breached in one place. The repairs necessary to close the breach are estimated to cost Rs. 150. The panchayat is setting apart Rs. 25 every year for carrying out the repairs. When the bund is repaired, the pond is likely to retain water all the year through.

Adivimallanakeri Panchayat.—(1) A jungle stream cross-bunded in the year 1927-28 at a cost of Rs. 40 which now retains water for nearly four months in the year; (2) a cattle pond called 'Laykakatti' repaired during 1929-30 at a cost of Rs. 25. A further sum of Rs. 150 is reported to be necessary to complete the repairs. A condition that a sum of Rs. 20 should be spent every year on repairs to this pond exists in the agreement, and it will be enforced.

Nagathibasapuram Panchayat.—Two cattle-ponds called (1) Hosakeri; (2) Honnappakunta. The first was repaired by the panchayat during 1926-27 at a cost of Rs. 85-15-0. The second has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 120-10-0. The facilities for drinking water for cattle available in the reserve, are therefore not inadequate; and the panchayats are endeavouring to improve them every year.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It will be found from the answer that there is a work which is expected to cost about Rs. 150 and the Government directed that Rs. 25 should be set apart every year for carrying out repairs. This means that the whole amount will be wasted if done by stages every year and there is no chance of completing it if it is not done at one stroke?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It will cost Rs. 150 and so, Rs. 25 is to be set apart for it each year."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"We hear of so many cases where the work done in a particular year is washed away in the next year and I would therefore request the hon. Member to do the work at one stroke."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think it is necessary that Rs. 25 will be spent each year, but Rs. 25 has been set apart for each year until the accumulated sum is Rs. 150."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"That means that the work has to be postponed for about six years. Will the hon. Member consider the fact that if the people in that place are spared the payment of the rent fixed by Government for a year or two they will carry the work expeditiously? Will the Government be pleased to forego the rent and allow the people to do the work themselves?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think that it is possible for the Government to forego the rent as suggested by the hon. Member; but I will see if arrangements can be made to advance the money."

*Irrigation**Supply of water for some villages under the Palar Anicut System.*

* 205 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the villages of Melpuleri, Moranam, Butheri, Pullavakam and Asanammappettai in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, come under the Palar Anicut System paying wet assessment; and

(b) whether the channel feeding the supply to the above villages is completely blocked up and never serves the purpose for which it was intended?

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

Report on the flow of water from the Shevaroy Hills.

* 206 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether he has got the report a.m. yet, regarding the flow of water from the Shevaroy Hills through the Vennar river, which was formerly running into Salem through Tirumanimuttar river? (Vide question No. 277 of 10th August 1929.)

A.—Yes. It has been reported that there is no ground for the suggestion that the water of the Tirumanimuttar has been diverted into the Vennar. The rivers and their watersheds run in opposite directions.

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"May I know whether the report contains mention of the slipping of a big boulder on the water course from the Shevaroy Hills?"

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I point out there is a mistake in the name of the river? The name is not Vennar but Vanniyar."

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Investigation of the Tungabhadra project.

* 207 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the further progress made in the investigation of the Tungabhadra project during the course of the year and the stage which the negotiations, if any, with the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad have reached?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 16 on 19th November 1930.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Nizam's Government have agreed to join this Government in investigating this project? I hear rumours about that; may I know whether the Government have received any communication about it?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“No, Sir, we have not received any communication.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“From the answer given on the 19th November 1930, I have been led to believe that the whole question is likely to be shelved, and therefore may I ask the Member for Revenue to take up the project as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I cannot accept the premises of the hon. Member. I don't see any reason why the matter is likely to be shelved.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know at which particular site the Government are going to carry out the scheme?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I am sorry I cannot say.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know when the Government propose to complete the investigation?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I am unable to say when it will be completed.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know what prevents the Government from taking active measures on the recommendations of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee and fixing the site at Malappuram?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“We have been taking active measures. If we fix the site at Malappuram a large area of the land in Hyderabad State will be submerged and we cannot proceed with the work without consulting His Exalted Highness' Government.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“Then in that case why not you fix the site on the other side of the river at Timmalapuram?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“That will submerge land belonging to the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State.”

Withholding of water for cultivation from ryotwari pattadars for participating in political activities.

* 208 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in how many cases water for cultivation purposes has been withheld from ryotwari pattadars in the Northern Circars on the ground that they either took part in or sympathised with the civil disobedience movement?

A.—The Government have not the information.

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“In view of the seriousness of the allegations made in regard to this, may I know whether the Government will call for the information?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I don't think it is necessary to call for it.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I take it, Sir, that the Government are satisfied that there have been such cases?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“No, Sir, the Government are not aware of such cases.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know who authorized the tahsildars to issue circulars withholding water for cultivation purposes? I myself have seen some of those circulars.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I am not aware of any such circulars.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I have heard tahsildars declaring that they have been duly authorized to issue those circulars.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I have not heard of any such circulars.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Will Government issue now at least orders to their subordinates not to hinder the supply of water to cultivators?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“It is open to the aggrieved parties to appeal to the Collector who will look into the matter.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, why water has been disallowed to irrigable lands when as a matter of fact it has been allowed for the last so many years even on the footing of wet lands?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“If these complaints are brought to the notice of the Collector by the aggrieved parties, he will no doubt look into them.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Considering the fact that there is a widespread impression that such orders have been issued, will the Government reconsider this question and call for the information?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I would prefer to leave the matter to the persons affected to resort to the usual procedure which is open to them.”

Land Assignment

Application for grant of land by Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao.

* 209 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Advocate of Cocanada, has applied for a grant of land in the district of East Godavari;

(b) what is the extent of the land that he has applied for;

(c) what is the recommendation of the Collector of the District thereon;

(d) whether this gentleman has been organising the People's Party and Loyalists' meetings in the district; and

(e) at what stage the question is at present?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) The gentleman in question made no application for a grant of land. The Collector has recommended that such a grant should be made to him. The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

(d) The gentleman in question played a prominent part in combating the civil disobedience movement in 1921-22 and again last year.

(e) Detailed proposals are awaited from the Collector.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c), may I know whether it is a fact that the Collector recommended assignment of land to this gentleman on the ground that he played a prominent part in combating the civil disobedience movement?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether there was any civil disobedience movement in 1921-22?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, there was one movement then which was called the non-co-operation movement?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"What is the minimum extent of land awarded to a person who combats the civil disobedience movement, and in what particular manner should he combat the civil disobedience movement to entitle him to an award of land?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not know of any rules on the subject."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand that if the parties concerned in the previous question do not move in the matter, the Government are not going to do anything?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why Government are favourably disposed in this case; whereas they take an opposite attitude in the previous question?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The gentleman concerned in this question assisted the Government in restoring law and order; those referred to in the previous question have apparently been taking the opposite course."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In the latter cases you punish them also?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Possibly."

Assignment of lands in Harivanam village, Adoni taluk.

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

(a) whether the occupation of the Survey No. 120 (a) of Harivanam, Adoni taluk, Bellary district, was considered objectionable and the occupant was charged penalties during the last two years and was once ejected from the land;

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(b) whether the village panchayat has also objected to the assignment on the ground, among others, that it is needed for cattle to stay when they are taken to the adjoining vanka for water; and

(c) whether the said number is now proposed to be assigned on patta, and if so, how the objections referred to in (a) and (b) above have been disposed of?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer that 'Government have not the information', Sir, in view of the fact that the village panchayat has objected to the assignment of land in question on patta, will the Government communicate to the Collector and the local authorities concerned not to assign the land on patta inasmuch as it is required for cattle as pasture ground?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot promise anything until I receive the report which I called for in November last."

Revenue Establishments

Appointments by the Huzur Sarishtadar of South Arcot district.

* 211 Q.—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the present Huzur Sarishtadar of South Arcot district has been continuing in the same place for more than three periods;

(b) if so, what are the special reasons to continue him there;

(c) whether the present incumbent is allowed freely and completely to handle for himself all matters of promotions, transfers and postings of the subordinates in the department; and

(d) in how many cases such promotions, etc., have been cancelled by the Board of Revenue?

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

Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI:—"May I know whether the Government will call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not consider it necessary to call for the information. I will draw the attention of the Board of Revenue to the statements made by the hon. Member."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"May I know why the Government have no information. Is it because they cannot get the information; or is it because they do not care to get the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"In this case I see no necessity to call for the information. I have already stated that I will call the attention of the Board of Revenue to the statements made."

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Recruitment of Deputy Tahsildars.

* 212 Q.—Mr. A. KONDAPPA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of Deputy Tahsildars directly recruited from 1918 till the end of 1930;
- (b) how many were recruited from the Tamil districts and how many from the Telugu districts;
- (c) whether any Deputy Tahsildars were recruited from the Ceded districts, and if so, how many;
- (d) how many applications were received from the Ceded districts during the period 1918 to 1930; and
- (e) how many applicants coming from the agricultural or ryot population were recruited as Deputy Tahsildars during the same period?

A.—(a) 47.

(b) 24 were recruited from Tamil districts and 14 from Telugu districts.

(c) Yes. Two, in the year 1920.

(d) & (e) The Government have not the information.

Mr. A. KONDAPPA:—“With reference to the answer to clauses (d) and (e), may I request the hon. the Revenue Member to call for the information from the respective Collectors' offices and if it is not available there from the several tahsildars' offices?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I do not think the collection of this material is worth the trouble involved, as we will have to obtain information from a large number of applicants. Further, I am not clear as to the definition of the terms ‘agricultural or ryot population’.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to answer to clause (c) I see only two candidates from the Ceded districts during the last eleven years have been chosen. In view of that inadequate number, may I request the Revenue Member to see that more candidates are chosen from these districts hereafter?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I cannot say whether that number is adequate or not. But I shall see whether measures can be taken to ensure that the number of candidates chosen in future is distributed evenly throughout the Presidency.”

Survey and Settlement*Proposed enhancement of land revenue in Malabar.*

* 213 Q.—Mr. R. M. PALAT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government propose a new settlement for the enhancement of land revenue in any part of Malabar; and
- (b) whether, in this connexion, the Government have taken into consideration

(i) the fact that the interpretation of the proclamation of the 21st Board of Revenue and the Government is that the Government has bound itself to a permanency of the proportion of the Government demand of the produce, and

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(ii) the opinion of the Government Pleader, Mr. Shephard, dated 10th of May 1882 and of Messrs. McWatters and Logan, Collectors of Malabar and of the Revenue Board (please see G.O. No. 459, Revenue, dated 18th April 1883)?

A.—(a) & (b) The proposal of the Special Settlement Officer, No. IV party, for the re-settlement of the eight plains taluks of the Malabar district have been published in the *Malabar District Gazette* for January 1931. The Government observe that the matters referred to in clause (b) of the question have been alluded to by the Special Settlement Officer in paragraphs 39 and 57 of his report. Three months' time has been allowed for making representations in regard to the proposals—vide notification published in the *Malabar District Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 12th January 1931. The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer will be considered by this Government on the expiry of the period specified in the notification.

Resurvey of some taluks in South Kanara.

* 214 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is a proposal to re-survey the taluks of South Kanara which have not been re-surveyed;
- (b) if so, for what reasons;
- (c) whether the public are opposed to the re-survey; and
- (d) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) to (d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know whether the Survey Department has made any communication in the matter of re-survey of the taluks of South Kanara?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“We have received no recommendation for the re-survey of the taluks of South Kanara.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know what is the interest that the Survey Department has in re-surveying the district of South Kanara when the people of that district object to it?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I said we have not received any communication from the Survey Department.”

Local Boards and Municipal Councils*Leasing of trees for tapping by local bodies.*

* 215 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any objection to the stoppage of the practice of leasing out trees for tapping by certain district boards and municipalities?

A.—No.

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Medical*Karkal Taluk Headquarters hospital.*

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

(a) how many taluk headquarters hospitals are proposed to be taken over by Government next year; and

(b) whether the question of taking over the Karkal Taluk Headquarters hospital has been considered by Government in this connexion?

A.—(a) None.

(b) Yes.

Religious and Charitable Endowments*Proposals for helping temple committees in their work.*

* 217 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposals for helping the temple committees in their work?

A.—No.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that many of the temple committees are not functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Act for want of sufficient funds?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"We have no information."

Mr. C. B. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"May I know what work is done by these temple committees? Why not the Government make them work properly?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The committees are working according to the provisions of the Act under which they are constituted. They cannot be made to work by the Government."

Co-operative Societies*Representations made by the South Kanara District Advancement Association.*

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the representations made to His Excellency the Governor by the South Kanara District Advancement Association last month; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken in regard to them?

A.—The representations made by the Association are still under the consideration of Government.

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Veterinary*Rinderpest in South Kanara.*

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

(a) the places where rinderpest is now prevailing in South Kanara;

(b) the number of cattle that have died from it during each month since September (1930);

(c) the number of inoculations performed each month since September and the number of veterinary officers engaged in this work; and

(d) whether the Government propose to employ any additional hands for inoculation work?

A.—(a) The places where rinderpest is now prevailing in South Kanara are given in the appended list.*

(b) The number of deaths of cattle from September 1930 to December 1930 is as follows:—

September	...	...	...	74
October	...	...	...	231
November	...	...	...	501
December	...	...	...	564

(c) The number of inoculations performed each month since September 1930 and the number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons engaged in this work are as follows:—

Month.	Number of inoculations performed.	Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons engaged.
September	315	4
October	296	
November	478	
December	2,043	

(d) An additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has already been posted for rinderpest work in the South Kanara district and the District Veterinary Officer is posting one more assistant for inoculation work.

Education*Reorganization of the Educational Services.*

* 220-A Q.—Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether final orders have been passed with regard to the reorganization of the Educational Services and whether they have been given effect to;

(b) whether the Government have considered the report of the High Commissioner for India on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office, London, for the year 1928-29 and what orders have been passed by the Government;

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(c) whether the observations made therein in paragraphs 113-117 and specially the observation in paragraph 117, viz., 'An official announcement in plain and emphatic terms to the effect that a British degree or training is in no way an essential qualification for the various Government appointments would be bound to have effect in the way of encouraging students to stay in their own country' have been considered by the Government and whether any such official announcement has been made by the Government; and

(d) whether in view of the observations above referred to, the Government have considered the desirability of removing the distinction between the degrees of foreign and Indian Universities in the matter of recruitment to the Educational services?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have perused the report: the report is not one on which the Local Government are called upon to pass any orders.

(c) The Government have considered these observations but have not thought it necessary to issue an announcement as suggested.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the answer to clause (a).

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know whether even after the lapse of two years Government do not wish to pass any orders on the report of the High Commissioner for India, on the work of the Education Department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know, Sir, when Government proposes to pass final orders?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not prepared to make a forecast now. I shall pass final orders as quickly as possible."

Reorganization of the Superior Educational Service.

* 220-B Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed on the question of the reorganization of the Superior Educational Services?

A.—No.

Exemption to Muslims from compulsory elementary education.

* 221 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the Municipal towns in which compulsory elementary education is being enforced and such of the towns as have exempted Muslim children from its provisions and the reasons for doing so?

A.—Compulsory elementary education is in force in the Madras City and in the municipalities mentioned in the appended statement.* Muslim girls have been exempted from the operation of the compulsory education scheme in the municipalities of Erode and

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 546 infra.

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Cochin in accordance with the expressed wishes of the municipal council and the District Educational Council concerned respectively. In the City of Madras, the exemption of Muslim girls from the operation of the scheme has been sanctioned as a temporary measure pending the provision of adequate facilities for the education of girls of that community.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether in the City of Madras, Muslim boys are also exempted from the operation of the Compulsory Education Act?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware of any such thing."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Are the Government aware that about 5,000 Muslim boys of school-going age are employed in beedi factories?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Beedi factories do not come under education." (Laughter.)

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"But those boys are all of the school-going age."

Grants to the Coimbatore Municipality for subsidizing Muslim schools.

* 222-A Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases the Government refused to pay half-grant to the Municipality of Coimbatore for maintaining or subsidizing Muslim schools at Coimbatore; and

(b) what is the reason, if any, for such refusal of grant?

A.—(a) In one case.

(b) Leaving out of account the statutory contribution payable to local bodies under the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government do not generally grant subsidies to local bodies towards the cost of elementary schools established and maintained by them or taken over by them from private managements. Government however subscribe to the Elementary Education Fund which may be used for the upkeep of such schools.

Scholarships to Muslim students in Coimbatore district.

* 222-B Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what is the number of scholarships awarded to Muslim boys and girls by Government in the district of Coimbatore during the last five years and what is their individual and aggregate value?

A.—A statement showing the particulars is appended.*

* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 547 infra.

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Opinions regarding the Madras Elementary Education Bill.

* 223 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Does the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise propose to place on the table of the House the opinions so far received on the Madras Elementary Education Bill from officials and non-officials, local bodies and public institutions ?

A.—The Government do not propose to publish the opinions received.

Number of Higher Elementary schools in South Kanara.

* 224 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of higher elementary training schools in Malabar and in South Kanara ;

(b) the number of trained and untrained teachers in the elementary schools of South Kanara ;

(c) the number of pupil teachers who applied for admission and the number admitted in the higher elementary training school in Mangalore during each of the last three years ; and

(d) whether the District Educational Council of South Kanara has asked for the opening of another training school in the district and whether the Government have considered this matter ?

				Number of higher elementary training schools for	
				Masters.	Mistresses.
A.—(a)—	Malabar	...	...	6	3
	South Kanara	...	...	1 (2 sections).	3
				Trained teachers.	Untrained teachers.
(b)—	Boys' schools	...	...	1,703	1,797
	Girls' schools	...	...	286	73
				Number of candidates who applied for higher elementary training.	Number admitted.
(c)—	1928	...	...	176	80
	1929	...	...	219	87
	1930	...	...	338	85

(d) Yes. Owing to financial stringency the proposal has not been considered.

Excise*Scheme to start total prohibition in one or two districts.*

* 225 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have a scheme on hand to start total prohibition in one or two districts during the next official year ; and

(b) if so, whether provision will be made for this in the coming budget ?

A.—(a) & (b) No ; but a start in this direction has been made in selected areas in five districts.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, why Government, in spite of this matter being agitated in this Council for some time, are not prepared to adopt total prohibition at least in one district ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" On the last occasion when such a resolution was brought up in this Council, it was not passed."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that the scheme of complete prohibition has to be worked out in 20 years ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" That is the resolution passed by this Council and it is binding on the Government on the Transferred side."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Has the hon. Minister taken any steps in pursuance of that resolution ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Certainly."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what they are ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is already contained in the answer there."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Was this done by the present Minister ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is the same policy as before."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Has there been a change in the angle of vision since the vote of the Legislative Council on the budget last year ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The angle of vision has been all right."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Has there been any change in the policy ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is the same policy as was adopted by the last Minister."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Has there been any extension of the area in which prohibition has been adopted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" In how many taluks, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" In at least three taluks."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the resolution that total prohibition should be introduced in twenty years' time, it follows that at least in one district total prohibition should be introduced every year as there are 26 odd districts in the Presidency, so that total prohibition can be established within the period of twenty years ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It does not follow. It may be that we introduce total prohibition in one district this year, two or three districts next year and so on." (Hon. Members :— Hear, Hear.)

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.—“May I ask with reference to answers to clauses (a) and (b) if Government are making any provision for total prohibition in any other area?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR.—“The budget on the receipt side has provided for much less revenue than during the preceding years.”

Removal of a toddy shop in Calicut municipality.

* 226 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Excise Licensing Board, Calicut, at one of its meetings adopted a resolution unanimously to shift toddy shop No. 8 in Calicut municipality;

(b) whether the shop remains still in the same place in spite of the resolution of the Board;

(c) whether the Government have vetoed the resolution of the Board; and

(d) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the orders of the Government together with the recommendations of the Commissioner of Excise on the subject?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have called for a report.

Powers of Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees.

* 227 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of municipalities and Revenue divisions for which the Excise Licensing Boards and the Excise Advisory Committees respectively have been created since the original scheme creating these bodies for certain areas was sanctioned;

(b) whether the powers of these bodies still remain the same as those mentioned in the original scheme; and

(c) what the orders of the Government are either extending or limiting the powers of these bodies?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1311, given at the Legislative Council Meeting held on 28th January 1930. Since then, Excise Advisory Committees have been constituted for the Revenue Divisional areas of Amalapuram and Chidambaram in the East Godavari and South Arcot districts, respectively.

(b) No.

(c) The Government have not limited the powers of these bodies. They have extended them in certain directions in the notifications mentioned below:—

(i) Government Notification No. 153, dated 27th April 1929, published at page 815 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th May 1929;

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(ii) Notification of the Commissioner of Excise, No. 11, dated 16th August 1929, published at page 1328 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1929; and

(iii) Government Notification No. 11, dated 7th January 1930, published at page 48 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th January 1930.

Industries

Building for Industrial School, Bellary.

* 228 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATH MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the students and the staff of the Industrial School, Bellary, are put to serious inconveniences for lack of sufficient accommodation in their present rented quarters; and

(b) what has become of the proposal to acquire one of the military buildings in the fort for the school and the stage it has reached at present?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware that they are.

(b) The military buildings were taken over by the Industries Department on the 13th November 1930. The Industrial School will be moved into these buildings as soon as the requisite repairs and alterations have been carried out.

Fisheries

Issue price of salt supplied to fish-curers.

* 229-A Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee in regard to the reduction of the issue price of salt to fish-curers and passed any orders in the matter?

A.—The consideration of the question of reducing the issue price of salt has had to be postponed to 1932-33 owing to present financial conditions.

Training for Sub-Inspectors in charge of fish-curing yards.

* 229-B Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any qualifications are prescribed under the rules for the Subordinate Fisheries Service for the Sub-Inspectors in charge of fish-curing yards;

(b) whether petty yard officers are eligible for promotion as Sub-Inspectors even though they do not possess the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for Public Service; and

(c) whether it is a fact that while training in fish-curing yards is prescribed as a qualification for petty yard officers, no such qualification is prescribed for Sub-Inspectors?

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A.—(a) Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors should possess the minimum general educational qualifications.

- (b) No.
(c) Yes.

Disposal of the Fisheries Cannery at Chaliyam.

* 229-C Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Fisheries Cannery at Chaliyam has been disposed of;
(b) whether offers for the purchase of cannery were received and if so what was the highest amount offered;
(c) whether the Government contemplate leasing out the cannery to any private individual; and
(d) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what the conditions are on which the lease is proposed to be granted?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes. The highest offer was for Rs. 16,000 from one who could not be traced at the address given by him. The next best offer was for Rs. 13,500.

(c) & (d) As the offers for the purchase of the cannery were not considered suitable, orders have been issued to lease it to M.R.Ry. M. Viswanath Avargal for a period of five years on a monthly rental of Rs. 100, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) that the lessee shall pay for the stores at the cannery which he may require for working the concern;
- (ii) that he shall afford facilities for experimental research by the Director of Fisheries or by his subordinates; and
- (iii) that he shall allow the plant and machinery to be periodically inspected during the period of the lease by such officers as may be deputed by Government or by the Director of Fisheries for the purpose.

Orders passed on the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.

* 229-D Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to place on the table the orders of Government passed on the various recommendations of the Fisheries Committee other than those given in answer to question No. 1217, dated 24th January 1930?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the G.O. No. 1507, Development, dated 7th August 1930, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. The recommendations as regards the future use of the steam boats other than the trawler have been accepted except in regard to the Lady Nicholson which it has been decided to retain for the present.

The regrading of the yard staff and the reduction of issue price of salt could not be taken up this year for financial reasons.

The cannery advertised for sale did not fetch any satisfactory offers of purchase and it has therefore been decided to lease it for five years.

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Alleged distress of fishermen on the West Coast.

* 229-E Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the fishing season on the West Coast is very bad and that the fishermen are suffering from acute distress;

(b) whether the Government have under consideration any proposals to alleviate the distress; and

(c) whether the Government have called for a report from the Director of Fisheries on the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) A report has been called for.

Reduction in the issue price of salt.

* 229-F Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what the decision of the Government is in regard to the reduction in the issue price of salt as recommended by the Fisheries Committee?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to his question No. 229-A.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Police

Alleged lathi charge on a picnic party at Peddapuram.

230 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the police used a lathi charge against a picnic party on 21st December at Peddapuram, Godavari district;

(b) the circumstances under which this was done; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against those responsible for this?

A.—(a) & (b) The circumstances in which the police dispersed a gathering of Congress sympathisers at Peddapuram on 21st December 1930 were as follows:—

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cocanada, received information from the village authorities of Peddapuram that certain supporters of the civil disobedience movement had arranged to hold a meeting, under the guise of a picnic, in a garden in Peddapurkota village, just outside the area included in the orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, at which the future plan of Congress action in the East Godavari district was to be discussed and the return from jail of certain Satyagraha volunteers of that district celebrated. On arriving at the place the Deputy Superintendent of Police found a gathering of over 150 persons, the majority of whom were listening to Mr. B. Satyanarayana, Secretary,

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District Congress Committee, reading aloud from a cyclostyled pamphlet (which has since been seized by the police) indicating the lines on which future Congress operations in the district would be carried out, namely, by the boycott of British goods and of census operations, by a no-tax campaign and by wilful damage to palm trees. The Deputy Superintendent of Police being satisfied that these persons had gathered there to conspire together to concert measures tending to obstruct the administration, declared the assembly to be an unlawful assembly and ordered it to disperse. Mr. Satyanarayana however continued reading from his pamphlet and the assembly showed no signs of dispersing. After waiting for some five minutes to see whether the order to disperse would be obeyed, the Deputy Superintendent of Police requested the ladies present to withdraw, and when they had done so, ordered the dispersal of the assembly by force.

(c) They have taken no action and do not propose to do so.

Alleged lathi charge on a picnic party at Peddapuram.

231 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a lathi charge against a picnic party at Peddapuram in December last;

(b) whether any order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had been promulgated at Peddapuram;

(c) why the police had to interfere with the Dhanurmasam picnic party at Peddapuram when it was a purely social gathering of non-political nature;

(d) what the guests were engaged in when the police entered;

(e) whether it was a fact that as soon as the orders for dispersal were given by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the guests were attacked with lathis without giving them even a moment's time to disperse;

(f) how many people were injured and what is the nature of their injuries;

(g) whether any ladies were beaten; and if so, how many and what was the nature of their injuries;

(h) whether the doctor who was asked to go to render medical aid to the injured was also beaten; and if so, what was the nature of his injuries;

(i) whether any unoccupied cars were damaged and if so, how many and what was the nature of the damages;

(j) whether the Government propose taking any action in the matter and if so, of what nature?

A—(a), (c), (d) & (e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 230.

(b) No.

(f) The Government have no detailed information.

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(g) None of the ladies present was deliberately beaten, for at the request of the Deputy Superintendent of Police they withdrew before the order to disperse was given; but during the dispersal Miss P. Kameswaramma who tried to get into one of the cars accidentally received on her arm a light blow aimed at somebody else. She admitted at the time that the blow was accidental.

(h) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 184-C.

(i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (1) of question No. 184-H.

(j) No.

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

II.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Bill.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT X OF 1930.

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move for leave to introduce my Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act X of 1930:

“Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act X of 1930 for the reasons hereinafter stated, it is hereby enacted as follows:

(1) This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities (Further Amendment) Act, 1931.

(2) In section 40A, delete sub-section (c) (b), and for sub-section (c) (a) read “4”.

“ My object in introducing the above Bill is, Sir, that the provision that a chairman or vice-chairman shall be deemed to have vacated office when a motion expressing want of confidence is carried with the support of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the council is sufficient to remove an unpopular chairman or vice-chairman from office. The provision contained in sub-section 4 (b) that the chairman or vice-chairman shall be deemed to have vacated office if two motions expressing want of confidence are carried with an interval of not less than a month even with a narrow majority of one among those present at the meeting is not conducive either to the efficiency or popularity of the municipal administration. In fact, it encourages disruption and creates an atmosphere of corruption. For this reason I request the leave of the House to introduce the Bill.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ I second the motion.”

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—“ I oppose the motion.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Mr. President, Sir, at this stage, I can only oppose the motion now before the House.

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The Amendment Act was put into operation only in August and as such there has not been much time or opportunity to observe how this particular section has worked, whether it has worked satisfactorily or not. The proposed amendment seeks to oust a chairman or vice-chairman from office only when the motion has the support of two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the council. Any way, it is too early to have any amendment unless the Amendment Act is in operation for some time longer."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that leave be granted to Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act X of 1930."

The motion was lost.

III.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, with your permission, I propose that resolutions 1 to 13 in the list of resolutions be postponed until after resolution No. 14 has been disposed of."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

* Mr. C. INDRAIAH CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, I move the resolution standing in my name:

'This Council recommends to the Government that the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee constituted as per G.O. No. 385, dated 23rd February 1929, be accepted and put into force immediately and the proposals for the enhancement of assessments should not be given effect to in the districts of Godavari West, Godavari East and Kistna.'

"In moving the above resolution, I have to state a few facts for the information of this House. The last resettlement took place in these three districts in the year 1899; and as resettlement is only made every thirty years, it was due in the year 1929. Preliminary to the resettlement, the economic and the agricultural conditions of these districts had to be surveyed. Accordingly Mr. B. G. Holdsworth was appointed as Special Settlement Officer with a view to make a survey of the economic conditions of these districts. Aided by a special staff, he made a survey of the economic conditions in these three districts and submitted his report to Government. Sir, at the instance of Mr. D. Narayana Raju, an ex-Member of this Council, a resolution was passed by this Council urging the appointment of a committee for investigating into the economic conditions of these districts and recommending that pending that enquiry the resettlement proposals should be kept in abeyance. That was on the 28th November 1928. In pursuance of the resolution

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passed by this House, a Committee was appointed consisting of seven Members of this hon. House and they were:

Mr. B. Venkataratnam,
Mr. D. Narayana Raju,
Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai,
Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu,
Mr. K. V. R. Swami,

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, and
Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar,

the last named being the President of the committee. In pursuance of G.O. No. 385, the committee entered upon its labours in the month of April 1929 and within the limited time at their disposal, the members of the committee toured through these districts a number of times, studied conditions both economic and agricultural and collected firsthand evidence after examining a number of witnesses. They based their report on the material they had thus collected and they drafted and submitted their report to the Government. The committee have pointed out that the report of the Special Officer was superficial and faulty in several respects. Errors have been pointed out and borne out by facts and figures and by citation of authorities. The Special Settlement Officer has not taken into consideration several important factors in his report. He has not, for instance, taken note of the rise in wages, rise in the cost of agricultural implements, cattle and several other things. The officer's report is to a large extent based on the information furnished by the village karnams and other village officers. It has not been based on direct evidence. No provision was made in the report of the officer for the subsistence of the farmer. No allowance was made for losses on account of the destruction of crops by pests. The pests destroyed one-eighth of the produce in normal years and in bad years nearly a quarter of the produce has fallen a prey to their depredations. The allowances made by the Special Officer under the head 'Vicissitudes of Season and Uncultivable areas' are hardly adequate and there are also several important omissions. The Special Officer has failed to take notice of the cost of agricultural improvements and expenses incurred annually in connexion therewith. His report is based on a system of averages and it is often misleading and inaccurate.

"The various errors in the Special Settlement Officer's report have been exhaustively pointed out by the members of the Economic Enquiry Committee and I do not like to repeat here what has been pointed out by the members in their report. The report of the committee is thorough and exhaustive in all its aspects. This report was submitted to the Government by the members of the committee and the Government in its turn forwarded this report to the Board of Revenue which in its turn forwarded it to the Special Settlement Officer for his remarks. We find and it is but natural that he upholds the findings of his report and he finds fault with the various findings of the Economic Enquiry Committee. The Board of Revenue in its Proceedings No. 2820,

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dated the 29th September 1930, examines the report paragraph by paragraph and sums up its observations at page 12 by saying: 'It is the emphatic opinion of the Board that the proposals in the scheme report are based on sound grounds and that there is every justification for introducing the rates proposed therein without further delay'. The question is whether there is any justification under the present economic conditions for introducing the new rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer proposed an enhancement of 18½ per cent over the existing rates. If we take into consideration the existing condition of the ryots at present we see all round there is economic depression and the prices of agricultural products have fallen down considerably by more than 50 per cent. The rental values have also fallen down and wherever we go we see the economic indebtedness of the ryot who is mostly in want. There is also distress among the agricultural classes and the existing conditions of the ryot do not warrant any justification for introducing the new rates now. That the economic condition of the ryots is bad is borne out by the observations made by His Excellency in his opening speech on the 18th November in his address to this Council. I would like to repeat the observations of His Excellency on this occasion: His Excellency says:

'The first is the world-wide trade depression which has accompanied a rapid fall in wholesale prices and particularly in prices of agricultural and other primary products.'

"Later on he observes:

'It is to be feared that this fall will continue probably in an increasing degree, for although political conditions may have improved, the effects of the fall in prices of agricultural produce have yet to be experienced in their greatest intensity owing to the fact that the fall has occurred very largely subsequent to the marketing of the last harvests, and we have therefore to face the possibility that the agricultural population will only experience the worst of the depression when the time comes to harvest the crops which are now on the ground.'

"So it is clear that the present conditions of the ryots do not justify the introduction of these new rates at this stage. It is the ryot population that forms the backbone of the country and on the prosperity of the ryots depends the prosperity of the country and therefore it is the duty of the Government to see to the welfare and prosperity of the agricultural population. The ryots are already overburdened with the taxation of the previous settlement when there was an enhancement of thirty per cent and the ryots now are not in a position to pay even the existing kists. With these remarks I formally move the resolution."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I propose the amendment standing in my name which runs as follows:—

'For all the words after the word "Government" in line 1 substitute the words "that, with reference to the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee, the proposed resettlement in Kistna, and East and West Godavari districts, be not given effect to".'

"Mr. President, I must ask your indulgence, Sir, and the indulgence of this House to the remarks that I shall have to make to rebut the

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many statements, remarks and opinions advanced by the Special Settlement Officer in his note, dated the 11th April 1930, criticizing the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee. This note, Sir, you will observe covers practically 50 printed foolscap pages and it is necessary, Sir, that I should take this opportunity, possibly the only opportunity the House will have of rebutting the many remarks and arguments advanced by the Special Settlement Officer and by the Board of Revenue in the note that I have referred to. I shall not, however, Sir, take up the time of the House by referring unnecessarily to all the points that have already been dealt with by the Economic Enquiry Committee in its report and I shall confine myself as far as possible to dealing with particular remarks of the Special Settlement Officer in the note that I have referred to and to other cardinal and important points so as to illustrate the arguments that we have already advanced and to rebut the arguments of the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue. I shall not refer in detail to the principles of the settlement. These have already been explained in the committee's report. But there is one point, Sir, that I must lay special emphasis on. Considering the manner in which settlements are made there is no provision specifically made for the maintenance of the cultivator in calculating the cost of cultivation. As I have already stated, Sir, I shall have to ask your indulgence for taking up your time and the time of the House for a considerable time. I, therefore, ask for your special permission to enable me to do so. I would draw pointed attention, Sir, to paragraph 13 of the committee's report wherein some of the elements that led to the untrustworthiness of the results arrived at in settlement calculations is explained. Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar writes:

'The Madras Settlement Operations, though conducted under elaborate rules resolve themselves in the final result into the simple method adopted in Bombay, firstly, because the minute and extended enquiries which they involve are in most cases impossible to carry out and have frequently been dispensed with; secondly, because none of the data on which reliance has to be placed, such as prices of food grains in former years, are perfectly trustworthy and in some cases information regarding the quotations of prices in the ryots' selling months for the old years are entirely wanting, and thirdly, because the determination of the rates of assessment with reference to a large number of factors, slight errors in regard to which might seriously vitiate the total result, is apt to make the assessments excessive.'

"Then again, Sir, with reference to the question of the maintenance of the cultivator I have already said that in settlements no specific allowance is made for it. Mr. Peddar (vide paragraph 14 of the Economic Enquiry Committee's report) says as follows: 'In the first place the difficulty of determining with accuracy the average yield of land is great; next, the only way of finding the average cost of cultivation is to ascertain what it would cost to cultivate a given holding by hired labour, and as this labour would be needed only for a certain number of weeks, or months, it is obvious that nothing would be allowed as wage for the subsistence of the cultivator and his family during the rest of the year. As the House is aware, Sir, in settlement calculations Government takes half the net. That is after calculating the gross outturn certain deductions are made and the net outturn is calculated at what they call the commutation price and half the net is taken by

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the State. The ryot is supposed to live on the other half. I may point out this. The Settlement Officers did not care and did not consider whether the ryot can live on the half and my point is that if Government is actuated by the humane policy that is laid down by the Government of India, it is necessary that in matters of settlement provision should be made for the maintenance of the cultivator. Now the Government takes half and says, 'live on the other half if you can'. It practically comes to that.

12-30 P.M. "As a matter of fact, Sir, the Settlement Officer in paragraph 4 of his note, page 15, says that the Government's half share is a constantly decreasing fraction of the net, while the half balance that is left is a constantly increasing factor. Of course, this is begging the whole question. I think he is not right in making such a statement in the very beginning, and I hope, as I proceed, to be able to prove that this remark is entirely wrong. He also says that it is unnecessary for him to embark on calculations of such a very debatable point as the expenses of cultivation. It is no surprise to me, Sir, that he did not choose to go into the details of this very important question, for if he had done so, he would have been forced to come to conclusions very unfavourable to the resettlement proposals altogether.

"Then, turning to his remarks in paragraph 4 of his note, page 16, he refers to questions of standard outturn, and I shall refer briefly to that question. But, before proceeding, Sir, I shall deal with the question of the allowances made for the vicissitudes of the seasons and so forth. Considering firstly the question of rainfall, the Settlement Officer has stated that the committee has chosen the period 1890 to 1899, and he wonders why a later period has not been taken into consideration. The fact is, as the committee has pointed out, that the general characteristics of rainfall during any of these periods have not changed either in point of totals or of its distribution; so that for the reason that the committee pointed out, it did not matter a bit what period of ten years it took up for detailed consideration. It so happened that they had to take up the question of dealing with the rainfall at the last moment, and the committee had no details before them at the time for other periods. However, for the reason explained, it does not matter a bit what period was taken at all. The Settlement Officer has given no reasons to rebut the arguments advanced by the committee that a detailed consideration of the incidence of rainfall during this ten-year period shows that five years were bad and that even during the other years owing to the bad distribution of rainfall the conditions were not favourable. For instance, during a part of a year there was drought, and in another part of the year there was very heavy rainfall, so that if you consider the totality of the rainfall, the features of distribution that affect cultivation are not at all brought out. So, I think the Settlement Officer has made out no case at all against the arguments of the committee. I do not think I need take notice of the remarks that he has made about the year 1924 as the year in which they made calculations about standard outturn; because if they did, I find there are two points about the year 1924. There were fairly heavy rains in the delta in October 1924, but there were no upland floods. The other fact that has

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to be taken into consideration is this: during the year 1924, which was the year before the last settlement was made, the extent of cultivation in the delta was so small that the low areas bordering the drains were not then under cultivation, with the result that even if you had heavy rains—as pointed out by the Special Settlement Officer in regard to 1894 when there was heavy rain—cultivation would not have been damaged at all.

"With reference to the remark of the committee that no allowance was made under cultivation expenses for loss due to delay in transplantation, the Settlement Officer passes over the figures that we have given for these delays in transplantation, which are inevitable in the deltas on account of the present state of water-supply. We have quoted figures from Government's own statistics to prove that transplantation is not done in six weeks after the commencement of freshes, as is made out by the Chief Engineer in his note. It never takes place in six weeks. We have quoted figures to show that not only transplantation is not completed by August, but as I will show later on under irrigation, a considerable area is actually transplanted in the month of September and sometimes a small part is also transplanted in October. It is certainly the universal opinion among ryots that the best produce is obtained if transplantation is made in June with clear water, which seldom takes place; and although very small areas are transplanted in June, the bulk of transplantation takes place in the months of July and August. The belief of the ryots is that every month's delay in transplantation would mean a loss of about two bags of paddy per acre. Our figures are based upon extended enquiries. As you are aware, Sir, everywhere we went into the deltas, we asked the ryots about their estimates, and what we have given in the report as the loss due to delay in transplantation has been based upon our enquiry. The Special Settlement Officer in his note says that this is worth nothing. It is worth this: It shows that Government have nothing to produce against our statement. You know, Sir, and those who come from the deltas know, the scramble for water when it comes. For instance, as soon as water is let into the deltas, the ryots clamour for water. The supply is inadequate to meet the requirements of transplantation. Channel banks are cut and pipes are removed and thrown away, and ryots are in very great hurry to finish transplantation as soon as possible, because of the belief that the earlier the transplantation is completed the greater the yield. On the figures that we have furnished, we calculated that the loss of crop on account of delay in transplantation would alone amount to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the normal outturn. The House is aware that the allowance in the deltas for vicissitudes of seasons is only about 10 per cent, whereas this one item alone would mean a loss of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"Then, we have referred in our report to the loss due to insect and other pests. We have produced our authorities. Government have got nothing to say against it. They simply pass over it and say that it is covered by the general allowance. Take the case of the rat pest, on which the ryots incur a large expenditure on the destruction of rats. We have given figures there for work in connexion with these and other

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pests. The point is that neither in the cultivation expenses schedule nor anywhere else in the matter of deductions have Settlement Officers made by any deduction for losses due to the several kinds of pests.

“Then, Sir, the Committee has also pointed out that there are very extensive areas of what the Revenue Department calls ‘current fallows’ in all these districts. The Special Officer says that our figures are not quite correct and that we have included certain zamindari areas. I find that we have actually made some mistake. But the mistake would only affect our figures to the extent of one-third. Now, Sir, we have claimed that the total extent of current fallows in the three districts would be a little over six lakhs of acres. Supposing, Sir, we deduct one-third, which I find is about the figure for the zamindari areas wrongly included—we are not responsible for the mistake pointed out by the Settlement Officer as we followed Benson’s Statistical Atlas—it will still leave about four lakhs of acres. As we have pointed out, the Government is collecting about a rupee an acre of these current fallows. It means that on all these areas on which the ryots get absolutely nothing, the Government is making a profit of Rs. 4 lakhs. Now, this kind of current fallows has been referred to previously also by other people who had to deal with the question. For instance, Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar in his memorandum, from which we have frequently quoted in our report, has already referred to the question of current fallows. So far as I can see, the Government has taken no action on this matter. If only they would make deductions under vicissitudes of the season for this item, it means Government will have to make such a reduction in rates as will compensate for the loss to the ryot to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs a year. The Special Officer, as a criticism of our remarks concerning current fallows, says that the ryot had some profit by grass, trees and so forth. Of course, we know very well, and my hon. Friends from the Circars know particularly well, that on most of these areas nothing will grow, and it is for this reason that the ryot leaves it fallow, so that in a year or two the land might acquire some fertility. These are lands on which the ryot cannot raise a crop every year. He leaves them to lie fallow so that they can acquire some fertility. Now, Sir, to say that the ryot grows trees and gets grass from these lands is absurd in my opinion as the Director of Agriculture says in another connection. My point, Sir, is that on account of the fact that the Government do not take into account these current fallows, and have failed to provide for this in the settlement calculations under ‘uncultivable areas’, their ‘deductions’ are totally inadequate.

“Another important point mentioned in the Committee’s report is that, instead of following the humane policy laid down by the Government of India with reference to the question of ryots’ improvements and granting necessary and suitable abatements either in the way of deferring collection of revenue or of collecting only favourable rates from such ryots, the Government ignore the fact that a ryot who brings his land under cultivation must necessarily have incurred a fairly large

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amount of capital expenditure. To illustrate my point I shall only refer to the Muniyeru area, although of course I can refer to many other instances. The Muniyeru area has undulating ups and downs and in bringing the lands there under cultivation the ryots have incurred a considerable amount of capital expenditure. Now, the question, Sir, is this. Do or do not these cases of improvement come under the pronouncement of the Government of India? I feel sure that it was the intention of the Government of India that these improvements—in fact all improvements to bring lands under cultivation or to improve their irrigability and so on on which the ryot has had to incur capital expenditure—must be given such consideration as will enable him to recoup the expenditure that he has incurred from the produce of a certain number of years for which he gets a rebate. In fact, in one of the despatches it has been stated that these rebates should be so proportioned that the ryots may be enabled in a number of years, say three, four or five, to recoup the capital expenditure they have incurred. But, Sir, at the hands of this Government, that matter has so far received no consideration. Take for instance the ‘parra’ lands in the Godavari. Extensive areas have been brought under wet cultivation there since the last resettlement. Now, these lands cannot be brought under cultivation until they are bunded. You have got to shut out the salt water. You have got to prevent them being submerged on account of the high water in the drains adjoining. All these mean a considerable amount of expenditure in bunding. Then, Sir, take the case of the lands which are not irrigable. It may be that they are about a couple of feet above the commandable level of the channel. The ryot lowers his lands in order to bring them under cultivation. At that stage you cannot turn round and say: ‘You have done this on your own account. We are only collecting the usual assessment.’ I think it is only fair, in consideration of the views expressed by the Government of India and on general considerations of fairness that a rebate in some form or other, either in the way of a deduction in cultivation expenses or a rebate of assessment for a few years or in some other form, should be given to the ryot for his improvements. I think the House will agree with me that it is perfectly fair that it should be done.

“Sir, I have already referred to the question of delay in transplantation. Hon. Members who come from the districts I am referring to, are aware of the fact that during the irrigation season, practically year after year, enormous volumes of water go to waste into the sea as the canals are in a position only to take up a certain quantity of water. I have shown that this quantity is certainly not enough to meet the demands. Of course the Government have fixed certain standards. But my point is that, in view of the fact particularly that cultivation has been expanding enormously since the days when the canals were originally built, these supplies and these standards are inadequate to meet the present demands. As I have already shown, for this reason, particularly in the years when the rainfall is inadequate in the early

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part of the season, there is a tremendous scramble for water, and the ryots everywhere believe that on account of the present inadequacy of water for transplantation purposes, they are incurring losses which can be avoided. I too think, Sir, that these losses can be avoided; because, I believe that with a very small expenditure, much more water now going down into the sea can be turned into the canals and given to the ryots.

"The Committee has remarked, Sir, that while it considers that generally the supplies in the Godavari Central and Eastern deltas are satisfactory, the conditions of supply in the Godavari Western delta are certainly unsatisfactory. And I think, Sir, that it will be impossible to controvert that statement. I find here that the Chief Engineer referring to the question of supplies to the first crop season in Godavari Western delta has stated that in some years the Rallamadugu and Yerracalva will supplement the canal supplies. I think the remark is absurd, perfectly absurd. If the ryots are to depend upon the water carried down by upland streams like Rallamadugu and Yerracalva, I think the Government can close down their irrigation system altogether. But apart from that I think it must appeal to every man of commonsense that these comparatively small streams cannot bring down any appreciable quantity of water to supply irrigation to such an enormous area as the one now under cultivation in the Godavari Western delta. These streams are notoriously precarious in their supplies. Even after the floods, the next day they are empty and certainly, Sir, you do not expect the ryots to be satisfied with water from jungle streams that run to-day, but are dry to-morrow. I think, Sir, as I said, that the statistics collected of the existing duties during the early months of the year prove conclusively that the supplies are inadequate, and I think, no man, not even the Chief Engineer, can dare to say that these figures show that the supply is adequate, as he tries to make out that the duty in July was 90. By statistics of discharges obtained from the Public Works Department, the Committee has proved in August 82, and in September 85 whereas the ordinary duty taken for non-transplantation purposes is 70. How can they argue that even 70 is sufficient for transplantation purposes. Of course, I am speaking as an old Public Works Department officer. It is usual to speak of two kinds of supplies, the 'full' supply and what we call the 'maximum capacity' supply. In extraordinary times we do not stick to the ordinary supplies. We allow much more than the full supplies. Of course it may be that in these cases it is not possible to do so, but that is exactly the point the Committee has made. They ask whether it is not possible to make the canals capable of carrying excess supplies so that transplantation may not be delayed and the ryots made safe from the loss that they are now incurring on account of the delay in transplantation.

"The Committee has also remarked that although higher shutters, six feet shutters, have been installed on the Kistna anicut, in the year 1925 I think, the state of supply, from the figures furnished to us by

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the Executive Engineer of the division shows that it is not altogether quite satisfactory. Of course it is not as bad as in the Godavari Western delta; so that we have indicated that the matter may be examined, because, Sir, speaking from personal knowledge, I know that there is very great difficulty in making the Eastern delta head sluices of the Kistna carry more water. I leave it at that in the hope that the Government will enquire into that also.

"Then, Sir, the Committee has referred to the question of the inadequate capacity of the drains. I need not repeat the details as the Committee has already noted in the report concerning the method adopted for designing these drains. They calculate the maximum rainfall in 24 hours, divide it by six, calculating the sections for one-sixth rainfall and then take a third of this section as what they call 'a tentative section'. Now, I appeal to the commonsense of the House, of course I am speaking as an Engineer myself, whether such a thing is likely to be satisfactory. It was excusable in the old days as a tentative measure. It has always been called 'a tentative section', because in the old days the low areas adjoining the drains were not under cultivation. But now, Sir, every acre, every cent of land has been brought under cultivation. You are deriving revenue from them. With regard to them, all that we are asking is that the original methods adopted for designing the drains may be reconsidered. In reply the Chief Engineer writes that the observations made in regard to the Gonteru drain in the Godavari Western delta show clearly that no improvements are required. I wish that he gave some more information on the point. Supposing that in the Gonteru drain the state of things is found to be satisfactory; it does not follow that that is the case in all other drains. Then he goes on to give an explanation of 'the tentative sections' and concludes by saying that certain low areas are affected here and there. Well I do not know what he means by 'here and there'. I think it may be much more than 'here and there'. He says again: 'But on the whole, there is no submersion on a large scale for such periods as are likely to injure the paddy crops.' But our enquiries everywhere in the villages showed that in the case of all villages adjoining these drains there is submersion and damage. In fact, Sir, the point was clearly recognized by Mr. Clarke in the last resettlement report, where he refers to the unsatisfactory character of the drains. Now, what has the Government done since the last resettlement? It has carried out certain improvements, I have no doubt, and we have stated so in our report. But the point is that the methods adopted for designing these drains have not been changed up-to-date. I cannot fancy how by any manner of means drains, which were calculated to take not more than one-eighteenth of the flood discharge, could discharge the latter without a considerable amount of damage.

"Then, Sir, the Chief Engineer goes on and says: The fixing of the second crop zone has solved many of the difficulties referred to and if the ryots will take advantage of the rotation system of closure of channels for second crop and concentrate the area cultivated in that

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season, the difficulties as regards soakage in contiguous lands will be removed'. It is all very nice for the Government to say that 'if the ryots will take advantage . . . , etc., for second crop' and so on. But that is not what the ryot wants. Unless it was proved that the land was so situated that first crop cultivation was impossible, he always prefers first crop. So it is no solution to say that if your lands are damaged in the first crop season, we will transfer it into second crop zone and so on.

"Then, Sir, the Committee raised the question of the upland drainage. As you are aware, Sir—you were a distinguished Member of the Committee yourself—considerable areas of uplands drain into the delta. Some very big streams—in fact they must be called rivers—run into the delta and discharge their floods before the water runs into the sea. Before I take up the Yerracalava, I shall quote what the Chief Engineer says about delta drains. He states 'The tentative section adopted for clearance is with a view to prevent silting during times of low flow which occurs for long periods, while the flood flow which occasionally occurs during rains spills freely on both sides and is fairly rapidly discharged into the sea'. The Chief Engineer says 'fairly rapidly into the sea'. I do not know what is meant by fairly rapidly. We want them to discharge rapidly and not fairly rapidly. As I pointed out, these drains on account of their designs cannot discharge their water rapidly; and then with regard to 'spilling freely on both sides', which is claimed as a merit by the Chief Engineer, may I say that this is the very thing the ryots object to. There is too much freedom in spilling, and not enough flow into the sea. But with reference to the Yerracalava I will read the Chief Engineer's remarks. He says: 'The floods due to Yerracalava are disposed of by the Yenamadurru drain which has been improved recently at a cost of 10 lakhs. A regulator will have to be constructed for shutting out the floods from entering the Venkayya and Weyyeru canal and when this is done, there will be no difficulty as regards Yerracalava floods doing damage to the delta'. I am not prepared to accept this statement, Sir, because, the remarks that he makes have not been made as a result of careful enquiries made in these very areas. The improvements of the Yenamadurru drain only touch the lower parts of the drain and I do not see how the upper part of the drain and the area that will be damaged by it will be benefited by the improvement of the lower part of the drain. But the point is the Government have not chosen to place all their cards on the table of the House so that we may say whether certain improvements which have been carried to the Yenamadurru drain have been carried out in such a way as to make the drain discharge its floods into the sea without any damage to the delta. I should like to see what are the calculations that have been adopted in the case of the upland floods, and what is the flood volume that is allowed into the delta. If that information had been given we should have been in a position to know whether the widening of the Yenamadurru drain was really going to meet the difficulty.

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"To save time I must omit the minor remarks and objections of the Settlement Officer. For instance his remarks with reference to cultivation and population are not very material. There is one point however under communications that I must refer to. The Committee pointed out that Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar in his memorandum noted that the cess that was collected for roads was intended to come out of the Government's share of half the net. He said that it was not intended that it should be taken out of the ryots' share. This statement made about 1890 has remained unchallenged up-to-date. Now the Settlement Officer calls Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar's remarks a 'historical error' and so on. I should like to know why if the statement he made was wrong, the Government have left it unchallenged for so many years. Mr. Ayyangar's book was published under the authority of Government. Government has not chosen to place all the correspondence and the papers relating to this subject on the table of the House. I shall say nothing more on this matter and I leave it at that.

"Then, Sir, coming to the agricultural statistics, I will omit unimportant points. But the Committee after calculating the general details which are furnished in the report came to the conclusion that the supply of fodder was totally inadequate. It has to refer to this question for this one very important reason: the House is aware that in settlement calculations for the cost of cultivation the Settlement Officers have orders not to make any provision for fodder for cattle. The argument is that as Government does not put on the profit side the value of fodder produced it does not want to provide for fodder on the expenditure side. But the case assumes a different aspect if once—as the Committee has succeeded in proving and I shall show presently that the Government have not rebutted the argument—it is proved that the supply of fodder is so totally insufficient that the ryot not only in the matter of dry fodder but also in the matter of concentrated food has to incur additional expenditure. I shall come later to the question of concentrated food, but now I shall deal with the question of dry fodder alone or green fodder. The figures with reference to these are somewhat as follows:—The areas under cultivation throughout these districts—I mean the areas with which the Settlement Parties were concerned and not the zamindari and other areas—are somewhere about 1½ million acres. But the Committee took 1,500 lb. as the outturn of fodder on an average for all kinds of cultivation. If you turn to the note furnished by the Director of Agriculture you will find that there are three classes, i.e., (1) the paddy area in the first and the second crop, (2) the area under cereals, and (3) the area under pulses. The Committee has taken on an average about 1,500 lb. as the yield per acre; but the Director of Agriculture takes 2,240 lb. in the case of paddy, half of that amount in the case of cereals and one-fourth of that amount in the case of pulses.

"On these principles the Committee's estimates of the amount of fodder available in the Kistna and West Godavari districts are 1,400 million lb. The Director's estimate is 1,192 million lb. So there

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is not much difference between these two estimates. The Settlement Officer's estimate is about 1,250 million lb. Our estimates of the supply available in the Kistna and West Godavari districts were 675 million lb. The estimate of the Director of Agriculture is 909 million lb. As against these officers' estimates, the Committee's estimates of the requirements of cattle are 9,000 million lb. The Committee took 15,000 lb. as the fodder requirements per head per annum; whereas the Settlement Officer and the Board take it as 5,600 lb. per head per annum. Our estimates were based on the figures we found in the agricultural handbook published by one of the former Directors of Agriculture. Therein are shown the figures—as found by actual experience—regarding the quantity required for feeding cattle at Saidapet and Coimbatore. This estimate for Saidapet is about 100 lb. of dry fodder per day for a pair of cattle in addition to concentrated foods; i.e., 50 lb. per day per unit. The Coimbatore figure is also the same. I would invite reference to pages 101 and 102 of the Agricultural Handbook. At the rate of 100 lb. per day, it means 36,000 lb. per annum for a pair or 18,000 lb. per cattle unit. But we have taken 15,000 lb. as the requirements per annum for a cattle unit. The Settlement Officer adopts the figure furnished by the Director of Agriculture, i.e., 5,600 lb. as the requirements of dry fodder. Most of the ryots are accustomed to extra feeding of the cattle in addition besides dry fodder. I am inclined to believe that the Director's estimate of 5,600 lb. of dry fodder is exclusive of concentrated foods; because I cannot imagine, Sir, that it would be possible to feed a bull, for instance, at 5,600 lb. of dry fodder per annum. So I still think that the Committee's estimates of requirements for the Kistna and West Godavari districts of 9,000 million lb. are perfectly accurate. If we adopt the Committee's estimate of supply available, the quantity that is actually available is one-sixth of the quantity that is required for cattle feeding. Similar remarks would apply to the corresponding figures with regard to East Godavari district which I have referred to already. Of course I was referring to the total inadequacy of the fodder available. If the total fodder supply available is so inadequate as the Committee admits, the ryot has to incur expenditure necessarily on fodder. The Settlement Officer has referred in his remarks to green fodder, apart from cereals, pulses, etc., which have already been taken into consideration. He refers, for instance, to sun-hemp and green fodder, etc. I do not think that the Government can claim any credit for these figures, because the ryot has to incur expenditure on seeds, harvest, and conveyance for which he gets no return. It means expenditure for him and he gets no return out of them. Because the supply of other fodder is not adequate, the ryot has to incur further expenditure for green fodder. This expenditure must come as an item of cultivation expenses rather than as an item of his income.

“It is a surprise to me that the Settlement Officer has repeated the remarks that are found in the original settlement report, viz., that it is a matter of common knowledge that the ryot never gives any extra feeding. I am thoroughly surprised that an experienced Revenue Officer who

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must have come into contact with ryots in many villages for years, should make such a statement, that the ryot does not incur any expenditure on extra fodder. You can ask any ryot; he will give you the correct information. Working animals can never work without extra fodder. You cannot feed a pair of working bulls on paddy straw only when they have to work strenuously for three or four months at least. I am sure that those acquainted with the condition of the deltas are aware of the amount of hard work cattle are put to during this short period. As a matter of fact cattle are not able to stand the strain of this hard work and many cattle die on account of hard work. Very often, in spite of extra feeding cattle become so useless that they have to be disposed of at the end of the transplantation season. This is the universal practice. It is inevitable that the ryot should give extra feeding; so he must be given credit for this expenditure in the schedule of cultivation expenses. The Settlement Officer says that the yield of fodder is quite sufficient to feed his cattle so that it is not necessary that any allowance should be made for cattle feeding.

“I shall now refer to the remarks of the Settlement Officer on the question of land values.”

IV.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to announce that, out of the three duly nominated candidates for election to the Board of Industries, Mr. H. M. Jagannatham has withdrawn his candidature and that the remaining two candidates, viz., Mr. Yakub Hasan and the Zamindar of Mirzapuram have been declared duly elected.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

III.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—cont.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar will now resume his speech. I hope the hon. Member will try to make his speech as short as possible.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I shall do my best, Sir.

“Concerning the standard outturn, Sir, the Committee's contention is that it is practically impossible to get an authoritative set of details to establish conclusively what the standard of proper outturn is in various classes of lands, in various localities, in various seasons, in various years, and so forth. I would draw the attention of the House to the remarks quoted by Sir Arthur Colvin regarding the North-West Provinces settlement, wherein the Settlement Officer has shown conclusively that

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 following the methods ordinarily adopted, it was impossible to arrive at a set of authoritative data. I won't press that matter further, Sir; I would leave it at that.

"The Settlement Officer in his remarks on the Committee's report quotes the Land Acquisition Officer's figures or statements made to him by ryots as to outturns. Without a detailed examination, I am not in a position to offer any remarks thereon; but on the face of it, Sir, these outturns look absurd. You cannot get thirty bags an acre even at Samalkot, where irrigation is carried on under the most ideal conditions possible. I do not think they can ever get there an outturn of more than twenty-two bags per acre. I think the figures of the Land Acquisition Officer quoted, are worth nothing.

"Concerning land values, Sir, the Government case is that there has been a steady and large increase in land values since the period of the last resettlement. In this connexion, Sir, I would draw the attention of the House to the remarks made by the Special Commissioners appointed by the Government of Bombay to examine the resettlement proposals of Mr. Jayakar with reference to the Bardoli and Chorasi taluks. They are contained in paragraph 100 of the Committee's report, and I need not read them out to the House. The Committee has also dealt with the fact that a mere enumeration of land values as taken from documents is worth nothing, as has been pointed out in the case of the Bardoli resettlement. There are so many factors affecting land values, that unless the documents are examined in the presence of the ryots and the several circumstances affecting the prices are gone into in detail, the mere enumeration of land values is worth nothing. In fact, that is the very wording of the Bombay Commissioners. The Committee however is aware that on the whole land values have gone up. Therefore, it is not a matter for surprise that, considering the series of boom years that we have gone through following the war when prices of paddy went up by leaps and bounds—prices going up even to about 300 per cent over the previous resettlement rates—land values also should have gone up. But to apply land values obtained in a year of boom price of paddy as an argument for increasing the rates in resettlement and for determining the rates for a period of thirty years to follow hereafter is, I think, absurd. There is no chance or probability—and certainly not a certainty—that these high prices will obtain any longer. In fact, the Committee in the course of its enquiries found that in many cases land values have dropped with the dropping prices and in many other cases, land was awaiting sale and there were no buyers.

"Similar remarks, Sir, apply to the conclusions drawn by the Special Settlement Officer in his enumeration of lease values. A mere enumeration of lease values taken from documents means nothing at all. As I say, the remarks that I made concerning land values apply equally to these, because there are so many varying factors entering into these leases determining the lease amounts, that unless these leases and the conditions pertaining to them are examined in detail in the villages and the villagers are questioned

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concerning these, no conclusions regarding returns from lands can be drawn. The Committee, in paragraph 110 of Volume I of its report, has called attention to the remarks of the Commissioners of Bombay, Messrs. Broomsfield and Maxwell, concerning the Bardoli resettlement. The Commissioners came to the conclusion that the Settlement Officer Mr. Jayakar's lease figures were absolutely unreliable; and just as in the case of Madras, Mr. Jayakar has contented himself with a mere enumeration of lease values without considering the varying factors that affect them, to which I have just now referred, and on which the Committee lays special emphasis in the report. In fact the Special Settlement Officer appears to be under a confusion between lease values and rentals. As remarked by Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner of Bombay—and this is the thing on which the Bombay Government are basing their actions—'Rental value is a sublimation or abstraction from actual rents of all sorts.' Rental value is not equivalent to lease value, and I think, Sir, the Settlement Officer has made a fundamental mistake in taking lease values as equivalent to rental values.

"Then, Sir, as to the point that these lease values give an indication of the profits of cultivation, may I point out that the practice in the deltas is not to lease lands as a rule? It is only a very small fraction of the delta area that is leased at all; and in fact, the Settlement Officer himself, in the original settlement report at page 49 says: 'the ryots of these districts mostly do their own cultivation, and it is as a rule only the Brahman, female and absentee owners that lease their lands.' In fact, as admitted by the Settlement Officer, leasing is rather a small exception than the rule, and it will be absurd for the Government to claim to draw any conclusions from these unusual conditions of leasing in regard to outturns and profits. As I say, even the treatment of 'leases' by the Settlement Officer is inconclusive and unsatisfactory.

"Concerning the lessees themselves, Sir, it is interesting to consider that point; because the Committee found that the people who generally take lands on lease are Adi-Andhras, Thurpu Kapus and Setti Baligas. The reason is obvious. In the case of the ordinary agriculturists of those parts, it is only the male members of the family who do either the supervision work or, if they are very poor, work themselves in the fields and their womenkind and children do not do any work at all; whereas, in the case of the classes I have just mentioned, they take up leases and all the members of the family work in the fields. So that, while these leases do not pay the ordinary agriculturists sufficiently, they sometimes pay these poor class people who take lands on leases.

"Then again, Sir, there are various kinds of leases, and I do not want to go into an enumeration of them because the Committee has dealt with them very fully in its report. But the one important point that came out in the course of the enquiries was that the lease amounts were never recovered in full. In fact there were large arrears or debts which were either postponed or not recovered at all. May I call your attention, Sir, to the enquiries that were made at Domneru where one

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of the big landlords produced to us bundles of sheets of lease bonds which were absolutely useless? He showed us lease after lease, the amounts in which he could not recover. Some of them he had thrown away, and he also told us—and the fact came out at every place during our enquiries—that it is not uncommon among these landlords to enter in the lease bonds amounts higher than the actual amounts which could be recovered. All such lease bonds can therefore be called fictitious. The reason is—and in fact one gentleman actually told us—that the landlord thinks that if the present lessee is not satisfactory, he may get some other man possibly to take it up for a higher figure or something like that.* But anyhow, the fact came out that many of these lease bonds were fictitious and that the amounts entered in them were not the actual amounts recovered from the lessees.

“Then, Sir, the fact that the leasing system is now gradually dropping out and the sharing system, i.e., the system of the landlord and the ryot taking half and half of the produce is coming largely into vogue, is a certain indication that the profits of cultivation are going down with the fall in prices.

2-15 P.M. “I am not in a position to offer any remarks in connexion with the land acquisition cases, because it requires a detailed examination and I should not be surprised if on a detailed enquiry into the question it is shown that many of the leases are fictitious and that higher figures are put than the actuals. I therefore refrain from making any remarks because I am not in a position to make a detailed examination of this.

“Then, Sir, I come to the important question of commutation prices, because the fixing of the resettlement rates to a large extent depends upon the commutation prices. I should invite, in this connexion, the attention of the House to the orders of the Government regarding the Madura settlement quoted by Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar in his memorandum. The order has since been withdrawn by the Government. The order referred to is this: that in considering this question of commutation prices the Settlement Officer was ordered to take the lowest prices prevailing in the twenty years previous. But in the light of remarks that I shall presently offer, it would appear that had that rule remained, it would have been very wise indeed and the Government would not have got themselves into the mess into which they have got by following the absurd proposition of taking the averages of previous twenty years, in a period of rising prices and applying the average as the commutation rate for a subsequent period of thirty years. Now, Sir, it seems to me, that to any man of common sense, this procedure ought to appear absurd. I would, in this connexion, request a perusal of the figures of prices given on page 156, Appendix XV of the original settlement report. It will be noticed that the price in 1903 stood at about Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 a garce, but to-day the price is somewhere about Rs. 140. It will also be noticed that from 1903 or even earlier, right up to 1920 the price had trebled, and since 1921 the prices have been falling. The Committee itself pointed out that it was unreasonable

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to take up a series of years when prices were steadily rising and were indicating abnormal conditions, the continuance of which nobody can foresee or nobody can guarantee. In fact all relevant economic facts were quoted by us in support of Mr. Datta's estimate of what the prices are likely to be. It was obvious to the Committee and they emphasized the fact that from 1912 onwards there was a chance of the prices continuing to rise and that there was no possibility that they would go on rising for ever. As a matter of fact, the figures quoted by the Settlement Officer on page 156, Appendix XV, show that from 1921 onwards the prices have been falling and they fell steadily from Rs. 10-14-0 a bag to the present day price—paddy in the Godavari delta is now selling at Rs. 3-4-0 a bag.

“Now, the Government, in accordance with the settlement rules take the average of the prices of any twenty of the preceding years. Here the Settlement Officer has taken a series of years from 1903 to 1922-23. If the prices had been going up steadily and if Government can guarantee that the prices will go upwards during the thirty years that are to follow, I can see some sense in Government fixing the commutation rate based on prices of the years mentioned here and applying it to the succeeding thirty years. What the Government are doing now is this; they are taking the figures of the very high and abnormal prices obtaining during the twenty-year period I have referred to and are going to apply that commutation rate to all the period that is to follow from now onwards to a series of years, during which I do not know what prices will obtain. The price obtaining now is Rs. 3-4-0 a bag and we do not know if it will go up or it will go down. There is no knowing what is going to happen. The settlement principle of this commutation rate is based on the assumption of a continuous rise in prices, and never dreams of a fall. It assumes that when you take the prices prevailing in a period of twenty years before the expiry of a settlement, the prices will go on increasing further, but when prices fall, the whole structure of the Government's resettlement proposals collapses to the ground like a house of cards. I would like to ask the Government where they stand now when they have adopted the commutation price of Rs. 258 a garce, when to-day the price is about Rs. 140. On the face of it, it is thoroughly absurd. Even at the risk of wearying the House, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the remarks of the Bardoli Commissioners and Mr. Anderson's remarks quoted on page 40 of the Economic Enquiry Report. This is what they wrote:

‘Ultimately when Mr. Jaykar (as Settlement Officer of the Bardoli taluk) got to the stage of fixing the rates for his new groups he appears to have had regard to one consideration almost exclusively, namely, increase in the cash value of the main crops due to the rise in prices between 1895—1924.

“I think these remarks will almost apply verbatim to the present case.

‘By a rough calculation of areas under different crops and yield per acre he estimated that the assessment if left in kind would have increased in value by 109 per cent in Bardoli and 93 per cent in Chorasi.’

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"Our present Settlement Officer calculates the increase at 119 per cent.

'*Prima facie*, therefore, he suggested the maximum increase of 33 per cent could easily be justified. But he recognized of course that there are two other factors which cannot certainly be ignored, that is to say, the contemporaneous increase in the cost of production and the uncertainty in prices. Admitting that some allowance might be made for these factors and finding, as is only to be expected, that on such lines he had no means of calculating even approximately what the allowance should be, he proposed to reduce the 33 per cent to 25 per cent. He might as well have suggested 20 or 15 or 10, the whole thing being guess work, and as the Settlement Commissioner expresses it in his forwarding report he left "the main door of the fort wide open". One of the main grounds of attack against the present settlement has been that the years 1914 to 1924 were abnormal years, and as we have had the advantage of observing the course of prices for a further period of four years since then, we propose to make a few remarks on that aspect of the subject.'

"The Commissioners then go on and finally they say: 'The price now reached by rice in Bardoli is exactly what it was in 1914'. The price now obtaining in the deltas is about the price that obtained in 1893. They further state: 'So far as the available figures can be relied upon, therefore, they appear to show not only that the high prices prevailing in the decade 1914—1924 were abnormal but further that in case of food-grains at any rate a permanent increase over pre-war prices need not be expected to be very marked.'"

"I would also draw the attention of the House to Mr. Anderson's remarks in his book 'Facts and Fallacies'. Mr. Anderson (the Settlement Commissioner of Bombay) says:

'The rates for food-grains from 1818 to 1836 fell to only half what they had been in 1800—1818 (a great factor was the rapid increase in cultivation). And hence the ryot suffered when on a fixed cash assessment prices fell. He was caught by the back of the two-edged sword. Soon after the American Civil War, 1862-63, the same phenomenon was repeated. High rates were justly fixed on high prices and rents; but it was forgotten they might fall.'

So has the Madras Government forgotten, as the Bombay Government forgot once. He goes on to say:

'We are witnessing the same phenomenon after the Great War of 1914—1918. Prices and rents soared high and are now falling. The rates fixed from 1918 to 1928 have all been just and right on the prices and rents at that time. But they will soon be too high (or higher than intended) because prices seem to be falling; a few more good seasons might ruin the landholders.'

"May I also add that if Government persists in this policy of insisting on Rs. 258 as the commutation rate, the ryots of the districts concerned are certainly going to be ruined. Considering the price that I have already quoted as obtaining at present, the increase over the previous resettlement rate of Rs. 118 per garce is only 21 per cent as against 119 that is claimed by the Settlement Officer. As I say, therefore, if you consider the present price of a garce and the future price of a garce, the whole structure of Government's resettlement proposals must fall to the ground.

"Then, Sir, I will come to another important question, namely, the question of cultivation expenses. Under the settlement rules, I suppose, one can excuse the resettlement officer for not going into details—under the rules he is not bound to go into the details of the cost of

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cultivation—but it seems to me that in view of the catastrophe that I have just mentioned, namely, the serious fall in prices—and one does not know what is going to happen—the Settlement Officer ought to have been more cautious and that it would have been wise if he had gone on into a careful examination of the cost of cultivation. His various excuses are that the question of the cost of cultivation is one of considerable difficulty and that it is an abstraction and so he does not propose to go into the details and so forth.

"But then, Sir, he says that the most careful inquiries he has made go to show that the cultivation expenses per acre could not be more than Rs. 35. I invite your attention, Sir, to the remarks of the Settlement Officer at page 59 of the original resettlement report where he refers to the cultivation cost at Samalkot. He puts it at Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. The Committee found as a matter of fact that it was not Rs. 50 at all. It was Rs. 60 and above. And, Sir, he says that according to the settlement rules the cost of maintenance of bullocks which comes to Rs. 15 ought to be deducted from this figure of Rs. 50. So he puts it at Rs. 35. And I have already shown how the Settlement Officer assumes that the ryot gets enough fodder for his cattle and also a certain surplus of fodder and therefore now it is unnecessary to make any provision for the maintenance of the cattle. I have already shown that assumption is absurd and that as a matter of fact there is a tremendous shortage of fodder and that the ryots are forced to go in for an extra supply of fodder. So that the figure Rs. 35 which the Settlement Officer puts down as the expenditure is in my opinion unsustainable if the figure at Samalkot is Rs. 60. The Committee itself adopted three lines of work in arriving at an estimate of the cost of cultivation. First of all it took the available figures of cultivation at Samalkot and then we got from the ryots what were called *katta* accounts, regular accounts of cultivation which are maintained from year to year and not prepared for the occasion. Thirdly, the Committee undertook an elaborate village inquiry and examined ryots to find out from them their actual cost of cultivation. Now I have already referred to the Samalkot figures. With reference to the *katta* accounts, Sir, I wish to be as brief as possible. But may I draw the attention of the House to the use we have made of the *katta* accounts because the Committee admit that in some ways they are incomplete. And as the Settlement Officer remarks in a sneering manner the Committee had to use its discretion in making suitable omissions and deductions, for in the accounts sometimes private expenditure was entered and sometimes expenditure for sugarcane and other cultivation, which had no connexion with the cultivation of paddy, was entered. I hope, therefore, Government are not going to disbelieve our *bona fides* in our treatment of the material available. I think the Committee has shown clear indications at page 424 and page 450 of the omissions in the cultivation expenses schedules prepared by the Settlement Officer's investigators. The Settlement Officer's investigators have made inquiries with regard to certain data only, invariably, I think according to the settlement instructions. But whatever that may be, they have omitted systematically certain items.

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For instance take the question of *palerus* which is practically the rule everywhere. The settlement party make no allowance for them. Then for the maintenance of cattle and depreciation of cattle they make no allowance. I have already referred to the maintenance of cattle. Of the depreciation of cattle I have dealt at some length several times before in this House. What we found in our tours was that there was a tremendous amount of cattle mortality. Sometimes 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the cattle died. It is the usual practice for the ryots of the district to send their cattle to the uplands of the Nizam's dominions for grazing; and sometimes out of the 300 cattle sent only some 50 or 60 returned back, the rest having died in that short period. We came across such loss of cattle in our tours and I do not know how the ryots can make up for the loss in cattle if you make no allowance for it in the cultivation expenses. And that is why we found it necessary to make allowance for this in our report.

"Then Sir, there is the important question of manure. I wish to refer to it later on in full. But the item of manures has been actually omitted by the Government investigators. These *katta* accounts furnish ample evidence of the fact that the ryot is forced to incur expenditure on these items of which the Settlement Officer took no account. I wish to pass over the *katta* accounts without making any other remark except the fact that they furnish reliable evidence of the fact that the ryot in fact incurs expenditure on several items of which the settlement party never dreamt.

"And now in connexion with the question of cultivation expenses, I have referred to manures, and I do not think I need go into a detailed examination of the figures. The Committee's estimate is based on the assumption that half the number of cattle is sent to the uplands for grazing for half the year. That means one-fourth of the quantity of the manure otherwise available is lost; and for the rest of the period the Committee estimated that the manure available during the day time is lost to the ryot, on account of the fact that the cattle are sent out to graze. But the Settlement Officer contends that this is brought back and converted into fuel. But the point here to be noted is that the ryot does not collect it; anybody may collect it and in fact it is collected by young Panchama children and dried and used as fuel. Thus this does not come into the account of the ryot at all. So, if these points are taken into account, then the Committee's estimate of the available manure is absolutely right. And to make up this deficiency in manure the ryot has to go to chemical manures. For the manure available from the cattle does not amount to even one-tenth of what is required for manuring his land. Besides this many people go to distant places for *putimannu* and bring it by boat and also pig manure, goat manure, etc. Thus you will see that the settlement party do not take any account of these items. I would conclude by referring to the admissions of the Settlement Officer in paragraph 20 of the original resettlement report.

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"Now I will briefly refer to the question of *mamools*. It is a well-known fact that the ryot is, as a matter of fact, giving mamools to village servants like the blacksmith, the carpenter, the potter, the shoe-maker and even to Public Works Department officials. Even though, the Settlement Officer sneers at the last item, we find it in fact as an item of expenditure in the accounts of the ryots.

"With reference to the cultivation schedule, the Settlement Officer in his last note makes much capital out of the mistakes he points out. Some of them are obviously clerical errors; and some of them are certainly due to printer's devil; and I may state here that the Committee, even though it did not exist at that time, had no opportunity to go through the proof of Volumes II and III. Anyhow if an opportunity had been given to the Committee, or at least, if the matter had been passed on to me, the ex-President of the Committee, if I may say so, I could have taken the trouble of correcting the mistakes; and then I don't think there would have been any occasion for the Settlement Officer to make capital out of these obviously clerical and printing mistakes.

"The Settlement Officer with reference to the item of cultivation expenses refers to the Banking Enquiry Committee's Report. I have with me here a copy of Volume V of the report containing the investigators' report of villages. I would not trouble the House by reading from this. But one thing is obvious. These investigators are not men trained in finding out the actual cultivation expenses. In fact unless a man knows previously all the items that go to constitute the income and expenditure of a ryot his report cannot be complete. Further we found that the ryots are not able to give out what their real cultivation expense is. In the course of our enquiry we found that although the ryot was incurring expense on several items like the maintenance of cattle, it was only when we asked him 'Do you incur expenditure on such and such an item?' he replies 'Yes.' He does not say that first of all unasked. So I am not surprised to see that several items of cultivation expenses are absent in the investigators' reports, for, as I said, unless one knows these items his report will be incomplete. So I attach no value to the investigators' report of villages of the Banking Enquiry Committee. They have been prepared on so-called 'settlement principles.'

"Then some remarks are made about Professor Ranga's discoveries of certain facts, which the Settlement Officer finds in a small book written by Professor Ranga when he was a fairly young man, and not when he was Secretary of the Committee. I am sure after his experience in the Committee, Professor Ranga is a wiser man and I attach no great value to his remarks made before he knew what items actually come under cultivation expenses.

"According to the figures of the Settlement Officer, it is stated that the Circars Cultivation and Development Company get about Rupees 23,266 on 1,050 acres of land. From this we should infer that the

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cultivating ryot must be getting about Rs. 19.3 per acre for his half share. I wonder what this means. Is it possible for any ryot to meet cultivation and live on Rs. 19 per acre or thereabouts? I have never heard anything like it during the whole of our enquiries through the many villages and no one would admit it. If Rs. 19 is taken up for cultivation, then what is the poor ryot to live upon? I indeed wonder how these ryots are getting on and these are the figures that have been furnished as authorities for the Settlement Officer; the Settlement Officer has passed some remarks on the Committee's figures. I would very much like to quote them but they are not complimentary to the Committee. I think, Sir, that there should be something wrong with the Circar Cultivation Development Company's figures.

"Sir, with reference to the cultivation schedule of which the Settlement Officer so much complains in reference to several mistakes, I must say this: the cultivation schedules are not in themselves our authorities. He wishes to make out that, because certain mistakes of a trivial nature have been discovered, arithmetical mistakes, printer's mistakes and so forth, the schedule is worthless. As a matter of fact, you are aware that we started the preparation of the schedule during the last ten days before we submitted our report. It was all done under very high pressure; and I am not surprised that there are some mistakes in it; they are not authorities; they are not our last sheet anchor so to say. Our findings and conclusions figure in the body of the report and these schedules have been prepared merely to illustrate our conclusions; and they certainly do not represent all that we rely upon. Now, Sir, the Settlement Officer has in his memorandum prepared, what he has called, corrected schedules. This schedule shows under each class of land the profit or rather what remains to the cultivator deducting cultivation expenses. Now, Sir, if we are to refer to the Settlement Officer's revised schedule at page 56 of his note, we find that on the medium scale of expenses practically 76 per cent of the cultivation turns out unprofitable; but supposing he adopted the minimum scales, even then 54 per cent of the cultivation turns out unprofitable. With the price of paddy at Rs. 6-8-0 per bag, about half the number of ryots are not making any profits. That is the result to which the Committee's report drives us. Now, Sir, the prices have been falling and to-day the price per bag of paddy in the Godavari district is Rs. 3-4-0. I will ask what sort of cultivation schedule will now be prepared at this rate. I cannot imagine, Sir, however unsympathetic the Government, how the Government could go on with the resettlement. I cannot believe how a decision arrived at on figures of prices for twenty years of the last three decades, in a period of rising and boom prices could be held to apply to a subsequent period of 30 years, when prices have fallen and there is great economic distress. The absurdity and sheer injustice of applying commutation prices obtained from a series of years of high prices to a subsequent period of low prices has already been referred to. Government cannot do better than follow this course if it wants to ruin the ryots.

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"Now, Sir, I will come to the indebtedness of the agriculturists. The Special Settlement Officer has criticised our figures, and I am afraid that within the time I can take up I cannot adequately meet his points. Passing over to the Settlement Officer's objections, I must refer to the figures that he has quoted from the Banking Enquiry Committee's Report. The Banking Enquiry Committee toured through the northern districts and took three villages in the Godavari delta. I wonder what inferences they can draw from them as regards the conditions prevailing in general in the Northern Circars. In fact, I should not hesitate to say that the selection was very injudicious. The three villages chosen were in Ramachandrapur taluk and are among the most prosperous villages in a prosperous taluk in East and West Godavari put together. If you are going to deal with average conditions of indebtedness you should cover more extended area and try to take more or less average villages and not take the best villages from the Ramachandrapur taluk which is the most prosperous taluk in those parts. And, Sir, what did the investigators of the Banking Enquiry Committee find? Even in such a place they found that the average indebtedness per family was Rs. 685 in *Allamerru*, Rs. 642 in *Peddapalla* and Rs. 367 in *Penikeru*. I think this is bad enough. Our figures are higher than that. It shows a serious state of things. Now, Sir, I must again pass over many of the remarks of the Settlement Officer; but I should not leave the charge of extravagance against the ryot un rebutted. In fact, they are poor and some of them are trying hard even for their very sustenance. It is a thing known to everybody that the Indian ryot is an impecunious individual and has not got enough even to eat. I now ask the hon. Members to refer to Appendix 23 (iv) of our Report, Volume III. This statement shows the financial position of a number of families in the three districts, their debts and the causes for these. We got evidence from 74 ryots in Kistna and their expenditure on marriages and ceremonies was Rupees 47,932; that comes to Rs. 648 per family. It is certainly not very high being only an average—there are people in different grades even among the ryots."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it for a particular year or for a period of years?"

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is for a period of years. In the East Godavari district, 151 ryots gave evidence and their debts on account of marriages amounted to Rs. 28,000 and this gives Rs. 190 per family on an average. In the West Godavari district returns were received for 348 ryots and the total figure amounted to Rs. 1,01,870 which gives Rs. 300 per family. I cannot call this extravagance. The extravagance of the ryot is only a fiction and it cannot be supported by any authority.

"The next point I must mention is this: what use have we of the Committee made of the figures regarding indebtedness? We have shown that the ryots are indebted to a certain degree. We have tried

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to assess the amount of indebtedness per family. But we made absolutely no use of them in our schedules. I do not know what points the Government can make out of these things. We also have not even made any allowances for interest on these debts in our schedules of cultivation.

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p.m.

"Then, Sir, about village budgets. We took eleven villages. The Settlement Officer tries to make out that we selected these villages on purpose. We did not do that. We happened to have complete details about these villages. About the rest we had not these results. The results are all in the report. I do not want to repeat them here. With reference to the remark that in the case of these villages 28,000 bags go out and 437 come in and that therefore there must be other villages from which the produce must come to these villages—well, this is not a fact. This is another fiction that I must explode. These villages that we are dealing with are in the paddy producing districts but it is a fact that there is a large quantity of rice imported to these districts. If you take the actual figures you will find that in spite of a large production very large quantities of Burma rice are being imported to these villages. It may be due to many reasons and I have not the time to explain the reasons. But it certainly does not follow that though these eleven villages send out paddy and get little in, there must be other villages where the conditions are reversed.

"Now, Sir, with reference to the water-rates, you will notice that the Board have given no reply to the points raised at the commencement of section 46, Volume I of the Committee's report on water-rates. We referred to the terms of the Irrigation Cess Act which empowers Government to levy a 'fit return'. Now, Sir, what is a fit return? Are not the existing rates giving a fit return? Is not the Government getting a revenue of 18 per cent on capital from delta people? Is that not a fit return? Is there any argument for increasing water-rates except on generally accepted and valid settlement principles? I cannot see, Sir, how under the terms of the Irrigation Cess Act Government could go on increasing even the water-rate when already the existing water-rates are giving ample returns. If on your settlement calculations larger profits accrue to the ryots and if you are able to prove that, then surely you have established the case for increasing the consolidated water rate. But, Sir, I have shown that there is no case for increasing the settlement rates. What is the case for increasing the water-rates? I must necessarily draw attention to the totally incorrect remarks of the Settlement Officer. At the bottom of page 47 of his note he says: 'In Divi, if the resettlement proposals are given effect to, the total revenue from the lands under the project will be enhanced only by 15.95 per cent as against an enhancement of 18.27 per cent in the Kistna delta where the consolidated water-rate system is in force'. That is entirely wrong. Possibly it must be an inadvertent mistake. As a matter of fact, Sir, if the House will refer to paragraph 47, page 71 of the original settlement report at the end of the first paragraph this is what is written: 'Working on the best material available I estimate

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that instead of a dry revenue of Rs. 93,007, the project area will yield a land revenue of Rs. 1,07,842, an increase of Rs. 14,835 or 15.95 per cent'. It is obvious that the increase is due to the revision of dry classification alone. It is very different from saying that this is the total increase. As a matter of fact if the addition of enhanced water-rate is also put in, the net increase is much higher than the figure 15.95 which refers only to the increase of the dry classification. We suggested that the Settlement Officer adopted the proposals for revising the dry classification and putting in an enhanced water-rate, because by that method Government would get a much higher revenue than if they adopted a consolidated water-rate. Here is what the Settlement Officer writes at page 63 of the original settlement report: 'To meet the incalculable demands of future working, likely to prove, if anything, more expensive than in the past, it is advisable that the revenue should take the form of a settled assessment for the land *plus* a separate charge for the water. This charge should be fixed so as to cover the cost of the construction and working of the project, and might be varied to meet such necessity as may arise'. That means clearly this, that Government by this system recommended by the Settlement Officer not only gets more revenue but also reserves to itself the privilege of increasing the water-rates or reclassification of lands on a future date if it should be found necessary with reference to the cost of the machinery and so forth. That is exactly what the Settlement Officer states and so the Committee's statement was perfectly correct. And then, Sir, as a general justification of the resettlement rates the Settlement Officer quotes the case of Polavaram and Mettur projects. Polavaram is to pay a rate of Rs. 10-8-0 per acre. In Mettur they expect Rs. 15 per acre. God alone knows whether Government is going to recover these rates. I shall wait and see; I doubt very much whether they will be able to recover these rates particularly with reference to the fall in prices.

"Then I have only one or two remarks and I shall close. Government have said that the reference by the Committee to the excise revenue paid by the agricultural population is irrelevant. It is indirectly a taxation on land. We have only taken the income derived from the increase in the excise revenue during the last thirty years. Certainly it is an indirect taxation on land. There is no denying it. Certainly it is a very relevant matter. If Government gets an increased excise revenue of 36½ lakhs during the last resettlement period it is certainly a very relevant thing to state that it is a charge on land. How is agriculture going to pay for it?

"Then, the Settlement Officer does not also make any remarks about sanitation and public health. It is a very important thing. As the Agricultural Commission pointed out, it is a matter of vital importance. With your permission, Sir, I will only read the resolution of the All-India Conference of medical research workers concerning this very question of public health in villages.

'This conference believes that the average number of deaths resulting every year from preventible disease is about 5 to 6 millions, that the average number

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of days of loss of labour by each person in India from preventible disease is not less than a fortnight to three weeks in the year, that the percentage loss of efficiency of the average person in India from preventible malnutrition and disease is not less than 20 per cent and that the percentage of infants born in India who reach a wage-earning age is about 50, while it is quite possible to raise this percentage to 80 or 90.'

"The question of improving the sanitation and public health of these villages is a very important one affecting the economic condition of the villages.

"I need not go into details to give a summary of the main points dealt with by the Committee. It is contained in paragraph 388 and so I would not read them. I would only remark that the House will agree that not a single one of the recommendations of the Committee referred to in the summary has been controverted by the Government. The Settlement Officer's remarks do not affect a single one of the recommendations of the Committee. They remain unaffected.

"I would only make one more remark with reference to one of our recommendations which was that in respect of the land-cess the local bodies should be given the option of increasing the land-cess to 25 per cent on the land revenue. The Settlement Officer argues that this means an increase practically of 17 per cent of the existing rates. But the main point is this, Sir. It does not mean that the 25 per cent increase should be given effect to to-day. These local bodies are managed by the agricultural classes there. They know the conditions; they know what rates will be suitable. Simply because the statute fixes it at 25 per cent it does not mean that the 25 per cent limit should be given effect to immediately. It does not at all mean that. Whatever the final figure that is adopted may be, the fact remains that this will be decided by the local people and the cess collected will be spent locally and not spent all over the Presidency by being taken to the general revenues.

3-45 p.m. "Now, Sir, I think the House will agree that I have met all the objections raised by the Special Settlement Officer, and I hope sincerely that I have not spoken in vain. Some of us still believe that it is possible to persuade Government, and if I had not that belief, I for one would not have taken all this trouble. I hope, Sir, the cry of the Members of this Council, particularly of those coming from the Northern Circars would not go in vain, and that Government would still bear in mind particularly the peasant's harassing conditions, remembering that the system of resettlement itself is antiquated, and remembering that it is absurd to argue from commutation prices based upon the average of a number of years of increasing prices, and to apply them and to devise rates for increased assessment in the years to come in the future. The system is entirely indefensible, and if it is persisted in in the present case, it will result in making worse the misery of the cultivating classes who have already been crying for a remedy all these years. In fact, Sir, while I am not unconscious of the fact that Government has been doing things here and there that have led to some improvement of the condition of the agricultural

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classes, it has failed to tackle the most radical questions, one of which is this question of land revenue assessment and of its periodical revision, of which the people have complained for years.

"The present system of assessment is not only not progressive, but it actually tends in the other direction. It is a burden pressing more and more on the less prosperous villagers. It is based too much on averages; it is based on average rainfall; it is based on average output; it is based on average prices. The necessity of going to the money-lender particularly in bad seasons is one of the chief causes of lower production. The recurring surveys and settlements preceded by prolonged and harassing enquiries, accompanied by numerous complaints and appeals are a serious disturbing factor in agricultural economy and always lead to great discontent. The Government has turned a deaf ear to the complaints not only of the people, but of the Members of this House, who have been bringing forward motions, questions, resolutions and legislation before this House. The legislation passed by this House was turned down by the Government of India. I hope, Sir, that the appeal of the people, the appeal of the Members of this House repeated again and again will not go in vain, and that, considering the acute conditions of distress in these deltas which have been increased enormously by the continued falling prices, Government would make up its mind at once to pass orders stopping these resettlements, so that the people at least may feel that they would not have to pay any higher rates in the way of assessment. The feeling in those villages with which you, Sir, are not unacquainted and with which we, the Members of the Committee, are fully conversant is bitter. Had Government given effect to the resettlement when the proposals first came in, the people would have immediately resorted to civil disobedience. That was their firm resolution. Had you given effect to these resettlement proposals, you would have created not one Bardoli but many. The people of these three districts would have risen to a man and refused to pay the rates. We felt convinced of the reaction these proposals would create, having come into contact with the people. It is a very serious matter, and when people take such a resolution, certainly the Government should pause and consider. Even now, Sir, I hope it is not too late. For I assure you that the people have not given up that resolve, and if civil disobedience is not found there to-day and if you want it to come, give effect to these resettlement proposals. The three districts will respond to your call as one man and go in for civil disobedience. That was the feeling, Sir, when we toured round and conversed with the people. I may be permitted even at this stage to utter a warning to the Government. We have found that you have absolutely no case for increasing the rates of assessment. By increasing the assessment, you will ruin the ryots, you will drive them to desperation. So, Sir, let me beg of the Government to follow a reasonable and a conciliatory policy and make the ryots happy and contented; and in turn they will feel grateful for the blessings of good government."

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* Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—“Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, has been kind enough to make an appeal to the House on behalf of the Northern Circars. He has appealed to the House to hear the cry of the Northern Circars. I feel deeply thankful to him on behalf of my own district and on behalf of the other districts of the Northern Circars. But, at the same time, I want to remind the hon. Members of this House that this question of resettlement is a question involving a principle which directly and immediately affects the interests of the ryots all over this Presidency. To-day, it is the turn of Godavari and Kistna, Sir, to-morrow it will be the turn of Guntur and Nellore districts, and the day after to-morrow of Malabar and then of Chingleput and other districts; and so on, Sir, it is a matter which raises the cry of not only the Northern Circars, but of the ryots of the whole Presidency. Therefore, every hon. Member of this House who sits here and represents the people ought to take a direct and personal and sympathetic interest in this matter.

“Now, Sir, this question of resettlement raises a constitutional issue, whether the Government is entitled to this revenue as a matter of rent or as a matter of tax. That is an issue, Sir, which is thorny, which is controversial, and which is highly constitutional in its nature, and I do not propose to discuss that aspect before this House to-day. But I want to say this much on that point, Sir, namely, that we are going to argue the question of resettlement in the districts of Godavari and Kistna on the basis of the assumption that the claim of the Government is well founded; whether that claim is a claim to the rent or whether it is only a claim to the tax, that is a matter which ought to be kept open to us to raise at any subsequent occasion. Now, Sir, assuming that the Government is entitled to a share in the produce raised by the ryot by his labour on his fields, what is the position of the Government to-day? The right of the Government is stated in paragraph 3 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in this connexion and the claim is put forward in these terms:—

‘The Board has to observe at the outset that the Committee is in error in its statement of the principles of settlement. These are correctly stated by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 3 of his report. The Board desires to emphasize the fact that the assessment which the Government levy is an assessment on the produce of the land. It has been the immemorial practice in India for the State to claim a certain definite share of the produce. Originally this share was actually paid in kind. Consequently the Government automatically benefited in the same proportion as the rise in prices. If this old sharing system had been still in force, there would have been no need for a periodical revision of the rates of assessment. It was only after the share of the produce was commuted into a money value that such periodic revisions of the rates became necessary.’

The Board of Revenue goes on to say:—

‘Normally, resettlement is not a fresh settlement of the Government share of the produce of the land but is merely a revision of the commuted money value of such share with reference to the variations in prices which have taken place subsequent to the introduction of the previous settlement.’

“Therefore, Sir, the case the Government as put forward in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue comes to this, that according to the immemorial custom the Government has been charging the ryot

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one-half of his net produce, which on grounds of convenience at a particular stage the Government agreed to take their share of the produce in terms of money. Then the Board of Revenue goes on to say that this rate which is fixed between the Government and the people is liable to change. I am glad, Sir, the Board has stated their case in that way, because if the assessment that has been arrived at at a particular period is subject to periodical revision the change must be either way. If the change is beneficial to the Government, if there has been any rise in the quantity of the produce or in the prices of land, by all means the Government will be entitled to make out their case and claim their due. But if it is established by facts that it is the other way, that there is a good deal of difference in prices between the period at which the last settlement was made and the period at which the present settlement is made, if it is established by facts that the value of the crops, the prices of the crops, have fallen and therefore the income of the ryot is considerably lower than what it was at the last resettlement, then it is open to the ryot to say that the resettlement must be the other way, namely, for the reduction of the rates.

“Having outlined the case of the Government in that way, now I wish to say that there are certain principles which are laid down by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State, and which have got to be observed. I would just refer this House to those principles. I do not want to quote outside authorities, which the Government may refuse to accept or recognize. I would only try to convince them on their own showing, on the authority of the principles laid down by the Government themselves, that there is no case made out for any enhancement in the taxes. Now, Sir, I may just in this connexion refer to the despatch of the Government of India, dated 16th January 1902. With reference to this question, the Government of India in Resolution No. 1, dated 16th January 1902, wrote as follows:—

‘It cannot but be their desire that assessment should be equitable in character and moderate in incidence, and that there should be left to the proprietor or to the cultivator of the soil, as the case may be, that margin of profit that will enable him to save in ordinary seasons and to meet the strain of exceptional misfortune.’

That is one principle that has been laid down by the Government of India. Then, Sir, there is another principle which is laid down by the Secretary of State for India in Council and which has got to be adhered to in the matter of resettlement, is from the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council issued in 1885; the principle that has to be adduced is this: ‘that a general and permanent rise in the prices of produce is one of the principal indications to measure this increment.’ The order of the Secretary of State for India consists of two parts: the first part says: ‘the State shall retain its claim to a share in the unearned increment of the value of land in a progressive country.’

“And then they lay down the basis that ‘a general and permanent,’—the words ‘general and permanent’ are very important, Sir,—‘rise in the prices of produce is one of the principal indications to

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measure this increment'. These are the two principles which are laid down by the Government themselves. I would very briefly show that these principles have not been followed by the Government themselves."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has got only one minute more."

* MR. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"I am only in the stage of introduction, Sir. (Laughter.) On this question of resettlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna, there is first of all the settlement scheme report prepared and published by the Settlement Department itself. According to it the following is the cost of production in the various years:—

	RS.
In 1903-04	62
„ 1913-14	263
„ 1919-20	399
„ 1920-21	478
„ 1921-22	410
„ 1922-23	364

"These are the figures given by the Settlement Department. Then the Settlement report goes on to say 'The Settlement Officer fixes the cultivation expenses which have got to be deducted before the Government can arrive at the net produce out of which alone they can claim their share of Rs. 35 per acre'. Now, Sir, the cultivation expenses of the Government in the farms maintained by them come to Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per acre. That being the case, the figures furnished by the Government themselves with reference to their own cultivation expenses, would clearly disprove the statement that Rs. 35 is the accurate figure for cultivation expenses of ryots."

"The settlement report goes on to say again 'The increase in cultivation expenses is 150 per cent'. They then suggest an increase in the rates and give reasons. One of such reasons is that the commutation prices referred to above have risen from 100 to 119 per cent. That is one of the points on which they rely."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will please resume his seat."

"The original motion as well as the amendment is now for the consideration of the House."

* MR. G. SRIRAMULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, has already dealt with the subject in detail as he is well-posted with the facts being the President of the Economic Enquiry Committee. However, I should like to say a few words about the present economic condition of the three districts concerned, that is Kistna, and East and West Godavari. The price of agricultural produce has been on the decline for the last two years and there has also been failure of rains. Especially this year, the price of agricultural produce has gone down considerably. To

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add to this, there has been decrease in the rental value of lands also. Moreover, the failure of crops this year has been very marked on account of untimely rains. I do not say that there was no rain at all. There was rainfall, only the rains were useless for cultivation. There was no rainfall when there ought to be rain and there was excessive rain when there ought to be no rain. Consequently, the crops failed and almost all the fields yielded only a fraction of what they used to yield in previous years. The price of paddy has not, as a consequence, risen, but has fallen and it has fallen so low that a given measure of paddy now fetches only a fourth of what it used to fetch. Under the proposed resettlement, the data taken is that of the past years and the revenue to be paid is to be paid in future years. If this state of financial depression continues, there will be no hope at all for the realization of land revenue by the Government. The primary duty of the Government is to care more for the tax-paying capacity of the ryots. If that is to be done, the proposed resettlement should not be given effect to."

* MR. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI:—"Sir, permit me to say a few words on this important motion now before the House. Sir, Mr. Holdsworth in his report said that the value of land had gone up two to five times and that commutation prices of the various agricultural produce had gone up by 100 to 119 per cent. The recommendations for the enhancement of the assessment are very unreliable and they have already been dealt at length by the previous speakers. It would seem that the prices had reached the level at which they stood in 1899 when the proposals for resettlement were brought forward. That means, again, that there is no necessity and no justification for any enhancement of the assessment now. The prices now obtaining at Cocanada are as follows (I am quoting from the English Chamber of Commerce returns):—

'Per bag of 166 lb. paddy—

13th January 1930	Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-4-0.
10th February 1930	„ 6 to Rs. 6-2-0.
10th March 1930	„ 5-14-0.
7th April 1930	„ 6-2-0.
30th June 1930	„ 6-7-0.
28th July 1930	„ 6-12-0.
22nd September 1930	„ 6-4-0.
15th December 1930	„ 3-8-0.'

"Now the ruling price per bag of 166 lb. is Rs. 3-8-0. The price of 1,000 coconuts now is Rs. 15 whereas in previous years it was Rs. 40. For tobacco also the price has fallen considerably from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 per candy to Rs. 35 and for cholam the price which was Rs. 160 per garisai has come down to Rs. 125. In this state of affairs any attempt at enhancing the rates will occasion much bitterness among the ryot population and there will be a lot of disaffection. Now is the time for creating peaceful conditions and not for further embittering the minds of the masses. I fear that, if any enhanced rates

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are now imposed upon them, they will fall victims to the blandishments of the civil resisters and launch a no-tax campaign. So that in the interests of the country and the ryot population I request the Government not to give effect to the new settlement rates."

* Mr. D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI:—"Mr. President, I heartily associate myself with what has fallen from my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. As every one knows there has been a marked decline in the price of agricultural commodities and foodstuffs. As stated by the previous speaker the price of paddy has gone down by nearly 150 per cent. In such circumstances, I request the hon. the Revenue Member to come to the aid of the peasant population by accepting the modest amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar."

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"Mr. President, various aspects of the matter have been brought out by the Committee which dealt with the subject exhaustively. I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Committee and its President for their labours and for the investigation they made and also for the accurate report they presented about the conditions prevailing in the districts in which resettlement is sought to be introduced. They have stated at the commencement of the report that the Resettlement Officer proceeded entirely on a one-sided view, in that he took into account only the rise in prices and not several important considerations. One of such important considerations is the economic condition of the people, their indebtedness and other difficulties. The Settlement Officer says that the Committee which dealt with the matter proceeded on the footing that they should take into account the difficulties of the individual ryots and not the general economic condition of the people. I think the view of the Settlement Officer is hardly correct. I see that this position of the Settlement Officer has been emphasized by the Board in its resolution passed over the head of the Enquiry Committee report. As I said, this is hardly correct, because the Committee itself in its concluding portion clearly refer to the fact that they referred to the conditions of the ryot population in general and not to the difficulties of individual ryots. The Board, however, at page 11 of the connected papers placed in our hands accept this principle, namely, that the essential conditions to be taken note of are the rise in price and the existing economic condition of the people. But curiously enough the Board in another place (paragraph 29) say that—

'The Committee has started with the fundamentally erroneous idea that the assessment should be regulated with reference to the economic condition of each individual ryot and not the productivity of the land.'

I will put side by side with this, what the Committee has stated on the question. At page 101 of their report, the Committee say:

'We hope that the Government is no way committed to the dictum, that it is the land that pays the assessment, and that it is not concerned with the well-being of the ryots paying the assessment. We believe that Government is and must be actuated by the most humane considerations, and that it cannot fail

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to attach due weight to the conditions of poverty, indebtedness and misery which affect such a large part of the agricultural population and determine their ability to bear the burden of present and future enhanced taxation.'

"It is thus clear from what I have read that the Special Settlement Officer and the Board have committed the mistake and misrepresented the Committee's view. But it will be found that the Committee's report says that they proceeded on the principle which is recognized by the Board itself, which is borne out by the statement made by the Board. There are some statements made by the Board which are worth quoting here. On page 7 of their proceedings they say 'The Committee's contention that the value of the net produce is insufficient to maintain the ryot would appear to be almost absurd to anyone who is in the least acquainted with the conditions of cultivation in the Kistna and Godavari deltas.' The reasons they give are these:—'If the facts were as stated, land values instead of increasing as they have done must inevitably have dropped; cultivation must have fallen in extent and the ryot population gone elsewhere in order to earn a living. The facts that population has increased and shows no sign of migration, that cultivation has extended and that land lease values have gone up enormously are in themselves a refutation of any such suggestion as the Committee puts forward.' I am afraid that the mere reading of this statement by any outsider will convince him that it is a prejudiced view that the Board takes on this question. To anyone who is acquainted with the conditions of the district it will be obvious that the ryots do not leave their places because, whatever burden is imposed upon them, it is their tendency to stick to their native homes patiently. Agriculture is the only occupation that is prevalent in this country and therefore the ryots cannot give up agriculture because there is no other avocation for them in this country, and they cannot give up their living. A larger area of land is being cultivated now because there is a corresponding increase in the population.

"Then the Board says 'If he cannot raise money by any of those means he has to borrow on the security of his land or jewels. This in fact is and has been from time immemorial the ryot's peculiar method of banking. That he has to borrow is no proof at all that he is in a bad way. Indeed it is rather a proof that he is well off and that his credit stands high in the money-market. To argue as the Committee has done that increased indebtedness denotes increased poverty, is, the Board is convinced, the exact opposite of the truth.' The Board means to say that because the ryot is indebted he is more prosperous. I do not know whether anybody who is acquainted with the conditions of the ryot population in India would for one moment subscribe to this statement.

"Then there is one curious statement on page 48 and it reads thus: referring to increase in excise revenue, they say 'If any inference is to be drawn from the figures of excise revenue it is that they afford another indication of the fact that money is plentifully available for the

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purpose of luxuries and suggest that the picture of agricultural distress painted by the Committee is over-coloured." I think no comment is necessary on this statement.

"Now, Sir, to anyone who is acquainted with the conditions of the district, whether you take the case of the delta ryots, of the upland ryots or the ryots in the lanka, it will be clear that everywhere there is distress. So much so whether a ryot is rich or poor, he is unable to pay even the existing kist. Of course, the first kist for this year has been paid and probably that can be used as an argument for the ryots being rich. But the real truth is they have pledged their jewels or paddy and have paid their first instalment of kist. They have not been able to sell their products because there is no purchaser. A bag of paddy which was selling at Rs. 6 or Rs. 9 now sells at Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-4-0, so that they are in a very awful plight. On the one side the Government press them for their dues and on the other hand the sowcar presses them for his dues. They are thus between the devil and the deep sea. That is the pitiable condition in which the ryots are placed. In these circumstances there is absolutely no ground whatsoever for the enhancement that is proposed.

"Well, Sir, as my hon. Friend who moved the resolution quoted from the address given to the House by His Excellency the Governor wherein it is observed agricultural depression affects the ryots intensely and there is the possibility of the ryots being put to greater difficulties, that possibility has now become a reality. Even if you do not take the other grounds into consideration, at least for this reason and this reason alone the resettlement proposals should not be given effect to.

"I do not wish to take up more time of this House especially as my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar has exhaustively dealt with the matter."

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friends who preceded me have been dealing with the scientific, historical and technical aspects of the subject. As for me, I shall confine myself to the view-point of the ryot, the layman and the man in the street. Now the point is, can the ryot in East and West Godavari, and Kistna districts stand any enhancement of assessment? That is the only question to be decided. Now to think of enhancement there must be some kind of profit, some kind of margin. For that we shall have to see what are the cultivation expenses and what are the prices that are ruling in the market. Now, Sir, as everybody here and elsewhere knows, there has been an unprecedented fall in prices and there has been an unprecedented slump in the market and an allround depression. Now, Sir, I have noted down some prices that obtain in the market to-day in Kistna district. I shall take a cursory survey of them. Dhol which was selling at $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee now sells at $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Gram which was selling at Rs. 10 up to Rs. 18 now sells at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-12-0. The price of gram that rose up to Rs. 18 last

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year and the year before last, is now at Rs. 6-12-0 per bag. Green-gram sells at 17 seers per rupee, while it was selling at 13 seers previously. Paddy which is the common commodity of the deltaic parts is selling, my Friend was saying, at Rs. 3-8-0 per bag of 166 lb. at Cocanada. But in Gudivada and Kaikalur it sells at Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-12-0 per bag respectively. Time was when it was selling at about Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per bag. Even in 1906 or 1907 paddy sold at Rs. 4 per bag. Even if we go back to earlier years, at least in our living memory, paddy did not sell at Rs. 3 or Rs. 2-8-0 per bag. Now groundnut which is a marketable commodity in the uplands or dry lands is so cheap that it is selling at about 12 annas per maund, so much so that many of the ryots are not digging it because it will not even pay the labour which is required for the purpose. The cultivation expenses do not at all bear any comparison to the prices ruling in the market. Cultivating expenses for paddy per acre comes to Rs. 35, whereas the quantity of paddy produced per acre, viz., ten bags sell at Rs. 30. So it will be seen that the price of paddy is Rs. 5 less than the cultivation expenses.

"Then with regard to dry lands or uplands, the cultivation expenses come to Rs. 13, while the produce itself sells at Rs. 10.

"You know, Mr. President, that Gudivada was supposed to be the garden of Kistna district being fed by the river Kistna. The ryot there is now hopelessly despondent and his condition is extremely miserable. As though the fall in prices were not enough there are something like three war dogs which are pursuing him. One is the Marwari money-lender, the second is the Imperial Bank and the third, the tax-gatherer. How miserable is the plight of the ryots of Gudivada and Kistna district as a whole can better be imagined than described. So instead of talking of enhancement of assessment, I think it is time that we spoke of any remission, partial at least and the payment of the balance of kist being spread over a larger period than that which obtains now.

"It is a truism to say that the ryot is the backbone of the Government and the very foundation upon which the Government stands. He has already been groaning under assessment which has been enhanced periodically. Now this one stroke of depression and slump broke the camel's back entirely. It is for the Government to consider whether, under such circumstances, it will be statesmanship or wisdom to drive despair into the heart of the ryot. I say it is impossible for him to meet any assessment, let alone enhancement of assessment. Under these circumstances, I say the Government ought to pause, ought to consider whether it is time to press the ryot still further and to squeeze out the little life that is left in him. There is a saying that you should not cut the udder of the cow if you want to be milking it. You must keep the ryot contented; you must keep the ryot prosperous, if you want to keep the ryot loyal to the Government. You can do all this only in one way and that is by behaving humanly and humanely. If you fail to do that, I am afraid there will be a crisis. We do not know what the

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result will be. So it is statesmanship, it is wisdom, not to harass the ryot, not to worry him in his present predicament. The time would come when we would speak of remission, at least partial remission. The time would come when we have to speak of payment of the instalments of kists spread over a longer period. For the time being I think all the Members of the House will agree with me when I say that the ryot ought not to be troubled, ought not to be tantalized. He must be left alone to gather strength. Of course there will be piping times of peace and prosperity again. Then there would be plenty of time for the Government to think of making good what loss it might sustain at present or at least to have the consolation of making a larger collection than now. But so far as the present is concerned, I warn the Government, I request the Government, I entreat the Government, not to trouble the ryot by any enhancement in assessment."

* Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" Mr. President, Sir, coming as I do from the Northern Circars, I feel I am bound to support the motion and the amendment. It is not only right, just but also wise that the Government should stay its hands now. Those of us who have got intimate knowledge of the agricultural conditions in those parts, have no hesitation in saying that the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee are correct and that the criticisms made thereon by the Settlement Officer or the Revenue Board are not correct; for we know that the Settlement Officer has based his conclusions on inadequate and insufficient data whereas the Economic Enquiry Committee has gone throughout the length and breadth of these three districts and has made investigations and has come to these conclusions. The Government cannot doubt those conclusions; neither can any one of us doubt its conclusions, and its *bona fides*. Therefore my submission is that the conclusions of the Committee cannot, by one stroke of the pen, be said to be untrue or incorrect by the Revenue Board. The only conclusion we can draw is this. The observations of the Committee are right and it is the Revenue Board and the Settlement Officer who have no intimate knowledge of the matter, who did not go into the details of the case, who are wrong in their conclusions as my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, has pointed out. At present prices have gone low; there is world-wide depression; there is also local depression because the price of paddy is abnormally low. People who were in a prosperous condition previously, have now spent their money and are now at the mercy of the Marvaris. The ryot's produce does not fetch as large an income as it did previously and he is not able to pay his dues. The ryot is in that precarious condition; I know intimately many agriculturists both Muslims and Hindus who are not only my clients but also my friends and they are now in a very precarious condition. The Government will be doing only bare justice, if it stays its hands now. Its conclusions are not correct. Secondly, prices are abnormally low; thirdly the Government will be creating a peaceful atmosphere—which is most needed now—when we are awaiting the decisions of the Round Table Conference."

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* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—" Sir, I do not wish to cover the ground already traversed by previous speakers. Of course I subscribe to all that has been said. I only wish to say this much; assuming that the conclusions of the Settlement Officer are correct and that those of the Economic Enquiry Committee are not correct, what must the Government do now? That is the question. They say that certain deductions have been made and that certain results have been arrived at. I think that all these questions are irrelevant to the question at present, whether the assessment should be raised or not; because all these considerations go to show what data should be adopted in future years. Those are the major premises; all these 20 or 30 years the average was so much; therefore in the next 30 years also the same data may hold good. The Government has got a new situation to deal with. The average for the previous years indicates that the higher rate should be adopted; but the present low prices indicate that a very low rate should be adopted. I do not think the Government had ever to face such a situation. Therefore it is necessary that the Government should carefully deal with the question. I think this is an unprecedented situation with which the Government has to deal. In previous years there was either gradual rise or there was gradual fall. Now there has been a sudden fall. Is that fall going to be permanent or is it going to be temporary? The Government should consider this question first. The Government should not rush to the conclusion now that the rates of the Settlement Officer should be adopted. The first and the real question that should be investigated is whether the present fall is temporary or permanent. This is the general principle that has to be adopted with regard to all lands in the Presidency, whether they are in the ryotwari tracts or in the zamindari tracts or in the Malabar district or elsewhere. The general principle has to be laid down by the Government now. The Government have no precedent on which to act.

" Take the reverse case. Suppose the average was a low one. Then will the Government fix the low rate shown for the previous 20 or 30 years? They would not do so; they will say the main question in such cases is whether the land can bear the burden or not. All the factors referred to by the previous speakers and all the instructions laid down merely go to show that the question whether the land can bear the burden, has to be settled. Suppose a high rate is adopted; what will be the result? People cannot pay the assessment.

" Even the excise revenue comes from the ryots. This fact has already been referred to by previous speakers. I go further and say that the fiscal policy of the Government has been very oppressive to the ryots. Take, for instance, the indebtedness. No solution to that problem has been found, because the co-operative movement has not touched the fringe of the problem of the indebtedness of the ryots. They are still in the hands of the sowcars. Suppose the price of agricultural produce goes down; the price of land also goes down. Then what will be the result? The sowcar will press for the payment of the amount due to him, and he will take a larger extent of land. Suppose the price

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of an acre was Rs. 1,000 previously and that it is now Rs. 500. Instead of taking one acre, the sowcar will take now two acres. Not only that; the ryot has also to pay higher stamp duty. The sowcar may pay it in the first instance; ultimately it will fall on the shoulders of the poor and indebted ryot. All these facts go to show that the ryot is in a very bad and helpless state. I say therefore that the stamp duty also has to be revised in view of the fact that there has been a fall in prices. Therefore, even assuming that the conclusions of the Settlement Officer are correct, I think that the Government would not levy the rates proposed by him."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, before dealing with the merits of the resolution as proposed to be amended by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, I should like to clear up one point. The resolution, as amended, would run as follows:—'This Council recommends to the Government that, with reference to the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee, the proposed resettlement in Kistna, and East and West Godavari districts, be not given effect to.' The hon. Members who have spoken have referred almost entirely to the question of the introduction of the enhanced rates of assessment. But I would point out once again to the House that a resettlement involves a great deal more than merely the alteration of the rates of assessment; in the case of these districts, there has been a certain amount of reclassification of land and of irrigation sources and a considerable amount of transfer of lands from dry to wet and so on. I take it that my hon. Friend does not wish that this work should be suspended or cancelled. All that he wishes, I take it, is that there should be no increase in the rates of assessment. I want to be clear. I wish to know from the hon. Member whether he wishes to have transference of lands from dry to wet, etc., cancelled."

4-45 P.M. "I think hon. Members are to some extent aware of the principles on which resettlements are made, some of which have been explained by certain speakers this evening. I would like, however, if I may, to draw the attention of hon. Members again to the principles underlying resettlements so far as the revision of the rates of assessment is concerned. The Government order on the subject is as follows:—

'As a resettlement is based on the variations in prices, it is necessary to determine the extent to which such variations have taken place subsequent to the introduction of the expiring settlement. For this purpose, the commutation rates adopted for the staple grains at the expiring settlement should be compared with the value calculated for such of them as continue to be staple grains from the average of recorded prices during the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the commencement of resettlement operations, after an appropriate deduction has been made for cartage and merchants' profits. In framing proposals for the revision of assessment, the Settlement Officer must bear in mind that there should be a substantial change in prices in order to justify the revision and that the rates cannot be raised to the full measure of a rise in prices because the allowance 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. Where the revision takes the form of a percentage enhancement of the previous rates, such enhancement shall not exceed 18½ per cent of those rates. The Settlement Officer before recommending that a resettlement should take the form of a percentage variation of the existing rates should satisfy himself that the existing

29th January 1931] [Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

scheme of rates has proved reasonable in practice and equitable in its incidence during the currency of the expiring settlement and may propose such revision of the bases of the assessment, as he, for special reasons, considers necessary. For this purpose, he should carry out an examination of the economic condition of the holders of agricultural land in the tract with a view to instituting a comparison between their condition in the opening and in the closing years of the settlement period. From such comparison reliable inferences may be drawn as to how far the existing rates as a whole have or have not impeded economic development and to what extent they have proved relatively equitable in the various parts of the area under report. The information thus collected will also serve as a guide to the exact percentage enhancement which may reasonably be proposed and whether it should be uniform for the whole tract or not.'

"Those are the orders, Sir, under which the resettlement officers undertake an economic enquiry. I am not prepared to admit that in this case the enquiries made by the Settlement Officers have been inadequate. We have before us the Settlement Officer's original report and the report made after full enquiries by the Economic Enquiry Committee presided over by my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. We have also got the remarks made upon that report by the expert officers of Government, viz., the Special Settlement Officer, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Director of Agriculture, and finally we have also a summary made by the Board of Revenue. From a perusal of those documents, it seems to me that the proposals of the Settlement Officer and of the Board of Revenue are justified. I am not now referring to the present crisis; I shall come to that later."

"My friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, has replied in great detail to the remarks made by the Special Settlement Officer on the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee. I do not propose to take up the time of the House now by following him in every detail. It seems to me that there have been sufficient arguments and replies on both sides. He referred to such matters as vicissitudes of the season and rainfall. As regards vicissitudes of the season, the usual allowance was made at the original settlement of some 15 or 20 per cent on that account; and allowances have also been made for the various matters which my hon. Friend has referred to."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Ten per cent."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Very well, Sir. Since the time of the last settlement, much has been done to improve the position of the ryot; for instance, communications have been very much improved. The mileage of maintained roads increased in the period 1906—1926 by 30 per cent in the Kistna and West Godavari districts, and by 52 per cent in the East Godavari district; new railways have been opened through these districts; these measures have materially reduced the cost of taking produce to the market. The statement furnished by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation which is appended to the Board of Revenue's report, shows that a considerable amount of work has been done in the way of improving drainage and irrigation channels. I need not go into details now for I think the House is well aware of the fact that a great deal has been done since the last settlement and that I hope that such work will be continued in the future as far as our funds permit."

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo] [29th January 1931]

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[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell] [29th January 1931]

"My hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar made certain definite suggestions, e.g., with regard to the discharge of more water into the canals at the head sluice at Bezvada. He also criticized as inadequate the tentative section of certain drainage channels, and suggested that the designs should be reconsidered, and expressed doubts as to the sufficiency of the arrangements made or contemplated for the disposal of floods due to the Yerracalva and the Rallamadugu. I shall be glad to have these matters looked into and to see whether anything more can and should be done. Of course, all these measures necessarily cost money, and the Government is under the necessity of raising taxes to carry them out, in addition to providing for education, public health and so on which the country quite rightly demands. Well, we can all sympathize with those who wish to see a reduction in the rates of the taxes which they have to pay. That is, of course, a very natural feeling; but the Government have to see that the taxes which are collected are distributed as equitably as possible throughout the whole province. Now, Sir, this resettlement has been carried out on the same basis as other resettlements. I am quite aware that many hon. Members do not agree with the principles or the methods on which this resettlement has been carried out. But this is not an opportune moment to make any radical changes in this direction. There may perhaps be important changes in the form of Government before many years elapse, and it is therefore better that it should be left to the Ministers under the new form of Government to devise new methods of land revenue settlement rather than we should attempt to give any new scheme through this House at this time. Meanwhile, it is our duty to carry on the Government in this respect on the lines already established, and to see that the principles that are now in force are applied equitably over the whole province. We accordingly have come to the conclusion that, on the principles of resettlement now adopted, the new rates as proposed by the Settlement Officers are justified and correct."

4-4
p.1

"Reference has been made, Sir, by several hon. Members to the fact that at the present moment, prices have fallen very much, and that prices are below the commutation rates which have been worked out by the Settlement Officer. Hon. Members may remember that the commutation rate at the last settlement was Rs. 118; if we increase that by 18½ per cent, the result is a rate of only Rs. 140 and not Rs. 255 which is the commutation price worked out by the Settlement Officer for the Godavaris. Whatever that may be, it is possible that prices may fall even below this price of Rs. 140, and it may be urged that on that account there should be some remission if the new rates are to be brought into force. I would however contend that whatever measures are to be adopted for the relief in these districts, of ryots and others affected by the economic depression, they should be applied equally to the whole province. These new rates which, but for the appointment of the Enquiry Committee, would have been brought into force in the year 1928, i.e., three years ago, have not still been brought into force. We cannot, of course, bring them into force during the current fasli; we may perhaps bring them into force in the next fasli. We propose.

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having reference to the present economic depression, to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to study the position and to make recommendations to the Government as to whether Government should take any measures in connexion with it and if so what measures. It is possible they may consider various proposals, amongst them being perhaps the question of a temporary reduction of assessment, either generally for the whole province or for particular districts or particular classes of lands or for particular crops; they may also consider facilities to be offered by the co-operative marketing of goods or by making advances to ryots, either direct or through co-operative banks. Whatever may be decided, it seems to me that we should not give to these three districts an advantage of about 20 per cent over the remaining districts of the Presidency, especially those districts where the resettlement has been recently introduced, such as Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore and South Arcot. The proper course will be for these new rates to be notified; but whether they should be actually enforced next year or not will be a matter for consideration by the new committee which will surely consider all questions connected with the present economic depression."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

"I will first put the amendment to the vote of the House. The 5 p.m. question is:

"That for all the words after the word "Government" in line 1 substitute the words "that, with reference to the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee, the proposed resettlement in Kistna and East and West Godavari districts, be not given effect to.""

The amendment was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the original motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this Council recommends to the Government that, with reference to the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee, the proposed resettlement in Kistna, and East and West Godavari districts, be not given effect to."

The motion was carried.

V.—ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce to the House that, as the result of election held on the 29th January 1931, Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu and Mr. A. Harischandrudu have been declared duly elected as members of the Advisory Committee of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[29th January 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 189-A asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 449 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 5330, Law (General), dated 18th December 1930.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 3rd December 1930,
G. No. 1704.

Order—Ms. No. 5330, dated 18th December 1930.

The Government sanction the proposal of the Inspector-General of Prisons that the old female enclosure in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, may be declared a borstal school and that adolescent offenders convicted for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement may be transferred to that school. They also sanction the following establishment in the school for a period of six months:—

- (1) One Probationary Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 60 a month.
- (2) One Physical Drill Instructor on Rs. 25 a month.
- (3) One selection grade Petty Officer on Rs. 25 a month.
- (4) Three ordinary grade Petty Officers on Rs. 17 a month.

2. The expenditure during the current year should be met from the general savings under '25. Jails and Convict settlements—Establishment—Central Jails'.

3. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925 (Madras Act V of 1926), the Local Government are hereby pleased to constitute a special enclosure in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, for the detention of adolescent offenders and to declare it as a borstal school under that Act.

29th January 1931]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 191-B asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 451 supra.]

*Number of satyagraha prisoners convicted and classified during
March to October 1930.*

District.	Number in 'A' class.	Number in 'B' class.	Number in 'C' class.
Anantapur	...	...	...
Arcot, North	1	1	22
Arcot, South	...	2	72
Bellary	...	6	59
Chingleput	...	...	17
Chittoor	...	...	4
Coimbatore	...	8	279
Cuddapah	...	...	14
Ganjam	4	30	115
Godavari, East	1	23	61
Godavari, West	11	88	529
Guntur	8	73	479
Kanara, South	14	13	121
Kistna	3	50	319
Kurnool	...	...	...
Madras City	9	20	119
Madura	...	11	357
Malabar	6	15	328
Nellore	...	17	195
Nilgiris, The	...	...	9
Ramnad	...	5	70
Salem	...	...	1
Tanjore	5	26	251
Tinnevely	...	6	86
Trichinopoly	...	2	141
Vizagapatam	4	18	40
Total	66	414	3,688

[29th January 1931]

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[29th January 1931]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 192 asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 451 supra.]

* 5 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what was the number of prisoners that resorted to hunger-strike from March to October 1930;
- (b) the reason for such hunger-strike;
- (c) the jails in which such hunger-strike took place;
- (d) the class of prisoners amongst whom hunger-strike was resorted to;
- (e) the duration of each strike; and
- (f) how each case ended.

A.—(a), (b), (c), (e), & (f) The information is given in the attached statement.*

- (d) With the exception of the hunger-strike referred to in items (5), (8) and (10) of the statement, all the other strikes were confined to satyagraha prisoners of the 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes.

* Vide next page.

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Statement.

Number of prisoners who resorted to hunger-strike.	Reasons for hunger-strike.	Name of jail where hunger-strike took place.	The duration of each strike.	How each case ended.
(1) About 450	As a protest against 'C' class satyagrahis not being treated better than the ordinary 'C' class prisoners and to press for the supply of raw rice and buttermilk for 'C' class prisoners.	Central Jail, Bajah-mundry.	Only one meal was rejected and the strike ended immediately.	The prisoners gave up the hunger-strike on the Superintendent informing them that their representations would be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General.
(2) 1	As a protest against his classification ..	Central Jail, Trichinopoly.	From 22nd to 25th June 1930.	The hunger-strike was voluntarily given up.
(3) 50	In order to gain the privilege of wearing Congress clothing inside the jail, of using separate eating and drinking vessels and to get buttermilk and coconut oil.	Central Jail, Coimbatore.	12th June 1930 midday meal and 13th June 1930 morning conjee were refused.	Strike ended when prisoners were informed that their requests were contrary to rules.
(4) 11	As a protest against the removal of an idol kept by them under a tree. They made a complaint to the Board of Visitors who did not take any action, as their behaviour towards them was objectionable.	Do.	30th September 1930 midday meal. Refused to take meal for two hours.	The hunger-strike was voluntarily given up.
(5) 691	As a protest against the change of dining place, from the blocks to the new dining shed in the factory enclosure.	Do.	29th October 1930 midday meal. In the evening 200 prisoners took meals, and the rest the next morning.	The prisoners were informed that it was necessary for the meals to be served in the dining sheds within the factory enclosure for administrative reasons and that it was not proposed to accede to their request. They thereupon voluntarily gave up the hunger-strike the following morning.
(6) 1	In order to compel the authorities to give them raw rice and curd or buttermilk to all 'C' class satyagraha prisoners.	Penitentiary, Madras	Started indifferently on 19th September 1930, but went on in real earnest from 23rd September to 4th October 1930.	The hunger-strike was given up voluntarily.

Statement—cont.

Number of prisoners who resorted to hunger strike.	Reasons for hunger strike.	Name of jail where hunger strike took place.	The duration of each strike.	How each case ended.
(7) 314	One satyagraha prisoner hoisted Congress flag on No. 5 block. It was forcibly hoisted down, and as a result hunger-strike was begun.	Central Jail, Cannanore.	From the morning of 9th to 11th September 1930.	The hunger-strike was given up voluntarily.
(8) 1	The prisoner was transferred from the Central Jail, Cannanore, on disciplinary grounds. As a protest against the transfer he went on hunger-strike.	Central Jail, Salem.	From 22nd February to 12th April 1930.	He was admitted into the hospital. He gave up hunger-strike voluntarily.
(9) 1	On the prisoner's transfer from Central Jail, Cannanore, his personal effects were searched. As a protest against this, he refused food.	Do.	From 17th to 21st August 1930.	Do.
(10) 1	The prisoner demanded Salvi's dirt, which was refused on the ground that he was on mixed diet, when he was confined in the jail on a previous occasion.	Central Jail, Salem.	From 3rd September to 13th November 1930.	He was admitted into the hospital. He gave up hunger-strike voluntarily.
(11) 1	He started hunger strike as he was placed in 'C' class by Government, although the committing Court recommended him to 'B' class, and as some of the Satyagrahi prisoners were not placed in 'B' class.	Central Jail, Bellary.	Four days	The hunger-strike was given up voluntarily.
(12) 4	Four other prisoners resorted to hunger strike in sympathy with the above prisoner.	Do.	One day (one)	Do.
(13) 1	As a protest against the refusal of supply of coconut oil, soaps, tooth brushes, and other luxuries which the prisoner demanded.	Do.	Four days	Do.
(14) 1	To show the prisoners' disapproval of the sentence passed on Bhagat Singh in the Lahore Conspiracy case.	Alipuram Jail, Bellary.	From 10th October 1930 to 15th October 1930.	Do.

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(15) 35	Went on hunger strike as their request for the supply of butter-milk, ghee, oil for bath, etc., was refused.	District Jail, Madura.	Three prisoners for 7 days, 5 for 4 days and 27 for 1 day.	The hunger strike was given up after persuasion.
(16) 40	As a protest against the present classification of Satyagraha prisoners.	District Jail, Berhampur.	One prisoner for 7 days and 39 for 3 days.	The strike ended on the Superintendent informing the prisoners that he would bring their grievances to the notice of the Inspector-General.
(17) 1	The prisoner wanted a transfer to the plains, and to effect this he went on hunger strike.	District Jail, Koraput.	Two days	The hunger strike was given up as his case had been referred to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
(18) 1 (under trial.)	He wanted that he and other Satyagraha prisoners should be given raw rice. As his request was refused he went on hunger strike.	Sub-Jail, Nellore ..	One and half days	He gave up hunger strike as forcible feeding was resorted to.
(19) 2	As a protest against the refusal of raw rice, dholl, curry, ghee, sambar, butter-milk, coffee, etc.	Sub-Jail, Russell-konda.	Three days	The hunger strike was given up voluntarily.
(20) 1	The prisoner wanted raw rice and to gain his object, he refused food.	Sub-Jail, Calicut ..	Two days	Do.
1,608	Total prisoners that went on hunger strike.			

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 201-A, asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 466 supra.]

Letter from the Collector of South Arcot, R.O.C. No. A-5-12779/30, dated the 10th January 1931.

1. *Extent of the cyclone and the floods*.—There was a storm on the night of the 28th November 1930 which continued for about 36 hours accompanied by a rainfall of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Tindivanam taluk, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Gingee taluk and 5 inches in Villupuram taluk. The storm swept over the above three taluks and also Cuddalore taluk. Floods were caused by the rivers overflowing and also water escaping from breached tanks.

2. *Total number of lives lost and of families that have been rendered homeless*.—Two boys in Tindivanam taluk were drowned by the floods in Ongur river and one old woman died in Villupuram taluk on account of the collapses of house. One hundred and eleven families were rendered homeless (96 families in Tindivanam taluk and 15 in Gingee taluk).

3. (a) *Extent of damage done to Government property other than irrigation works*.—Two cattle pounds in Tindivanam taluk collapsed owing to heavy rain.

(b) *Extent of damage to irrigation works (not in charge of Public Works Department)*.—One hundred and eighty-three minor irrigation works in Tindivanam taluk, 92 in Gingee; 44 in Villupuram and one in Cuddalore—320 tanks in all have been breached. Of these, 22 have been badly damaged. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 2,00,000.

(c) *Extent of damage done to crops and fields and other private property including houses and livestock*.—Very few houses have been destroyed though in many villages a few houses have suffered from minor dilapidations. It is merely mud and thatched houses that have been materially damaged. Fields in front of breach sites have been silted. There was no loss of livestock. But there was loss of crop in all the four taluks. The damage to private property is thus estimated at Rs. 33,150 in Tindivanam taluk, Rs. 13,750 in Gingee taluk, Rs. 3,000 in Villupuram taluk and Rs. 1,75,640 in Cuddalore taluk where second year betel gardens in twelve villages have been completely destroyed on account of the strong wind making a total of Rs. 2,25,540.

4. *Measures taken to mitigate the effects of floods*.—As soon as communications were partially restored early in December the Collector, Executive Engineer, Sub-Collector and Minor Irrigation Supervisor and all available Revenue, Public Works Department and Minor Irrigation staff proceeded to the affected taluks and hurried on with restoration work. The ryots were ordered to carry out their customary duties of ring-bending the breaches by kudimaramat so as to save the remaining supplies and any supply that may be received before the end of the monsoon. The Minor Irrigation staff were directed to prepare estimates for closing breaches. Additional Minor Irrigation staff were posted without delay and at present there are four Minor Irrigation Overseers at work in Tindivanam taluk and three in Gingee taluk. Out of the 320 tanks that were breached, estimates for 209 tanks have been

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prepared and 79 works already let on contract. Everything possible (not being the duty of the Public Works Department) has been done with a view to mitigate the effects of the floods.

5. *The measures taken for the relief of distress and their cost to Government*.—The Adi-Dravidas of Kuchikolattur in Tindivanam taluk lost their houses and stock of grain by the floods in the Ongur river; 34 households were paid Rs. 340 from my discretionary grant. Also 160 palmyra trees and 500 palmyra leaves were granted by the Sub-Collector for the poor persons in Kuchikolattur and two other affected villages. The total cost on account of these measures comes to Rs. 942-8-0.

6. (i) (a) *Farther reliefs by way of advance to cultivators*.—The only cultivators who may require advances are those whose lands have been silted up by the rush of water from tank breaches. These will be granted under the ordinary rules.

(b) *Further relief to the people rendered homeless*.—No further relief is necessary under this head as large number of shallow rooted trees were blown down by the storm both in Government and private lands. There is no scarcity of timber except bamboos. Most of the damaged houses have already been repaired or are in the process of being repaired. Loans for re-building houses, if applied for, will be granted under the ordinary rules.

(ii) *Further relief by other means*.—Nil.

(7) (a) 3-a and 3-b. Approximate estimated cost on account of repairs to Government property.

3-a. Cost of repairs to the two cattle pounds is estimated at Rs. 300.

3-b. Repairs to irrigation works are estimated at

Rs. 1,00,000 in Tindivanam taluk.

Rs. 20,000 in Gingee taluk.

Rs. 11,000 in Villupuram taluk.

Rs. 1,31,000

The above estimate does not include the cost of repairing the erosions on the bunds of tanks which have not breached. The cost of these repairs is not ascertainable as the Minor Irrigation Overseers are now engaged in the urgent and immediate work of closing breaches. Hence the total damage was estimated at Rs. 2,00,000.

(b) *Anticipated remission of revenue*.—In Tindivanam taluk it is reported to be Rs. 20,468 at present. This amount may rise to Rs. 60,000 according to the course of the season. It is estimated at Rs. 10,000 in Gingee taluk, Rs. 3,000 in Villupuram taluk and Rs. 700 in Cuddalore taluk.

(8) *Breaches closed by private agencies*.—The one breach in Cuddalore taluk was closed by the ryots.

(9) *Measures to prevent recurrence of such floods, et.*—A most abnormal volume of water descended upon the three taluks of Tindivanam, Gingee and Villupuram from Wandiwash taluk of North Arcot district. The calingulas were of course inadequate to carry off the sudden and most exceptional supply. The only practicable measure to prevent the recurrence of such damages is to increase the width of the existing calingulas and to make an

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allowance for such increase while constructing new calingulas. The possibility of draining the Kaliveli—a natural lake near the coast which is a perpetual nuisance to the surrounding villages is being examined by the Public Works Department.

General—Paragraph 3 of the Board's Reference.—Free grants of palmyra trees have already been granted as stated against paragraph 5 in deserving cases and no further grant is reported to be necessary. No trees need be supplied at cost price to those rendered homeless but not too poor to pay for reasons stated against 6 (i) (b).

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 202-A asked by Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 468, supra.]

I

**Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. R. 6976/30-2, dated 7th January 1931.**

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from T. B. RUSSELL, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot, Vellore, dated the 23rd December 1930, Ref. No. E. 8-14968/30.

[Floods—Palar and Cheyyar rivers—Report submitted.]

There was heavy rainfall with cyclonic winds on the 29th November last and the night previous to it, in Vellore, Cheyyar, Wandiwash, Wallajah and Polur taluks, the record of rainfall ranging from 6 to 14 inches, the latter in Vellore town. About 287 irrigation sources (166 Minor Irrigation and 121 Public Works Department sources) in the above five taluks breached, as a result of the storm, also about 28 tanks in the Arni estate. The heavy rainfall coupled with the discharge from the breached tanks brought down heavy floods in the Palar, Cheyyar and Poiney rivers. Luckily, for the villages adjoining the banks of the Palar the floods in it did not rise, as there were no breaches of tanks in the upper Palar in Mysore.

2. As a result of the floods, the South Indian Railway line near Vellore, breached and the flood banks constructed by the Public Works Department on the banks of the Palar and the Cheyyar were damaged in about four places—Communication between Vellore and Katpadi by rail and road was cut off on the 29th night and 30th November. Cheyyar and Wandiwash were likewise cut off from all communications from outside for about two days. The Palar between Ranipet and Arcot became unfordable. In Vellore, Cheyyar and Wandiwash, there was considerable fear of a catastrophe but fortunately, the floods subsided without any loss of human life; about 32 cattle were lost in a few villages in Wandiwash taluk.

About a dozen persons were marooned in the bungalows and houses in the fields and gardens near Vellore town and they were rescued on 30th November 1930 by the police, with the help of rafts got from Arcot for the purpose. The District Superintendent of Police, the Principal, Police Training School, and the Revenue Divisional Officer directed the rescue work.

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3. As regards the breaches of tanks, immediate intimation was given to the officers of the Public Works Department regarding the damaged works in charge of the Public Works Department. The Tahsildars were authorized to attend to the immediate closure of breaches in the tanks in charge of the Revenue Department, where the work is beyond the scope of 'Kudimaramat.' The extent of damage done to the minor irrigation sources in Wandiwash taluk is considerable, 181 tanks have breached and 31 have been damaged. I am making a special report to the Board about the additional allotment and the staff required to restore them as quickly as possible.

In a majority of the cases the minor breaches have been closed or ring bunds put up by the ryots themselves to retain some supply with a view to save the standing crops under the tanks.

4. The extent of damages done to crops and lands in Wallajah and Polur as the result of the breaches in tanks, etc., is negligible. In Cheyyar, the area of crops damaged and the extent of lands silted up with sand is small, while in Vellore, the damage done to lands and crops is estimated at about 1,050 acres in about half a dozen villages. The damage done in Wandiwash is considerable, the extent damaged being about 550 acres in 103 villages. The amount of remissions that may have to be granted in Wandiwash alone is estimated at about Rs. 28,000 while in the other taluks affected, it may amount to only a few thousands. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act will be made to the ryots where necessary to reclaim the lands that have been damaged by the floods.

5. The Thellar tank, which is a big irrigation source in charge of the Public Works Department, breached and the villagers of Thellar, had to evacuate their village and seek safety in Wandiwash town. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. In Wandiwash taluk, the number of mud or thatched houses damaged by the floods and rainfall is about 266, in about 46 villages, while in Vellore, it was about one hundred. The number of houses damaged in Cheyyar is only about fifteen while the reports from Wallajah and Polur do not show any such damage. The extent of property damaged is not considerable as the houses affected are all mud or thatched ones and the sufferers are all poor.

I have placed at the disposal of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, a sum of Rs. 350 from the discretionary grant to give immediate relief to the poor sufferers who were rendered helpless at the time. A further allotment of Rs. 1,500 or 2,000 under the discretionary grant will be required on this account. In Wandiwash about 900 persons were given immediate relief by the donations raised by the public of the town for the purpose. In Vellore, the Municipal Council has appointed a relief committee to enquire into the condition of the affected persons and to give suitable relief to them. For this object, the Council has decided to contribute Rs. 2,000 from Municipal funds.

Free grant of building materials to the value of Rs. 560 has so far been sanctioned by me to 78 families in Vellore taluk. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, has taken steps to sanction similar grant of building materials to the sufferers in Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks.

6. Detailed particulars of lands badly silted up, the extent over which the crops were damaged, the amount of remissions to be granted, the amount of additional allotment required under discretionary grant, etc., called for from the Tahsildars concerned have not yet been received. I shall report on these particulars in detail after the Christmas holidays.

[29th January 1931]

Reference—No. R. 6976/30-2, dated 7th January 1931.

Submitted to Government.

2. *Paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter—Additional allotment for relief measures.*—The Collector has been asked to report before 10th January 1931 the amount required under '47. R. j. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous, and unforeseen charges—ii. Miscellaneous,' as the charges incurred in connexion with the relief of distress are debitable to that head. His reply is awaited.

3. *Minor Irrigation Works—Repairs.*—The special report referred to in paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter is awaited. The Collector is requested to report not later than 12th January 1931 what additional allotment he requires during the current official year for repairs to Minor Irrigation works damaged by the floods.

4. The detailed report promised by the Collector in paragraph 6 of his letter is awaited.

5. The Collector is requested to report in due course the value of building materials granted free to the deserving poor in Vellore, Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks.

II

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. 6976/30-3, dated 12th January 1931.

[Floods—North Arcot—Damage—Collector's further report submitted.]

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from T. B. RUSSELL, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot, dated 8th January 1931, R.O.C. No. E. 8-14968/30.

[*Reference.*—My letter R.O.C. No. E. 8-14968/30, dated 23rd December 1930.]

In continuation of my report quoted above, I submit herewith a statement showing the particulars of the damage caused by the floods, prepared with reference to the final reports received from the Tahsildars.

2. As already reported in my letter R.O.C. No. E. 5-15066/30, dated 6th January 1931, no additional allotment or staff is required during the current year in connexion with the restoration of the damaged Minor Irrigation sources in charge of the Revenue Department. I am addressing the Board separately regarding the additional allotment and staff required in 1931-32 to repair the damaged works before the next monsoon.

3. The Board having ordered that charges in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods should be debited to '47. R. j. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—ii. Miscellaneous,' and not to 'discretionary grant,' an allotment of Rs. 1,250 under '47. R. j. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, etc.' has been applied for in my letter R.O.C. No. E. 9-5086/30, dated 8th January 1931. In applying for an allotment for Rs. 1,250, I have taken into consideration the fact that the Taluk Board, Cheyyar, has already addressed the Government for the grant of a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the Taluk Board funds to grant relief to the distressed.

[29th January 1931]

Reference—No. H. 6976/30-3, dated 12th January 1931.

Submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Reference No. H. 6976/30-2, dated 7th January 1931.

2. The Board has called for a complete report from the Collector. A further report will be submitted to Government on receipt of the Collector's report.

3. The Board requests that Government will be pleased to sanction, at an early date, an allotment of Rs. 1,250 under '47 R.j. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—ii. Miscellaneous'.

4. The report promised in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter read above is awaited.

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ENCLOSURE
Statement showing the particulars of taluks breached, property damaged, etc., during the floods—
North Arcot district.

Taluk.	Number of villages or hamlets affected.	Number of houses		Estimated value of property destroyed or damaged.	Number of cattle lost.	Number of hives lost.	Number of tanks breached and damaged.		Probable amount of remissions that may have to be granted on account of flood damages.	Approximate area and cost of reclamation of the silted up area.		Number of dead bodies.
		Number of houses damaged or destroyed.	Extent of crops damaged.				Minor Irrigation.	Public Works Department.		Area.	Approximate cost of reclamation.	
Cheygar ..	134	161	323	Rs. 4,450	825	1	76	115	Rs. 2,080	Acres. 139	Rs. 7,000	..
Wandiwash ..	148	266	549	4,592	32	..	159	65	27,731	649	..	..
Polar ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	26	18	80	5	500	..
Wallejah ..	..	97	127	700	528	..	19	20	1,100	23	1,300	..
Vellore ..	45	413†	438	4,617	265	2	13	5	..	24‡	2,750	..
Arkonam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	369	937§	445	4,369	1,640	3	298	238	31,293	750	11,550	..

* The silting up of the area is reported to be not serious. Many applications are not expected to be received for State aid.

† Only walls fell down and they were built up.

‡ Area affected is being reclaimed.

§ Almost all the houses damaged or destroyed were only huts, with mud walls.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 219 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 479 supra.]

Names of villages.

1. Kayyur.
2. Kurpadi.
3. Pendali.
4. Palikara.
5. Neka ji.
6. Mooda.
7. Kalliga.
8. Thumba.
9. Panemangalore.
10. Munnur.
11. Payyuni.
12. Bandwal Mooda.
13. Kunya.
14. Tokkur.
15. Naningana.
16. Marakada.
17. Kavoor.
18. Mulur.
19. Balapuni.
20. Talapady.
21. Harkula.
22. Kariyangala.
23. Derabail.
24. Konaji.
25. Bolur (B).
26. Pranthya.
27. Marpadi.
28. Puthiga.
29. Kuchur.
30. Badagamjar.
31. Thodar.
32. Hosangady.
33. Koyyur.

Names of villages.

34. Ponnacha.
35. Kadaba.
36. Kudumbala.
37. Bagathur.
38. Uppanangadi.
39. Kankady.
40. Bilimala.
41. Kuvattu.
42. Machina.
43. Kalanja.
44. Alankar.
45. Bandra.
46. Nekkilady.
47. Pumachapady.
48. Savanoor.
49. Aivathoklu.
50. Nettamgemadlur.
51. Muppiruya.
52. Ariyadka.
53. Mundaghi.
54. Ujre.
55. Kemminja.
56. Sarve.
57. Salathur.
58. Juttiyar.
59. Karaya.
60. Chitrapadi.
61. Vaddarse.
62. Kavadi.
63. Chernkady.
64. Chanthar.
65. Matapady.

[29th January 1931]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 221 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 486 supra.]

Statement showing the municipalities in which the compulsory elementary education scheme is in force.

Number and name of municipality.	Number and name of municipality.
1. Vellore.	14. Hindupur.
2. Kumbakonam.	15. Proddattur.
3. Negapatam.	16. Dindigul.
4. Conjeevaram.	17. Calicut.
5. Tellicherry.	18. Parlakimedi.
6. Tiruppur.	19. Hospet.
7. Tinnevely.	20. Virudhunagar.
8. Chingleput.	21. Ellore.
9. Erode.	22. Rajahmundry.
10. Masulipatam.	23. Anantapur.
11. Cochin.	24. Nellore.
12. Mayavaram.	25. Madras Corporation.
13. Madura.	

29th January 1931]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 222-B asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1931, page 481 supra.]

Year.	Number of scholarships sanctioned.		Individual monthly value.	Aggregate value.		
	Class.	Number.				
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Boys -						
1926-27	I Form	1	3 0	396 0 0		
	II "	4	3 0			
	III "	2	3 0			
	V "	2	6 0			
	Total	9				
1927-28	I Form	5	3 0	640 0 0		
	II "	1	3 0			
	III "	4	3 0			
	IV "	2	6 0			
	VI "	2	6 0			
	Total	14				
1928-29	VI Standard	1	2 0	849 5 0		
	I Form	5	3 0			
	II "	5	3 0			
	III "	1	3 0			
	IV "	4	6 0			
	V "	2	6 0			
	VI "					
	Total	18				
1929-30	VII Standard	1	2 8	979 6 0		
	I Form	3	3 0			
	II "	5	3 0			
	III "	5	3 0			
	IV "	1	6 0			
	V "	4	6 0			
	VI "	2	6 0			
	Total	21				
1930-31	VIII Standard	1	3 0	353 5 0 (for five months only July to November 1930).		
	I Form	3	3 0			
	II "	2	3 0			
	III "	5	3 0			
	IV "	5	6 0			
	V "	1	6 0			
	VI "	4	6 0			
	Total	21				
* Girls - 1926	VI Standard	1	2 0	24 0 0		

* This scholarship has not been renewed after 1926.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 30th January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Et.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.b.e., v.d., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Stokes, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Nachiappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
Alameluanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Sabadar-Major S. A.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Narasu Reddi, Mr. F.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Birley, Mr. Frank.	Patnaik Mahasaya, Srinan M. G.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Indraiah, Mr. C.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Jagannatha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Kondappa, Mr. A.	Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Sabajanandam, Swami A. S.
Luker, Mr. A. T.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Moidu Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Sundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
	Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
	Subrahmania Bhatt, Mr. U. C.

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PRESENT—cont.

Subrahmaniam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Niyedu, Mr. P.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thomas, Mr. D.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.

Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib B. deli.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu.

I.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

The undermentioned new Member made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat:—

Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Opening of a secondary school for Muslim girls in Georgetown.

* 232 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been a request to Government from various quarters for opening a secondary school for Muslim girls in Georgetown; and

(b) whether the Government have made provision for the opening of this school in the budget for 1931–32?

A.—(a) The request was made to Government.
(b) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know from the hon. Minister for Education and Excise why the Government are not prepared to open the school in question?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“It is due to financial stringency.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether the Government have considered the question of how much it would cost to open the school?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“Oh, yes, they know how much the establishment of a school would cost, but they have not calculated the cost for this particular school.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister can tell us how much approximately it would cost?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I cannot say now. I want notice.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether the Minister is aware that there has been an insistent demand for a school for the last four or five years?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I cannot say whether there was an insistent demand or not, but I know that there has been a demand.”

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether the Minister proposes to meet the demand in the near future?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“As soon as finances permit; that is all I can say now.”

Education facilities for Muslim community in Coimbatore.

* 233 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elementary and secondary schools meant for the Muslim community in the municipality of Coimbatore;

(b) the number of such schools for Muslim girls in the same municipality;

(c) how many of them are maintained by the municipality, the Government and private bodies;

(d) the strength in each of the said schools;

(e) what progress has been made by the Muslim community in the matter of education in the Coimbatore municipality during the last decade; and

(f) what special facilities Government propose to afford to the Muslim community in the said municipality for the progress of education in their midst?

				Number of schools for	
				Boys.	Girls.
A.—(a) & (b)—					
Elementary schools	...	...	...	3	1
Secondary schools	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.

				Elementary schools for	
				Boys.	Girls.
(c)—					
Government management	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Municipal management	...	...	...	Nil	1
Private management	...	...	...	3	Nil

				Strength.	
				Boys.	Girls.
(d)—					
Municipal elementary school for girls	...	...	...	118	
Schools under private management—					
(1) Showkathal Islam school for boys	...	...	...	46	
(2) Mambal Kairath	...	...	...	43	
(3) Nagan street	...	...	...	30	

(e) The following statement shows the number and strength of the schools for Muslims in the municipality in 1920 and 1930. No other statistics are available:—

				Number of schools for		Strength of schools for	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1920	...	...	...	1	...	79	
1930	..	3		1	119 ^a	118	

(f) No special facilities are in contemplation at present.

^a There are also 168 Muhammadan boys studying in elementary schools not specially intended for them.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take to give facilities for education to the Muslim community in Coimbatore ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" There are no fresh proposals before the Government at present. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will call for a report on the present progress of education and then take necessary steps to promote education ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I do not think that Muhammadan education has been aided to any less extent in Coimbatore than in other places. I do not think it is necessary to call for a report ; however, I shall look into the question. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Minister is satisfied that the Muslim community in Coimbatore has made the same amount of progress as the other communities in the matter of education ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I have no information in the matter. "

Expenditure on Muslim education in Coimbatore municipality.

* 234 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what is the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government for the education of Muslim boys and Muslim girls in the municipality of Coimbatore ?

A.—The Government do not maintain any school for Muslim boys or girls in Coimbatore. The expenditure incurred by Government for the education of Muslim boys and girls in the municipality is as shown below :—

	Boys. RS.	Girls. RS.
Subsidy to the Municipal Council, Coimbatore	...	1,997
Teaching grants in 1929-30 ...	456	...
Scholarships in 1929-30	180	...

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know from the hon. Minister why the scholarships in 1929-30 are so few in respect of the Muslim students ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot say without notice. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether he will see his way to increase the number of scholarships to Muslim boys and girls in the municipality ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot promise anything now. "

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Selection of site for Salem College.

* 235 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has visited Salem to settle the dispute of Salem College site ;

(b) whether deputations waited upon him about this ;

(c) whether he visited the proposed sites ; and

(d) what is the result of his visit ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Yes.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether he knows for how long the question of acquisition of a site for the building of the college has been pending ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It has not been pending very long before the present Government, at any rate ; but I may say for the information of the hon. Member that orders are under issue now. "

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" Does the hon. Minister know the financial position of the Salem municipality ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The financial position of the municipality is not particularly prosperous, as far as I know. "

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" Does the hon. Minister know that they have borrowed money from the Government and have been paying interest ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, they have. "

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister wired to the Collector to stop further proceedings in respect of the college building ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes. "

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" May I know how long the Government will take to issue orders on the matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Orders are now under issue and they may go to those concerned in a few days. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what is the effect of the order, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" If my hon. Friend's question is confined only to the acquisition of the site for the college, the order is that the acquisition may be proceeded with. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is the site selected, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" My previous answer means that the site has been selected and approved and that acquisition is going on. "

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what is stated in the order ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The order is to this effect: There were two sites in question. Both my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister and myself agreed that the high school building requires extension and might be put up on the old hostel site and the college built in the newly acquired site."

Mr. K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER :—" May I know whether it is a fact that the Government issued a ban prohibiting the Salem Municipal Council from proceeding with the acquisition ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" No."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is the Maravaneri site that has been selected or any other site ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, it is the Maravaneri site that is being acquired and the acquisition has been almost completed."

Mr. K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER :—" May I know the extent of the old site ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Eleven acres."

Mr. K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER :—" May I know whether this is enough for high school purposes ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" We think it would be enough."

Enquiry into the deaths in London Mission Boarding House, Erode.

* 236 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware of the numerous sudden deaths in the London Mission Boarding House, Erode, on the 3rd or 4th of December 1930;

(b) what were the reasons for the deaths; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent similar accidents?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The deaths are reported to be due to cholera. It has not been possible for the Health Department to trace the actual source of infection. That department has, however, made suggestions to the Mission authorities for the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the institution and its surroundings.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I know from the hon. Minister how many deaths occurred in the institution on the 3rd and 4th December 1930 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot give the exact number off-hand, but there were a number of deaths."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Did the Government make any attempt to ascertain the cause of the deaths ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" On the very day I came to know of it, I called for a report about the cause of the deaths."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether there was cholera at that time in any other part of the town ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any bacteriological examination was made ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Did the result of the bacteriological investigation show that the deaths were due to cholera ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know how many deaths had taken place in that area during the one month previous to the occurrence ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the cholera that broke out at Erode was in an epidemic form or not ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The report does not say much about that, but I believe it was in an epidemic form."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether it was not a fact that the Collector of the district told the authorities that the deaths were due to cholera ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I have no such information."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I know whether there was any conflict in the report from the Collector or the Health Officer of the district and the report of the Chemical Examiner of the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" No conflict so far as I know."

Girls' schools in Chidambaram.

* 237 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many girls' schools there are in Chidambaram town; how many higher elementary schools and secondary schools for girls are there; how many of them are maintained by the Government, by municipal council and under private management;

(b) how many classes there are in the Government girls' school; whether all teachers of the school are trained; whether there are any male teachers; how old are they and what are their qualifications;

(c) whether any complaint was received by the Inspectress of Schools about ill-treatment given by the Headmaster to the women employed in the Government girls' school to conduct the school girls from their homes; and

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(d) whether the Government are prepared to take steps not to give room to such complaint by employing proper teachers when female teachers are now available?

A.—(a) There are eight elementary schools of which one is of the higher elementary grade; seven are maintained by the Municipal Council and one by the O.S. Mission. There is no secondary school.

(b) The Government are not maintaining any girls' school at Chidambaram at present. The hon. Member presumably refers to the late Government girls' school transferred to the management of the Municipal Council, Chidambaram, in 1923. There are eight standards in the school and all the teachers are trained except the music mistress. There is only one male teacher who is the headmaster; his age is 56 and he has passed the 7th standard and is the holder of a Trained Teachers' Certificate of the special upper primary grade.

(c) It is reported that no such complaint has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of the pay of Assistant Professors.

* 238 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken to improve the conditions of Assistant Professors in the Educational Department since Sir M. Krishnan Nayar moved a resolution in the matter in March 1927;

(b) whether at present, as many as 80 per cent of the cadre are drawing a salary of Rs. 170 and less in the scale of Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250, including several who have put in 10 to 15 years' service; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve their pay?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 91.

(b) & (c) No.

Fisheries

Recruitment of petty yard officers.

* 239 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the rules governing recruitment to the Subordinate Fisheries Service contemplate direct recruitment in the case of petty yard officers;

(b) whether the applicants should have worked in a fish-curing yard, before appointment;

(c) whether peons working in the fish-curing yards are eligible for appointment on promotion as petty yard officers;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, whether there is a sufficient number of peons competent to fill the posts of petty yard officers;

(e) whether the Government have made any provision for training in the fish-curing yards for candidates applying for the posts of petty yard officers; and

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(f) whether the Government are intending to convert the Tanur Research Station as a training institute for petty yard officers and other members of the Fisheries Subordinate Service?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, if they satisfy the qualifications prescribed.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) No.

(f) There is no such intention at present, though occasionally some subordinate officers are given training in the station.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know from the hon. Minister, with reference to clause (e) of the question, whether the Government have at any time considered the question of making provision for the training in the fish-curing yards of candidates applying for the posts of petty yard officers?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I cannot say off-hand; but if the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall enquire into the question.”

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Preparation of voters' lists for elections to local bodies.

* 240 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken towards the preparation of voters' lists and the allocation of seats reserved for minority communities and women under the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act as recently amended?

A.—Draft rules prescribing the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards as the authority to prepare the electoral rolls of municipal councils and local boards have been issued and they will be confirmed in due course. Municipal councils, panchayats which were lately union boards, and karnams have been asked to prepare preliminary rolls urgently and to submit them to the Inspector for final elaboration and scrutiny. It is proposed to give the Inspector the staff necessary to enable him to do the work expeditiously, the cost being recovered from the local bodies concerned. Proposals have been called for from municipal councils and district and taluk boards and panchayats which were lately union boards, regarding the reservation of seats for particular communities and for women.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister what is the time that is allotted for the preparation and completion of the electoral rolls?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“I cannot say what time they will take.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know for how long the staff has been sanctioned by Government?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"For a period of six months and the elections have to be completed before August."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—"Has the special staff that has been sanctioned begun work, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Not yet, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I take it that the elections will be held only after six months, i.e., the period for which the special staff has been appointed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"That is the present intention."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"In the answer it is stated that the final elaboration and scrutiny will be done by the Inspector. May I know what the Government mean by 'scrutiny'?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Scrutiny of the rolls to see whether there is any objection either on the ground that certain names have not been included or that certain names have been wrongly included and so on."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—"May I know when the staff sanctioned is likely to function?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It was only day before yesterday that the Council voted the demand for the appointment of the staff and so it will take some time for the staff to begin work."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If the staff completes the work in the course of two or three months, will the hon. Minister order the elections to be held soon after?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It is not likely that the work will be completed so early as two months. Anyhow if the electoral rolls are completed soon, steps will be taken to constitute the new boards as early as possible."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether any distinction will be made between the municipalities and the other boards, as municipalities are comprised in compact areas and therefore the rolls may be pushed on and the elections ordered immediately?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I don't think any good will result from that, but we have asked the municipal councils and union boards to send up their lists immediately."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"It is notorious that in the preparation of voters' lists the names of many voters are left out. May I know what special steps the Government propose to take to see that the voters' lists are properly prepared?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I thank the hon. Member for the information he has given. But, if there are persons whose interests are affected, I am sure they will make representations to that effect, which will be favourably considered."

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Participation of local bodies in political activities.

* 241 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Chamber of Local Boards and any local board or municipality sent up to Government copies of resolutions passed protesting against G.O. No. 2414, L. & M., dated 17th June 1930, regarding the participation of local bodies in political activities; and

(b) whether he proposes to rescind the Government Order above referred to?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know what the difficulties are in the way of rescinding the order?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It has to be considered by the whole Government and not by one department."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know whether a statement was not included in the election manifesto of the Justice party to the effect that the party would rescind this Government Order?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"They have expressed disapproval of a particular order."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know whether this was not the Government Order that was promised to be rescinded?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"As I said, the Government are considering the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"For how long has this question been under consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Surely, as the hon. Member knows, only for the last few months."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know whether in any particular case this Government Order was given effect to or is proposed to be given effect to?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It has not been given effect to, nor is it proposed to be given effect to."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—"May I know whether the hon. the Chief Minister was not a party to the resolution passed by the Chittoor District Board?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It is so, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know whether there are any cases before the Government in which the question has arisen as to whether this Government Order should be given effect to or not?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"How long will the Government take for the consideration of this Government Order?"

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Feeding of Adi-Dravida girls attending schools in Chidambaram Municipality.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Chidambaram Municipal Council, by resolution No. 539, dated 2nd March 1930, is willing to make a grant of Rs. 1,000 from its general funds provided the Government sanction the said grant under sections 48 and 50 of Madras Act V of 1920 for feeding indigent Adi-Dravida girls attending school;

(b) whether the Director of Public Instruction, when the same was referred to him, refused to recommend it in his R.O.C. No. 714-B/30, dated 8th July 1930, on the plea that the Labour Department may be asked to give aid to such hostels under private management while the surplus funds, if any, of the Municipal Council may be utilized for girls' education;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Labour Commissioner refuses to make grants for feeding of such girls living within the municipal limits or three miles around it; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to issue necessary instructions with regard to the conflicting views of the two different departmental heads and to define its policy towards local bodies making such grants?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) There is no conflict of views. Government have no objection to local bodies making grants of the kind in question provided this is not at the expense of their legitimate activities. The Labour Department does not confine its grants to pupils living outside municipal limits, but preference is given to them.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"The answer given to clause (d) of the question is 'Government have no objection to local bodies making grants of the kind in question provided this is not at the expense of their legitimate activities'. May I know if the Government holds that feeding indigent Adi-Dravida girls is not a legitimate activity of the Municipal Council?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Municipal councils have to make adequate facilities for the education of girls and when they cannot do that, there is no justification for utilizing their insufficient funds to aid other institutions."

11-15 a.m. Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the Labour Commissioner does not refuse to make grants for feeding the girls residing within the municipal area?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"He does not refuse, but he gives preference to girls residing outside the municipal limits."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Labour Department or Labour Commissioner declines to do anything within the municipal area of any town?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The Government have no information."

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Grants for the Nandanar school at Chidambaram for feeding Adi-Dravida girls.

* 243 Q.—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Rs. 1,000 was granted by the Municipal Council of Chidambaram for the feeding of Adi-Dravida girls of Nandanar school at Chidambaram;

(b) whether the sanction applied for by the Council was refused by Government; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for such refusal?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 242.

Medical*Action taken on the resolutions passed by Registered Medical practitioners at Calicut.*

* 244 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received copies of the resolutions passed by a meeting of the Registered Medical practitioners held at Calicut on the subject of an All-India Medical Council; and

(b) what action Government intend taking in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any action on the resolutions.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, the answer is 'The Government do not propose to take any action on the resolutions'. May I know the reasons for their arriving at such a conclusion?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Because it is a matter for the Central Government and the All-India Medical Council."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Local Government are going to make any recommendation to the Central Government on the subject?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It is proposed to have a draft Bill published and criticisms on that draft Bill will be invited and then Government will consider what recommendations they are to make to the Central Government."

Public Health*Protected water-supply scheme for Dharapuram.*

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

(a) whether the Government or the municipality have sanctioned any scheme for a protected water-supply to the people of Dharapuram; if so, at what stage the scheme is; and what is the cause of delay; and

(b) whether a copy of the scheme with the estimate will be placed on the table?

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A.—(a) & (b) No. The investigation of a scheme of water-supply was once considered but was dropped in the year 1928 at the Municipal Council's request.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the need for a protected water-supply for Dharapuram ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The Government are aware of the need, but they cannot help those people who are not willing to co-operate with them in the matter. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Have the Government ascertained the reasons for the failure of the people to co-operate with them ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" We asked the Municipal Council to bear one-half of the cost of the scheme and it refused and so we cannot help those who will not co-operate with the Government. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is the policy of the Government not to carry out such schemes even though they are required in the interests of the rate-payers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" If the rate-payers, through their representatives, are not willing to bear a share of the cost, the Government cannot help it. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government cannot bear the full cost in the interests of the rate-payers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" It is not possible to bear the whole cost in the present financial stringency. "

Introduction of the Public Health Bill.

* 243 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the introduction of a consolidated Public Health Bill is contemplated by Government; and

(b) if so, when the Bill will be introduced ?

A.—(a) & (b) Such a bill is under consideration but its introduction is not likely in the immediate future.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know how long this bill has been under the consideration of the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Firstly, the bill is very voluminous and it will take some time to consider it. Secondly, some time must be given for the present Acts to work to see how they work and what their merits and demerits are. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether, in view of the bad health of the Presidency, the Government will not expedite the matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I am afraid a mere bill will not improve the health of the province. "

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Anti-drink propaganda for next year.

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

(a) whether the anti-drink propaganda work will be continued next year;

(b) whether any change in the policy or programme of this work is being contemplated; and

(c) what amount is proposed to be provided for it in the next budget ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether this matter was placed before the Finance Committee and, if so, what the Committee's decision is ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The Finance Committee decided to reduce the amount of 2½ lakhs to 2 lakhs and they recommended that the question should be more thoroughly considered so as to make the propaganda more effective. "

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government are considering this matter after the Finance Committee has given a decision on it ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Yes, there is a resolution tabled on this subject which will come up for discussion to-day. "

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I know whether the Government are prepared to abide by the verdict of this Council on the question of prohibition which is to be discussed to-day ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The question is hypothetical. "

Finance

Retrenchment in expenses on administration.

* 248 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposals for retrenchment in the expenses of administration and if so, in what direction and to what extent ?

A.—The Government have not at present under consideration any proposals for general retrenchment.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know what is the expected deficit for the next year ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" The hon. Member will have full information when the Budget is presented. "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the fact that there is a deficit, in view of the fact that it is now many years since retrenchment was effected and in view of the fact that during the last so many years the posts that were abolished according to the recommendations of the last Retrenchment Committee have been restored, may I know whether the Government will be willing to appoint a Retrenchment Committee now ? "

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The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" If the financial situation requires it, the Government will be willing to do it."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the present financial deficit of 60 lakhs under excise revenue alone does not require it? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" Not at present; if the financial stringency continues, we may have to take to that course."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" If there is to be a deficit in next year's budget, will the Government be prepared to reduce the cost of administration? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" In that case we may have to do so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there is any proposal now before the Government to reduce the salary of all officers drawing a sum of Rs. 1,000 and over by 12½ per cent? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" The Government are not aware of any such proposal."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Whether it is a fact that, during the time of Lord Willingdon, he cut down expenditure on administration by 2½ per cent? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" It may be so, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the Government consider seriously the question of retrenchment? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" I have already answered that question."

Floods

Repairs to tanks damaged by floods in Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks.

* 249 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Public Works Department tanks that have been breached or otherwise affected by the recent rain and cyclone in the Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks of the North Arcot district;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Public Works Department to ascertain the extent of damage and to repair such damage;

(c) whether it is a fact that while the Revenue Department has already commenced to repair the minor irrigation tanks in its charge, the Public Works Department has not yet moved in the matter;

(d) if the answer to question (c) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such delay; and

(e) whether Government will consider the desirability of instructing the Public Works Department to complete all repairs to affected tanks in time to receive the water-supply at least for the next monsoon?

A.—(a) 115 in Cheyyar and 65 in Wandiwash.

(b) to (e) The local officers have already arranged to put in hand such urgent works as can be taken up with the existing establishment. The Government have also sanctioned a special staff of five supervisors for the repair of flood damages in the district.

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how many breached tanks have been inspected by the Public Works Department authorities and repaired since the last floods? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Notice."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether adequate financial provision has been made for the repairing of breached tanks? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Adequate financial provision has been or will be made."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Then, may I take it that the hon. Revenue Member will issue necessary instructions to the Public Works Department authorities that breaches should be closed as early as possible? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Local officers are already engaged in doing that."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I have an assurance from the hon. the Revenue Member about the speeding up of the work of repairs? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" All the necessary instructions have already been issued."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Has the executive engineer of the district sent up any definite proposal with regard to the repairing of these tanks? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" In many cases proposals need not come up to Government. I am not aware of any such proposal having been received."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Is the hon. Revenue Member aware of the fact that the whole proposal will involve an expenditure of four lakhs, and may I know whether that sum will be given by the Government? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Necessary funds have been or will be found subject to the sanction of the Legislative Council."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether any orders have been issued with regard to the collection of kist in these flood affected areas in the North Arcot district? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not think any special orders have been issued. But, as I remarked yesterday, the Collectors of districts have the power in certain circumstances to postpone kists within the fasli. It is not necessary that this matter should come up to Government."

Forest Panchayats

Grazing grounds for cattle in Bellary taluk.

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

(a) the number of (1) bulls and cows, (2) buffaloes, (3) sheep and goats according to the latest census figures available in each of the following villages:—Shrotriyam Dasapuram, Bannihatti and Gangalapuram, and

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Government villages of Tornagallu, Oddu, Nagalapuram, Lingadahalli, Alapuram, Kodalu, Chikkantapuram and Yerrabanahalli of Hospet taluk; Aditini and Anginadona of Bellary taluk;

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the present extent of area available for grazing in each of the above villages is reserved and (2) panchayat forest respectively; and does not require any extent of area in each of the above villages fit for grazing but stringency continues?”

The hon. Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—The Government have no information. A report has been submitted for the consideration of the Government.

Irrigation

The hon. Mr. H. G. S. RAO:—Main schemes in the Godavari Central Delta.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA RAO:—Will the hon. the Member for Amalapuram state whether the Government will be pleased to call for a proposal now before the Government for drawing a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose of calling the Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishweram Circle, on such proposal.

The hon. Mr. H. G. S. RAO:—The Government are considering the proposal of ayacut for wet cultivation in the Godavari Delta and the special establishment Diwan Bahadur deal with them?

fact that, during the administration of the Government, it is reported that no special establishment is required for the purpose. The following are some of the chief schemes for extension of irrigation in the Central Delta. The Polavaram Island Project is practically completed and proposals in regard to the rest are under consideration of the Public Works Department Officers:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| (1) Polavaram Island Project | } | in Amalapuram taluk. |
| (2) Nimmakayala Kothapalli | | |
| (3) Pallamkurru (1) and (2) channels. | | |
| (4) Kandikuppa | } | in Razole taluk. |
| (5) Surasaniyanam | | |
| (6) Chellapalli | | |
| (7) Antarvedi | | |
| (8) Sankaraguptam | | |

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether, in view of the fact that water is available in the delta, Government propose to carry out any scheme of extension or contemplate any such extension?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Notice, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the scheme refers to short crop extension or long crop extension?”

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

Public Service

Rules relating to appeals by Government servants.

* 252 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the rules in regard to appeals to the Government of India and to the Madras Government by Government servants against orders passed by superior officers brought up to 1st October 1930?

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A.—The rules^a as amended up to 31st December 1930 are laid on the table.

Civil Justice

Suits from Chandragiri taluk.

* 253 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) for how long Chandragiri taluk was within the civil jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court of Tirupati;

(b) the number of suits filed from the taluk in the Tirupati District Munsif's Court from 1910 to 1917 yearwar;

(c) the distance between Tirupati District Munsif's Court and Panapakam and the number of villages between the two stations; and

(d) how long Chandragiri taluk has been added to Chittoor District Munsif's Court and the number of suits filed yearwar from the taluk during that period?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) Information has been called for from the High Court.

Suits from Gudiyattam taluk.

* 254 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of years during which Gudiyattam taluk was under the civil jurisdiction of the Chittoor District Munsif's Court;

(b) the number of suits filed each year from the taluk during that period;

(c) the distance from Gudiyattam to Chittoor by road and the bus fare thereof;

(d) amongst what courts the jurisdiction of the Gudiyattam taluk is now distributed; and

(e) the number of suits filed from the Gudiyattam taluk in the Chittoor District Munsif's Court from 1910 to 1917 yearwar?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) Government have called for the information.

Suits from Kuppam Zamindari.

* 255 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when Kuppam was added to the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court of Chittoor;

(b) the number of suits (original and small causes) filed since then from the Kuppam jurisdiction;

(c) how many of them were contested and how many were decided ex parte;

(d) how many appeals were preferred therefrom to the District Court, Chittoor, and the distance from Kuppam to Chittoor;

(e) the number of suits filed from Kuppam Zamindari in the Chittoor Sub-Court and appeals therefrom to the District Court;

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(f) whether there are any parts of the Kuppam Zamindari still within the jurisdiction of the Tiruppattur District Munsif's Court as belonging to North Arcot district; and

(g) what is the reason for this anomaly?

A.—(a) to (g) Government have called for the information.

Disposal of suits in the District Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot.

* 256 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the Council table the following:—

(a) the number of suits and appeals pending on 1st January 1931 on the file of the District Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot;

(b) the number of suits and appeals pending in the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot on 1st January 1931;

(c) the nature and character of the suits and appeals referred to in clauses (a) and (b);

(d) how many of them are money or land suits or appeals;

(e) how many of them are batch appeals and suits;

(f) the number of sessions cases disposed by the Sessions Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot during 1929 and 1930; and

(g) how many of them were transferred to the Assistant Sessions Judge's Court of Chittoor during 1929 and 1930?

A.—(a) to (g) Government have called for the information.

Criminal Justice

Convictions for wearing Gandhi caps.

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

(a) the number of persons convicted in Guntur for wearing Gandhi caps;

(b) the number of persons that were serving their term of imprisonment on the date of the order of the High Court setting aside the order of the District Magistrate;

(c) the number that have since served completely their term of imprisonment;

(d) the number of persons convicted on this charge who have been released by Government as a result of the order of the High Court; and

(e) the number of persons convicted on this charge who have since appealed to the High Court.

A.—(a) Eight, of whom two were acquitted on appeal.

(b) One, the only person sentenced to imprisonment.

(c) One.

(d) None.

(e) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether Government have at any time tried to find out why the District Magistrate of Guntur passed that order with regard to the wearing of Gandhi caps?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The District Magistrate, according to his view of law, passed that order.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know how many days after the pronouncement of the judgment of the High Court were the prisoners released?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am not in a position to say the exact period. It may have been one or two days. After the judgment of the High Court all prisoners imprisoned under that order were released.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know why Government have not cancelled that order of the District Magistrate?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The High Court itself has rescinded that order, and so there was no need for the Government to take action.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“As regards the other prisoners, is it necessary that Government should take action only when they appeal?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“There was only one prisoner in prison at the time of the pronouncement of the judgment of the High Court and he was released on receipt of that information.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Am I to understand that so far as the Government are concerned, that ban has not been set at naught?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As I said, there is need for doing it.”

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—“Is it true that because the police were likely to commit breach of peace, the wearing of Gandhi cap was banned in Guntur?” (Laughter.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I do not feel inclined to answer questions put in that key.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, the hon. the Law Member said that there was no need to issue orders to release prisoners imprisoned under that order. Is it because that by the time the Government came to know of that decision of the High Court all the prisoners had been released?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“That is exactly what I was saying to my friend.”

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—“May I know whom the wearing of Gandhi cap was likely to offend?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I don't know.”

Fines imposed on political prisoners.

* 258 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the total amount of fines inflicted on and realized from the political prisoners up to date?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Have Government any objection to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"We have called for it."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Has the information since been received?"

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

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"When do they expect to receive it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I can't say."

Jails

Alleged remission granted to European and Anglo-Indian prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 259 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Howie, the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary, granted remission to the European and Anglo-Indian convicts for periods ranging from 15 to 20 days although there was no recommendation from the Press Superintendent to the effect that those convicts had done extra work and deserved remission;

(b) whether the Superintendent granted remission to a convict by name Breton; if so, on what ground he did so;

(c) whether it is also a fact that among these Europeans and Anglo-Indians who were granted remission there are some who were not actually working in the Press;

(d) when the Press Superintendent had recommended remission to the Indian convicts, on what ground Mr. Howie did not sanction the same; and

(e) whether the Indian convicts went on strike on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August for the above and similar other reasons?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged tea party to European and Anglo-Indian convicts in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 260 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what grounds Mr. Howie allowed the Toc'H Society to give the European and Anglo-Indian convicts in the Madras Penitentiary tea party in August or September 1930, and when the rules permit the use of confectionaries only from Spencer's, why he allowed hams, sandwiches and pork-pie to the convicts; and

(b) on what grounds he refused to allow the Malayalee cooks to come into the jail and cook for the Malayalee convicts on Onam day as was being done for the last five years?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

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Alleged supply of dailies to European and Anglo-Indian prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 261 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what authority the Superintendent, Madras Penitentiary, gave permission on the 12th October to the Toc'H Society Father and Mr. Brooke Elliot to supply *Daily Mirror*, a daily paper, to the 'C' class European and Anglo-Indian convicts; and

(b) why he allowed all sorts of magazines and other papers to them all these months when similar privileges were refused to Indian 'C' class convicts?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

Alleged beating of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 262 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary beats the convicts or gets them beaten;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shaik Imam and Chella Narasinga Rao convicted in connexion with civil disobedience movement and since released were beaten by the Superintendent for their inability to work the oil press; and

(c) what were the reasons of the Superintendent for resorting to such an action?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that the Superintendent struck one of the convicts in the presence of Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti, one of the Visitors to the jail?"

Mr. hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"A definite answer has been given to this question in the printed list, and that is that he did not."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is the hon. Law Member aware of the fact that Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has also reported this incident to the Inspector-General of Prisons?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Then, will the hon. Law Member make an inquiry into that?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am afraid there is no need for it; because, the Inspector-General in his report definitely states that this incident has not taken place."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"My question is whether the hon. Law Member will inquire whether Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has complained of this incident to the Inspector-General of Prisons?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ There is no need for that. For, if he had complained, the Inspector-General would have taken action.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Could it be that Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has withdrawn that complaint subsequently ?” (Laughter.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I don't know.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether Mr. Shaik Imam and Mr. Chella Narasinga Rao were also examined in connection with the investigation of this allegation regarding them ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, it is after investigation that this answer is given, which is based on the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Did Messrs. Shaik Imam and Chella Narasinga Rao state categorically that they were not beaten ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I don't know.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether the report of the inquiry will be placed on the table of this House ?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Why, Sir ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Because it is not in the interests of the public, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Is it in the interests of the public to beat unarmed and non-violent political prisoners ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ The beating has been denied, Sir.”

Mr. B. PECKER SAHIB :—“ Then, does the Inspector-General of Prisons believe that Mr. Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetti has told a lie ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I do not admit the correctness of the premises of my hon. Friend.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti also reported to the hon. the Law Member about this at the Club ?”

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

Representation to the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding beating of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 263 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a political convict, Sankar by name, was beaten in the Madras Penitentiary by the Superintendent or under his orders ;

(b) what was the occasion for such beating and what were the reasons that led to the occurrence ;

(c) with what the beating was done and how many blows were dealt with and what was the condition of the convict's health ;

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(d) whether it is a fact that reports of the beating of convicts by warders were made to the Superintendent of the Jail and the Inspector-General of Prisons ;

(e) if so, whether any action was taken by the authorities concerned on the said reports, and if not, why not ;

(f) whether the Government propose to inquire into such cases of beating and take suitable action against its recurrence ;

(g) whether it is a fact that when the Inspector-General of Prisons visited the Jail in September last, reports of cases of beating of convicts were reported to him by one A. Subbayya on behalf of the convicts ;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Prisons replied that the convicts deserved no better treatment ; and if not, what was the reply given by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the said A. Subbayya, and why ?

A.—A report has been called for.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I enquire, Sir, why there are such inordinate delays in the receipt of reports upon such important matters ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ There is no delay at all. As a matter of fact, it is out of respect to my hon. Friend that I did not keep this question pending till I received final answer. I wanted to give the information which was in my power as early as possible.”

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—“ When does the hon. the Law Member expect to get the reply ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I cannot say.”

Alleged racial discrimination among convicts in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 264 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that racial discrimination is being shown between ‘ B ’ class Indian prisoners and ‘ C ’ class European and Anglo-Indian prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary in the matter of supply of cots ;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the Superintendent refused to provide ‘ B ’ class Indian convicts with cots, he provided cots for ‘ C ’ class European and Anglo-Indian prisoners ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for such differential treatment ?

A.—(a) to (c) The information has been called for.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ Has it been received since ?”

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

Alleged ill-health of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 265 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary are suffering from diseases relating to the anus ;

(b) what are the reasons ; why the prisoners suffered from such diseases and whether the same have been investigated ; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Superintendent or the Jail Doctor to cure the convicts of such diseases ?

A.—The Government have no information. They will call for it.

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Alleged refusal of drinking water to political convicts in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 266 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary has made it a rule that political convicts who go on hunger strike as a protest against their ill-treatment should be refused drinking water; and

(b) if so, under what law and rule such action is taken?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“How is it, Sir, that the Government have no information with regard to clause (a)?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“The question is—

‘whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary has made it a rule that political convicts who go on hunger strike as a protest against their ill-treatment should be refused drinking water.’

The answer is definite: ‘No, he has not made any such rule.’”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“May I enquire, Sir, whether it is a fact that in the presence of Rao Bahadur Ranganatham Chettiyar, the Superintendent said that he would stop giving drinking water to convicts who go on hunger strike?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to call for a report from Rao Bahadur Ranganatham Chettiyar, a non-official visitor to jails?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“If he is willing to give one, will he call for it?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“Sir, the gentleman can send his report if he wants.”

Alleged ill-health of Mr. M. Purushothama Sarma.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the continued illness extending over eight months of Mr. Mangipudi Purushothama Sarma of West Godavari in the Vellore Jail and the measures, if any, taken by the jail authorities to restore him to health or release him on medical grounds; and

(b) whether any representations were made to the Government urging care and attention to the jail authorities to the above gentleman's illness; and, if so, by whom and to what effect?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 317.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, in the answer to this question reference is made to question No. 317, appearing on pages 28 and 29 of today's list of questions and answers. As that is an unstarred question, it does not permit of any supplementary question being asked. In the circumstances, I wish to ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will be pleased to state the materials on which the Magistrate based his recommendation. It is stated that the Magistrate recommended the gentleman to be placed in ‘A’ class, but the Government placed him in ‘B’.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“The trial Magistrate made a particular recommendation, and the District Magistrate made a different one to the Government. The Government have agreed with the District Magistrate.”

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to state what the material is on which the District Magistrate based his recommendations?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“He is the head of the district and has ample opportunities for getting information about the person's status and mode of living.”

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the District Magistrate has furnished materials on which he has based his reasons for differing from his subordinate?”

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

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI :—“May I know, Sir, whether he has done so in this case?”

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

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB :—“May I know, Sir, whether there were any extrajudicial information on which the District Magistrate based his conclusions?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“There is no formal evidence to be taken by the District Magistrate. The Magistrate makes enquiries and the District Magistrate also makes enquiries and on the results of these enquiries recommendations are based.”

Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“Sir, the Government have always been making much of the discretion of the man on the spot. May I know, Sir, why the discretion of the officer on the spot was not acted upon?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“The officer on the spot is the District Magistrate and the Government have accepted his recommendations.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know whether it was Subdivisional Officer or the District Magistrate that was the officer on the spot?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“The officer on the spot is the District Magistrate.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Is not the Subdivisional Officer of the division from which the prisoner comes, the officer on the spot, Sir?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“No, Sir, not for this purpose.”

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Government Press*Alleged suspension of one Selvanadan for not working overtime.*

* 268 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Selvanadan, a volunteer of the Machine department, Government Press, was directed to work overtime, when he is not eligible for any overtime allowance; if so, why; and

(b) whether it is a fact that, being unwell on the evening of 22nd August 1930 and informing the maistri of the fact, he did not attend overtime on the morning of 23rd August 1930 at 7 a.m. and that he was, therefore, suspended for one week from 25th August 1930; if so, why and by whom?

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

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—“Will the hon. the Home Member call for the information, Sir?”

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

Stoppage of increments to employees in the Government Press.

* 269 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to furnish a statement for the years 1929 and 1930 showing the names, designations, service and pay of the employees in the Government Press, Madras, whose increments were withheld, the dates on which the increments were due but withheld, the dates on which the employees were informed of the same and the reasons for withholding the increments?

A.—The Government do not consider that the labour involved in furnishing the statements called for would be justified.

Action taken on the resolutions from the Government Press employees.

* 270 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he received a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Government Press employees held on 1st November 1930; and

(b) if the answer be in the affirmative, what action the Government propose to take on resolutions (3), (4) and (6).

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Government do not take action on copies of resolutions submitted by associations and other similar bodies; any such body wishing action to be taken on its representations should submit them in the form of a memorial stating the grounds and circumstances of each case.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that the Labour Union has been constituted for the purpose of ventilating the grievances of the staff?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I think so.”

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Is he prepared to consider the representations of the Labour Union?”

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

Mr. BASHFER AHMED SAYEED:—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the petitioners have been directed that representations should be submitted by means of memorials?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The answer is clear.”

Rate of payments to piece-binders in the Government Press.

* 271 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the rates at which the piece-binders of the Government Press are paid;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are six classes of rates for numbering alone; if so, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that no check is being exercised over the foreman of the Binding department as regards distribution of work to the salaried binders, recommendations for promotions and increments, and charges payable to piece-binders;

(d) whether it is a fact that the said foreman collected money from the binders of his department at the rate of Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 per head;

(e) whether the said foreman Sivaguana Mudaliyar is on extension of service; and

(f) if the answer to (e) be in the affirmative, the reasons for such an extension?

A.—(a)

Numbering work.

Class.	Per 1,000 pages.		
	RS.	A.	P.
A. Single by hand lever machine ...	0	1	2
B. Duplicate ...	0	1	5
C. Triplicate ...	0	1	8
D. Single folio for books when backed for pages ...	0	1	5
E. Single or double on treadle machine ...	0	0	8
F. Treadle or quadruple ...	0	0	9

Envelope making.

Class.	Per 100.		
	RS.	A.	P.
A. 16" × 11½" and 14½" × 9½" ...	0	1	0
B. 16½" × 6", 14½" × 5½", 14½" × 5½" and 10" × 4½" ...	0	0	8
C. 9½" × 4½", 7" × 3½", 9½" × 5", 8½" × 3½" and 6" × 3½" ...	0	0	7

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Quinine envelopes finishing and making.

	RS	A.	P.
Quinine envelopes finishing ...	0	2	3 per 1,000 covers.
Do making ...	0	0	6 per 100 covers.

- (b) Yes, because there are different kinds of work of varying degrees of difficulty or carried out by the use of machines of varying speeds of operation.
- (c) No.
- (d) No.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) Foremen are classed as ministerial servants. A ministerial servant may be retained in service if he continues efficient up to 60 years. Under the general delegation of powers, the Superintendent, Government Press, is empowered to retire or retain a ministerial servant in service up to the age of 6 years provided that extensions are not granted for more than one year at a time.

Alleged refusal of casual leave to one Venugopal, machine-minder of the Government Press.

* 272 Q.—Mr V M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one M. E. Venugopal, machine-minder of the Government Press, Mint Buildings, was refused a day's casual leave on 6th June 1980 asked for on the ground of diarrhoea and belly-ache; if so, why;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Venugopal had to submit a duplicate leave memorandum on 12th June 1980 and then a triplicate on 17th June 1980 as the original and the duplicate were not forthcoming;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said Venugopal was told on 21st June 1980 by the Overseer of the department that his leave was not sanctioned;

(d) whether the Superintendent enquired into the missing of his leave memos. and with what result; and

(e) why the orders passed on his leave memos. were not communicated to him then and there, and his initials obtained thereon?

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“These relate to details of routine administration and I do not think Government will call for the information.”

Motor Vehicles Act.

Income from fees for inspection and registration of motor vehicles.

* 278 Q.—Mr. BASHERR AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount realized by the Government by way of fees for inspection of motor vehicles, in each of the last five years in the City of Madras;

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(b) what is the amount realized by Government by way of fees for registration of motor vehicles in the City of Madras for the same period;

(c) what proportion of these amounts is spent for the advantages of the passengers and the motor owners; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce the rate of registration and inspection fees for motor vehicles?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for the information.
(d) No.

Mr. BASHERR AHMED SAYEED:—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the Government do not propose to reduce the registration and inspection fees for motor vehicles?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Government do not think it necessary.”

Mr. BASHERR AHMED SAYEED:—“Then, Sir, how do they come to any conclusion before the matter has been investigated and the report has been supplied to them?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“We have considered the question before.”

Mr. BASHERR AHMED SAYEED:—“Then, Sir, may I ask why they have called for the information?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Sir, we have called for the information and, if there is any necessity, I am prepared to consider it again.”

Mr. BASHERR AHMED SAYEED:—“Thank you.”

Issue of licences to buses and taxis.

* 274 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the period within which the Traffic department, Madras City Police, is expected to finish the examination of a bus or a taxi and issue a licence to the same; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that taxis and buses are sometimes detained for days and sometimes for weeks before licences are issued?

A.—(a) No period has been prescribed.
(b) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“The Government in answer to clause (a) say that no period has been prescribed. Are the Government aware, Sir, that very often it takes three or four days before the registration actually takes place?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall make enquiries into the matter.”

Mr. BASHERR AHMED SAYEED:—“Is it true, Sir, that those who tip the Police Sergeant or his underlings get their licences early while those who do not care to do so are delayed for weeks?”

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

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Will the hon. Member make enquiries with regard to it? What I want to know is whether the hon. Member will enquire into the matter?”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Is the hon. Member aware that there is much corruption in the Police with regard to registration of motor?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—Will the hon. Member consider the advisability of getting a register opened wherein the date of receipt of applications and date of the issue of the licences will be entered?

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Perhaps it might be given effect to. The suggestion will be considered.”

Suspension of buses and taxis.

* 275 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the object that the Police have in view in suspending a bus or a taxi from plying for a fault of the driver who possesses a licence from the Police for driving; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that some of the stopping-places of buses in the City are inconvenient to the public, and no notice has been taken of the representations made thereon by the public to the Police?

A.—(a) The driver is as much responsible for the due observance of the rules as the owner and, under the rules, the permit may be cancelled by the Commissioner of Police in the City for any breach of the rules and conditions either by the driver or by the owner

(b) The Government have no information.

Examination of buses and taxis.

* 276 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that according to rules, buses and taxis in the city are examined, and that after they are approved, licences are issued for a period of six months;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the City Traffic department calling upon the owners of such buses and taxis, even before a month lapses after the licence is issued, to carry out additional repairs and renewal of hoods, paint and other parts; and

(c) whether the officer who tests and examines the engine and other parts of a bus or a taxi plying for hire in the city, before it is licensed, is a qualified motor engineer or only a lay Police Officer?

A.—(a) Under condition 4 of the G permit issued under the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules and under rule 16 of the Madras Motor Cab Rules the owner of every bus and taxi in the City should

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get it examined once in six months by the Commissioner of Police or by a person approved by him and obtain a certificate as to its fitness for use on the road.

(b) The reasons for inspection whenever and as often as may be necessary are to verify the general fitness of the motor vehicles for use on the public roads and to ensure safety. These inspections are carried out in accordance with condition 5 of the G permit and rule 2 of the Madras Motor Cab Rules.

(c) The vehicle is examined by the Commissioner of Police or some person approved by him.

Police

Qualifications and duties of the Police Surgeon and his Assistant.

* 277 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the qualifications and duties of the Police Surgeon in the City of Madras and what are his hours of office work; and

(b) what are the qualifications and duties of the Assistant to the Police Surgeon and what are his hours of office work?

A.—(a) & (b) The Police Surgeon and his Assistant should possess the qualifications prescribed for Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service (General Branch) and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Subordinate Service (General Branch) respectively. The Government have no information as to their hours of work but their duties are enumerated in the annexure.*

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Will the hon. Member consider the desirability of allowing private practitioners also to issue certificates to drivers?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“As I have told before in connexion with some other question, I am prepared to consider it.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the necessity of keeping up a separate Police medical establishment when there are so many hospitals in the city and in the m. fassal?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Sir, this raises a very big question. It has already been considered and the retention of such an institution has been recognized.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Is not the Government following a policy of expanding the medical establishments? Where is the necessity of keeping a separate one for the Police during the present financial stringency?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I do not think that the financial stringency has anything to do with this.”

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Alleged assault on a picnic party at Peddapuram.

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegations made against the Police of Peddapuram of alleged assault of and lathi charge against a peaceful picnic party;

(b) whether the Government have called for a report on the subject; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) A summary of the reports of the officers concerned is given in reply to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 230.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he has perused the pamphlet that was put into his hands in connexion with the Peddapuram incident and called for any report on the facts mentioned in it?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I said I would call for a report with reference to the facts contained therein.”

Mr. BASHIR AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know the reason why the Inspector of Police, Pithapur, was there instead of the Inspector of Police, Peddapuram?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall enquire.”

Mr. BASHIR AHMED SAYEED:—“May I ask, Sir, why the District Superintendent of Police who was at that time seven miles away was not present at that place?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It is not necessary for him to do so.”

Alleged attack on a picnic party at Peddapuram by the police.

* 279 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the official account or report, if any, received by them or by the Inspector-General of Police as to what occurred on the 21st December 1930 in connexion with the alleged picnic party held at or near Peddapuram and the lathi charge on and dispersal of the party by the police, or make a statement on the subject; and

(b) what action the Government have taken so far in the matter, and what action, if any, they are proposing to take?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 278.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any action.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“May I ask, Sir, if any independent enquiry will be held into this incident?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“No independent enquiry is needed.”

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Investigation into cases of house-breaking in Madras City.

* 280 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of house-breaking and theft of properties of the value of Rs. 500 and above have occurred in the City of Madras during the last two years;

(b) how many of these ended in conviction and in how many property was recovered and of what amount;

(c) whether any warning has been recently given by the Police to the public in regard to these frequent thefts and house-breakings; and

(d) whether a similar warning has been given to the Police and what special steps the Police are taking to protect the public against thefts?

A.—(a) Eleven cases in 1929 and twenty-one in 1930.

(b) Three of the 1929 and four of the 1930 cases ended in conviction. Five of the 1930 cases are still under investigation. So far property worth Rs. 2,162 and Rs. 3,300 involved in four 1929 cases and four 1930 cases respectively has been recovered. More may yet be recovered, e.g., property involved in one of the 1929 cases has just been recovered.

(c) Yes; this was given with the special object of encouraging the public to telephone promptly about the presence of suspicious persons.

(d) The Police do not require such warning. When the incidence of crime makes special steps necessary, extra men are put on duty to watch the areas affected, to arrest suspicious persons found lurking at night, to visit the haunts of criminals and to trace suspicious characters and lost property. Investigation work is co-ordinated so that all connected criminal activities are, as far as possible, dealt with by the same investigating officer or officers.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to state the value of the property registered as stolen?”

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

Mr. V. T. ARABU:—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to state the number of burglary cases reported in the Central Crimes Branch from the 1st December to date?”

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

Mr. V. T. ARABU:—“Is the hon. the Home Member aware that the number of cases of burglary reported to the Central Crimes Station amounts to nearly a hundred and none of them has as yet been detected?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information.”

Mr. BASHIR AHMED SAYEED:—“May I ask the hon. Member as to the special reason for the cases of undetected burglary in the City?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As I said before, I shall draw the attention of the authorities.”

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Is the hon. the Home Member aware that on account of these frequent burglaries, a great panic prevails in the City of Madras, particularly amongst the Europeans, whose womenfolk are said to be spending sleepless nights?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Is the hon. Member aware that certain articles stolen from Mr. Sydney Smith were mysteriously restored to him?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Is the hon. the Home Member aware that the detection is becoming more difficult because of the failure of the new scheme that has been launched?”

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Is the hon. the Home Member aware of the widespread feeling among the public in the City that on account of the division of labour that has been effected in the City Police Force in the year 1928, the efficiency of the Police force has gone down considerably, and that therefore the system should be scrapped?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that complaints have been made to the effect that the increase and non-detection of cases of burglary is due to some Police people themselves being privy to the burglaries?” (Laughter.)

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I refuse to answer that question.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he is prepared to appoint a committee to enquire into and report whether this division of labour has been conducive to effective and efficient detection of crimes?”

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

Alleged beating of Mr. Bashyam and others in Godown Street.

* 280-A Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state in detail the events that led to the beating of Mr. K. Bashyam, an Advocate, and Mr. V. A. Sundaram and other picketers in the Godown Street, in the Madras City, on 28th January 1981?

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Sir, in reply to this short-notice question, may I have your permission to make the following statement.

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‘A.—At about 3-30 p.m. on 28th January 1981 a batch of eight volunteers under the leadership of Messrs. K. Bashyam and V. A. Sundaram of Bombay carrying national flags entered Godown Street from the south and moved along it distributing Tamil pamphlets summarizing Mr. Gandhi's statement on release, including a direction that boycott of foreign cloth should be carried on as usual. An appeal was made to the public to obey these orders and the crowd following shouted ‘Gandhi-ki-jai’. This batch of volunteers finally came to a halt in front of some shops in the middle of Godown Street and started picketing. The crowd swelled until the narrow road was completely blocked and traffic became impossible. Confusion and excitement prevailed, and the mob began to get out of control. The Assistant Commissioner, Northern Range, on hearing a report of the situation proceeded to the spot with a party of police, some on foot and some in a bus. Business in the street was at a standstill, and vehicular traffic was congested to such an extent that no way could be made through a surging and exciting crowd. Stones began to be thrown at the police. The patrol bus could not be taken further up to clear the road of the mob. It was only then when actual rioting seemed imminent the Assistant Commissioner, Northern Range, was reluctantly constrained to declare the assembly to be unlawful and ordered them to disperse. The picketers refused to do so and Mr. K. Bashyam stiffened their resistance by crying out ‘We are members of an unlawful assembly’. The crowd had therefore to be forcibly dispersed and in the course of doing so Mr. K. Bashyam (and perhaps one or two others) appear to have received slight injuries. Mr. K. Bashyam was however shown every consideration by the police so far as his contumacious attitude permitted and when, after the other picketers had dispersed, it was found that his own car was not available to take him home, he was offered and accepted a seat in the police bus.’

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Home Member who prepared the statement for him?” 11-46 a.m.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The statement was prepared by my office under my directions.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Was it prepared when the Inspectors-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police were present?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether the hon. Member got this information from anybody else than the Police?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I got it from the Commissioner of Police.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the statement made in the newspapers that Mr. Bashyam was left stranded in Chetput is true?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I am not aware of it.”

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether, before furnishing the statement, the Government have taken care to verify the information given by the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government need not verify it when a responsible officer furnishes the information."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Has the hon. the Home Member read the statement of Mr. Bashyam published in the *Hindu* of yesterday?"

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

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Has he been able to refer that matter to the Commissioner of Police?"

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

Mr. YAKUB HASAN SAHIB:—"May I know if the statement read out is the statement of the Police or the statement of the hon. the Home Member?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is a statement based on the report of the Commissioner of Police."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"It was said in the statement that business was at a standstill in the Godown Street. May I know whether responsible business people of the locality made any complaint, written or oral?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not necessary that they should make any complaint."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, why these picketers were not arrested? They were only eight in number. The heavens won't fall!"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is left to the discretion of the police."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"May I know whether anybody dealing in foreign cloth in the Godown Street complained to the police against the picketers?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is it not a fact that Mr. Bashyam was beaten while he was seated in the veranda of a shop in the Godown Street?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing to add to what I said."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to transfer Inspector Currie to the Agency?"

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

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Is it true that the hon. the Home Member had a conference with the police officials yesterday?"

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

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, if the statement made by Mr. Bashyam and Mr. Sundaram was correct?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"They were not arrested at all."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"Why were they not arrested?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is left to the police."

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI:—"Is it not a fact that inconvenience was caused to the business people in that street owing to the action of the police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of it."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member, in view of the questions and answers to issue instructions to the police to arrest the picketers at once and prevent all this trouble hereafter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Those are all matters that ought to be left to the discretion of the police."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Has it struck the hon. the Home Member that this kind of action of the police is likely to nullify the good results of the Round Table Conference?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Why not the action of the picketers by going to the Godown street?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he has personally satisfied himself with regard to the verity of the facts supplied to him by the police?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Has he assured himself that whatever the police have said is gospel truth?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"After receiving the police report, I discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police and the Inspector-General of Police, and I do not see any reason why I should not believe it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not the duty of the Member of Government presiding over this department to make enquiries instead of merely relying on the reports received from the police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have made the necessary enquiries in the matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What are the enquiries?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not prepared to say anything further."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It was said that the police officer offered a seat in the Police van to Mr. Bashyam. May I know where Mr. Bashyam was dropped ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If the hon. Member wants the information, I shall enquire. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" In view of the statement made by Mr. Bashyam in yesterday's newspapers, what does the hon. the Home Member propose to do ? Is he prepared to make an enquiry into the matter ? "

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

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" May I know whether any enquiries were made of the merchants in the Godown street or of those nearabout the scene of occurrence in connexion with this matter ? "

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

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know the limitations for the use of force for dispersing such a gathering of picketers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" My hon. Friend will find it by reading sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code. "

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether any amount of force can be used by the police for the purpose of dispersing assemblies ? "

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

Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHODARI :—" Has the hon. the Home Member satisfied himself, in the light of the questions put on the floor of this House, that the police in their action kept themselves within the bounds of law ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is nothing wrong. "

Mr. YAKUB HASAN SAHIB :—" As regards the statement just read out, I understood that the hon. the Home Member asked you, Mr. President, to allow him to read his statement on the subject. But, in answer to a supplementary question put to him he said that his statement was based on the report furnished to him by the police. When the hon. Member has turned the report that was given to him by the police into a statement of his own, has he taken the trouble to ascertain that all that was reported to him was quite correct ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have followed the usual course adopted by my hon. Colleagues of the Government, and that is we always make our statement from the official reports that we receive. "

Mr. B. POKKER SAHIB :—" Does the hon. Member think that his responsibility ceases by reading a report from the Police officer like a gramophone ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have nothing to add to what I said. "

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Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" With reference to the allegation in the statement that Mr. Bashyam received only slight injuries, may I ask whether anybody who kindly saw the injuries on the person of Mr. Bashyam had any contribution to the making of that statement ? I have myself seen his injuries. "

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the hon. Member is aware that the police bus in which Mr. Bashyam was taken did not take him to his residence ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall make enquiries. "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is the hon. Member aware that he was dropped in Harrington Road ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It may be so. "

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Purchase of Hotel Cecil at Vizagapatam for the Andhra University.

281 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra University has recommended the purchase of Hotel Cecil and its grounds of 28 acres at Vizagapatam at a cost of 8½ lakhs ;

(b) whether he has approved of the recommendation ?

A.—(a) It is a fact that the University suggested at one time the acquisition of this property among others. No estimate of cost was received from that body.

(b) No.

Government's policy towards the development of the Andhra University.

282 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether he will lay on the table of the House a statement showing the policy of the Government towards the educational and administrative development of the Andhra University ?

A.—The question of the educational and administrative development of the University is primarily for consideration by that body.

Grants to the Andhra University for building purposes.

283 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether he will lay on the table of the House the correspondence up to date between the Government of Madras and the Andhra University on the subject of the grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs for building purposes ;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the Government in October last stated that the grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs for building purposes could not be paid to the University before April 1931; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that compelled the Government to change that view and pay the sum in December 1930?

A.—(a) A copy ^a of the correspondence is placed on the table; the grant is not only for buildings but also for equipment.

b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Prevention of financial waste in lower standards of elementary schools.

284 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take in order to prevent the financial waste in the lower standards of elementary schools, particularly of girls' schools, as is evidenced by the considerable reduction in numbers in the higher standards as against those in the lower standards?

A.—The question is receiving consideration in connexion with the proposed Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

Association of cinema with teaching in schools.

285 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for investigating the desirability and possibility of associating cinema with teaching imparted in schools?

A.—The question was considered in connexion with the report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee. A copy ^b of the orders passed is placed on the table.

Abolition of caste discrimination in Government hostels.

286 Q.—Mr. A. KONDAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether boarding sections in hostels attached to the Government colleges are based upon differences of caste or faith; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to abolish the present sections and divide the boarding sections into vegetarian and non-vegetarian?

A.—(a) It is a fact that in the hostels attached to most Government Colleges sectarian messes exist.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction has been instructed to see what can be done to encourage common messes in hostels.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 696-697 infra. ^b Printed as Appendix IV on page 698 infra.

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Pay and status of Pandits and Munshis.

287 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have promised to treat the Oriental Languages on a par with the other subjects;

(b) what steps have been taken till now to give effect to the promise made by the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government in his speech on the resolution regarding pay and status of Pandits and Munshis moved on 27th March 1928; and

(c) what steps do the Government propose to take to remove the inequality in pay and status of Pandits and Munshis and of lecturers, assistant lecturers and school assistants?

A.—(a) No; what the Government said was that they would consider in what way the scales of pay of pandits could be made better.

(b) & (c) The question has been carefully considered since and it has been decided that no change in the existing position is called for.

Excise

Closure of toddy shops in Tiruchengodu taluk.

288 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to close some more toddy and arrack shops round Tiruchengodu town (Salem district);

(b) whether the Commissioner of Excise during his recent visit to the place promised to that effect;

(c) if so, which are the shops to be closed and from which date; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the question of closing all the shops throughout the taluk?

A.—(a) to (d) A copy ^a of the reference received from the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 5907-Abk./30, dated 18th December 1930, on the subject and a copy of the orders passed thereon by Government are appended.

Industries

Encouragement to sugar industry.

289 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHODARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many sugar factories there are in the Presidency;

(b) whether all of them are working;

(c) whether the Director of Agriculture has submitted any proposals on the subject of paddy and sugarcane crops in the Presidency, and whether the Government have taken any action thereon;

(d) whether the Government have any policy to encourage sugarcane crop and sugar industry in delta parts where paddy is grown now; and

(e) what is the worth of sugar imported into this Presidency per year?

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 699-701 infra.

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A.—(a) 7.

- (b) Four are working, two are not working and there is no information about one.
- (c) The Director of Agriculture represented to Government that the ryots will be benefited if they raise dry crops and industrial crops in place of the existing indiscriminate cultivation of paddy. No action on the part of Government was called for as the choice of crop for cultivation rests mainly with the ryot.
- (d) The Agricultural Department is helping the ryots by demonstration and supply of improved sets of cane. The main lines along which demonstration is continued are :—
- (1) Introduction of better varieties.
 - (2) Practice of line planting, trenching, propping and wrapping.
 - (3) Manuring.
 - (4) Improved furnaces and mills.
 - (5) Use of immature sets produced by a short cropping system.
- (e) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the Annual statement of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency compiled by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and published by the Government of India which furnishes the information required.

Registration

Opening of a sub-registry office at Tanakal.

290 Q.—Mr. A. KONDAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that on account of heavy work in the Sub-Registrar's office, Kadiri, the existing clerical staff is over-worked and made to turn out double the volume of work which is usually allotted to the staff;
- (b) whether any memorials were sent to the Inspector-General of Registration by the people of Tanakal division, Kadiri taluk, Anantapur district, in the year 1930 for the opening of a sub-registry office at Tanakal;
- (c) what action was taken on those memorials; and
- (d) what was the number of documents which were registered at Kadiri Sub-Registrar's office from Tanakal division during the years 1928 and 1929?

A.—The information has been called for.

Transfer of Sub-Registrars and non-gazetted officers of the Revenue Department.

291. Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (1) the principle upon which transfers of Sub-Registrars are effected; and
- (2) whether non-gazetted officers of the Revenue Department are similarly transferred out of the district?

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- A.—(1) Sub-Registrars are transferred
- (a) in the interests of public service, or
 - (b) at the request of the officer concerned, or
 - (c) whenever the officer completes three years' stay at a particular station, or
 - (d) when adverse reports are received from Registrars regarding the officers' reputation for honesty or work.
- (2) The transfers of non-gazetted officers of the Revenue Department are not governed by similar principles.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Abolition of toll-fees.

292 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHAUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in view of the acute economic strain in the villages the ryots are very much inconvenienced by the toll-fees collected from them;
- (b) why there is delay in the abolition of toll-gates; and
- (c) what steps they propose to take to give immediate relief to the ryots from this burden of toll-fees?

A.—A Bill to abolish all tolls in the Presidency of Madras will be introduced at this meeting of the Council.

Public Health

Water-supply scheme from Mettur dam to Salem town.

293 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation of the water-supply scheme to the Salem town from the Mettur dam is; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the orders, if any, issued on the subject?

- A.—(a) The Sanitary Engineer reports that the investigation is now nearing completion and that the report on the investigation is expected to be ready by the end of February 1931.
- (b) A copy of G.O. No. 705, P.H., dated 26th March 1930, is placed on the table.*

Canals

Deepening of the Conolly's canal from Ponnani to Valapad.

294 Q.—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) what steps have been taken to remove silt and to deepen the Conolly's canal from Ponnani to Valapad in pursuance of the resolution moved on 31st March 1920 by the hon. Mr. Madhava Raja and accepted by the hon. Mr. Knapp on behalf of Government;

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 702 infra.

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(b) whether the canal at the place mentioned above is sufficiently deep to allow of motor boat traffic; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to take early steps to make the canal useful for motor vessels and if so, what steps?

A.—(a) A certain amount of silt has been removed from the canal and the removal of silt is going on.

(b) Between Ponnani and Chetwaye the Canal is narrow and it is doubtful whether the wash from motor boats would not scour the sides and so silt up the bed. The result of the removal of silt will however be watched.

(c) A motor launch service is to be opened between Chetwaye and Cochin when the clearance of silt in that reach is completed.

Census

Inclusion of the barber community as 'Nayee Brahmans' in the coming census.

295 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are in receipt of the communication from the Government of India directing the authorities concerned to enter the name of the barber community as 'Nayee Brahmans' in the coming census operations?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 109.

Constitution of Provinces

Constitution of the Andhra province.

296 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what was the result of the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India regarding the constitution of the Andhra province; and

(b) whether the Government are prepared to lay the connected papers on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) There was no correspondence between this Government and the Government of India but a copy of the proceedings of this House on the 14th March 1927 regarding the constitution of a separate Andhra province was forwarded to the Government of India on the 14th April 1927.

Irrigation

Certain schemes in the Godavari Central delta.

297 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of an additional staff several important schemes have been left uninvestigated in the Godavari Central delta for some years together; and

(b) if so, what are those schemes?

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A.—(a) & (b) No. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 251.

Irrigation of lands in Erraballi and other villages.

298 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal to have spring channels from the river Pennar for irrigating lands in the villages of Erraballi, Vakamada, Vogur, Govindupalle, Pattapurayi and Kottur, etc., in Sidhout taluk of Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, what is the estimated acreage and the cost of the proposed project;

(c) whether the ryots were consulted and whether they were not willing to pay Rs. 10 or any other amount as water-rate per acre; and

(d) what has become of the proposal?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Progress of the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project.

299. Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any information about whether the Nizam's Government are investigating the possibilities of allowing the Madras Government to bring to existence the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project;

(b) whether any correspondence is still going on between the Madras Government and the Nizam's Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to take active steps to carry out the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project at any early date; and

(d) whether the Tungabhadra-Kistna Reservoir Project or a modified Tungabhadra Project will be more useful from the stand-point of a larger rice producing area?

A.—(a) The Government have addressed His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the matter. The latter are investigating the possibilities of a site for a reservoir on the Kistna, with a view to a joint irrigation project.

(b) Yes.

(c) Before the project can be taken up an agreement between the Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad Governments is essential. The Government of Madras is in correspondence with the other Governments in the matter.

(d) The question is not clear. The project contemplated includes both the Tungabhadra and the Kistna.

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Construction of falling shutters at Pennar anicut.

300 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nellore River Canal system is getting unsatisfactory year after year in its working on account of precarious floods in the river Pennar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots have, through their conferences, requested the Government to put up automatic falling shutters on the Pennar anicut at Nellore;

(c) whether the construction of a bridge over the Pennar at Nellore is now under consideration; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have investigated the feasibility of designing the bridge to be a regulator bridge?

A.—(a) The Government have no information to that effect.

(b) No such request can be traced; but proposals for the installation of shutters have been considered and abandoned in recent years on the ground that the supply would be insecure and the return inadequate.

(c) The district board has the matter under consideration.

(d) No. There is little likelihood of funds for the construction of a bridge being provided at present. But the Government have ordered the re-examination of the question of providing falling shutters on the Nellore anicut.

Supply of water to the Nellore tank from the Pennar river.

301 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that supply to the Nellore tank from the Pennar river is getting precarious year after year;

(b) whether any representations from the ayacut ryots were received by the Government or Public Works Department authorities about this; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the supply?

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

(b) No representation has been received by the Government.

(c) The Government have called for a report.

Irrigation under Chapad channel, Proddatur taluk.

302 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of land were proposed to be irrigated by Chapad channel of Proddatur taluk (Cuddapah district) before the channel came into existence;

(b) how many acres of land is now irrigated by the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people who applied for water to irrigate their lands have been refused tickets for taking water from the channel;

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(d) whether the Government ever contemplated to widen the channel;

(e) how many tanks are supplied water by this channel, and what are they; and

(f) whether the Government have made any investigation to ascertain if the lands under this channel may be enabled to yield two crops in a year?

A.—(a) Twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-six acres.

(b) Over 8,700 acres.

(c) Water tickets for the lands that cannot be irrigated without crossbunding the field channels are not given as such crossbunding obstructs the supply of water to the fields lower down. Such cases are reported to be very rare: in other cases water tickets are granted on application.

(d) No.

(e) Four tanks; they are—

(1) Madur tank,

(2) Sunnapurajupalli tank,

(3) Pallavole old tank, and

(4) Pallavole new tank.

(f) No.

Irrigation under Badvel tank.

303 Q.—Mr. T. NARASA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the income derived from the lands irrigated by Badvel tank;

(b) how many times was it full during the last twenty years;

(c) whether the tank is fed by any channels or streams; and

(d) whether any proposals are pending to make the tank supply water sufficient to yield two crops?

A.—(a) The average gross income in the last five years has been about Rs. 18,600.

(b) Once; in 1916.

(c) Yes, by three streams, viz., Amudaleru, Taligeru and Gundlavagu.

(d) No. The tank is being investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party; after this investigation is completed, the question whether any improvement can be made will be considered.

Repairs to breaches in irrigation tanks in South Arcot district.

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

(a) whether there was a special report sent by the Collector of South Arcot to Government about the breaches on account of the recent rains of nearly 150 irrigation tanks in the district of South Arcot;

(b) whether the Government have issued or propose to issue instructions to afford all facilities to finish up all repairs to such tanks before the beginning of the next season for storing in them water for irrigation; and

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(c) whether the dwellings of the Cheri people were afflicted in some of the adjoining areas to the treached tanks in Villupuram, Tindivanam, Gingee and Cuddalore taluks and whether they have been restored and their distress removed by grant made either freely or as loans?

A.—(a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 201-A. The Government have no further particulars.

Progress of the Pulikonda project.

305 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the correspondence about the Pulikonda irrigation project sanctioned in G.O. No. 4583, dated 4th August 1905; and

(b) to state what further action has been taken in the matter to bring it to fruition?

A.—(a) There is no such Government Order, but G.O. No. 948 I., dated 4th October 1905, to which the hon. Member may intend to refer, is as follows:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the Pulikonda project may lie over until final orders are passed with regard to the Kistna reservoir project."

(b) The project was recently considered as a protective work, but in view of its proximity to the area irrigable by the Guntur upland canal of the proposed Tungabhadra-Kistna project which would run down as far as the Gundlakamma river, the Government decided that no further protection would be necessary for the tract in which the area irrigable by the Pulikonda project lies, but they will be prepared to reopen the question if the ryots express their willingness to pay a water-rate which will make the project satisfy the conditions of a productive work.

Progress of the Pulikonda project.

306 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any gaugings were taken as per G.O. No. 4583, dated 4th August 1905, regarding Pulikonda project;

(b) whether the Assistant Director of Agriculture and Deputy Director of Agriculture visited last year Maddalur and other villages with a view to investigate facilities for irrigation and fertility of soil; and

(c) whether the officers mentioned above have sent up any proposals and, if so, what they are and what the Government propose to do in the matter?

A.—(a) Gaugings were taken for 18 years.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Deputy Director submitted a report. The Government's decision is set out in the answer to question No. 233, to which the hon. Member's attention is invited.

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Landlord and Tenant

Introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act Amendment Bill.

307 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Madras Estates Land Act Amending Bill was referred to a committee;

(b) when the Government propose to introduce the Bill into the Legislative Council;

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in carrying out this piece of legislation; and

(d) what expenditure was incurred on the committee?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) In June 1924 the Government constituted a committee to consider the various suggestions made from time to time for amending the Madras Estates Land Act and to suggest such alterations and amendments to the Act as might be necessary. The Committee did not submit any report to Government, but they appointed a sub-committee with the Advocate-General as the President to draft an amending Bill. This draft was completed and sent to Government in May 1928. The Government referred the Bill for the remarks of the Board of Revenue which were received in November 1928. The Bill with the Board's replies was considered by Government, who again in July and August 1929, had to make a reference to the Board of Revenue and the High Court on some of the important points connected with it. The latter's reply was received in January 1930. The Government have further examined the Bill in the light of the observations of the Board and the information furnished by the High Court and a revised Bill has been drafted. It is not possible to say when the Bill will be introduced in the Council; but steps are being taken to introduce it as early as possible.

(d) The expenditure consisted mainly of the travelling allowance of non-official members from the mufassal who attended the meetings of committees. As the Bills relating to it were spread over four years, 1924 to 1927, it will be difficult now to ascertain the expenditure incurred; the Government doubt whether the information will be of value commensurate with the labour of collecting it.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands from the Vavveru reserve forests.

308 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the question of assignment of lands from the Vavveru reserve forest to the depressed classes is;

(b) how long the matter has been pending; and

(c) whether the lands will be given free of cost; or if for cost, at what rate per acre and under what conditions?

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- A.—(a) The question of the assignment of the disafforested lands in Vavveru and other villages in the Kovur taluk, Nellore district, to the members of the depressed classes is held in abeyance pending the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the scheme to provide irrigation facilities to the lands from the Kanigiri Reservoir.
- (b) Since 1924, when the lands were disafforested.
- (c) The question whether the lands will be assigned free of cost or not and the conditions of the grant will be considered when the plans and estimates are ready and the cost of the irrigation scheme is known.

Application of Doctor Mallikarjuna Rao for grant of lands in Kamavarapukota.

309 Q.—MR. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Doctor Mallikarjuna Rao applied for grant of lands in Kamavarapukota and Tadepalligudem taluks of West Godavari for the raising of certain medicinal plants; if so, at what stage it is; and

(b) whether the Government have received any memorial regarding the matter?

A.—(a) Yes; the applicant was informed in November 1928 that his application for the grant of a large area of land could not be considered unless he submitted a detailed scheme for the utilization of the land and could convince the Government that he had adequate means to carry out his scheme. The applicant has not so far submitted any detailed scheme nor has he shown that he has adequate means to finance the scheme.

(b) Yes; a number of memorials from the applicant have been received by Government. In none of these were the Government's stipulations complied with.

Land Revenue

Classification of wet lands in Kistna Delta.

310 Q.—RAI SAHIB C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of classes into which the settled wet lands in the Kistna delta are divided as regards irrigation facilities;

(b) the extent under each class as per settlement now in force;

(c) the extent in each class as proposed in the new settlement;

(d) the extent for which the classification under source of supply has been raised in each class separately;

(e) the total kist demand under the old classification from the settled wet lands;

(f) the rates proposed for lands under various classes of irrigation sources as compared with those existing previously;

(g) the total kist demand according to the rates now proposed;

(h) the various improvements done in the delta with their cost to justify the proposed increase in rates;

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(i) how each portion of the delta has been benefited by those improvements;

(j) the amount collected under inclusion fees on dry lands up to the end of 1930; and

(k) what area the Government are still going to include in the ayacut and what amount of inclusion fees they intend collecting on these lands?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 11 of the Scheme Report printed in G.O. No. 405, Revenue, dated 26th February 1919, which has been made available for the Press.

(c) & (d) The Government have not the information. The attention of the hon. Member is in this connexion invited to paragraph 14 of Notification No. 12, published in the *Kistna District Gazette*, dated 10th February 1930.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to column 3 of Appendix XVI at page 159 of G.O. No. 405, Revenue, dated 26th February 1919 (made available for the Press).

(f) & (g) Orders about the rates to be adopted at the present resettlement have not been passed. The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

(h) & (i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Appendix 6 (ii) and (iii) of Volume II of the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee and to the Chief Engineer's remarks and the appendix thereto printed with the papers placed on the table of the Legislative Council on 6th November 1930.

(j) Rupees 7.93 lakhs up to July 1927 in the Kistna Eastern Delta. No inclusion fee is levied in the Kistna Western Delta.

(k) The question of including additional lands in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern and Western Deltas is under examination.

Removal of a wall in Pennathur village.

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

(a) whether in Pennathur village, Chidambaram taluk, B memos. were issued to remove a wall put up across a public street R.S. No. 286 and raised as a compound wall in front of the Vishnu temple in the village;

(b) whether a petition was presented for its removal subsequent to the years during which any B memos. were served;

(c) whether the Tahsildar justified its existence on the plea that it was permitted some years back by an order previously made;

(d) whether the copy of such order was applied for by the petitioner and why it was refused; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the Council table the order permitting a wall to be put up across a public street?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not the information.

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Village Establishments*Increase in the salaries of village officers.*

312 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIVAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made to the Government during the last four or five years for raising the salaries of village officers and village menials; and

(b) if so, when and with what result?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930. The Government were unable to comply with the requests made.

Batta to village officers for attending taluk offices.

313 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of times the village officers and village servants in ryotwari tracts are required to attend the taluk office and the subdivisional office concerned during a fasli;

(b) what is the batta paid to village officers and servants each time they attend, or in a lump sum for the whole fasli;

(c) whether the village officers are paid any batta by Government when such village officers are required to attend the Government taluk office concerned; and

(d) what is the amount that was saved in consequence of the reduction of pay or non-payment or reduction of batta to village officers and servants as a result of the restoration of village offices under the Madras Village Officers Act, 1926?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) & (c) No batta is paid to the village officers; the village servants are paid a sum of Rs. 2-8-0 each per fasli for attendance at jamabandi.

(d) The discontinuance of the jamabandi allowance to village officers in ryotwari areas resulted in a saving of Rs. 2,05,615. On the other hand the result of the restoration (under the Village Officers Restoration Act), in spite of the reduction made in the scale of pay to meet the extra cost involved in that measure, was an increase of Rs. 2,87,650 in the total pay roll of village establishments in those areas.

Service tenures held by Sardars and Naiks in Ghumsur division.

314 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of lands held by Sardars, Naiks and Paiks of Ghumsur division in the Ganjam district on service tenure and the amount of revenue derivable from such lands;

(b) whether such service tenures were created for Police service or Revenue service or any other service; and

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(c) whether any service is being rendered by the said Sardars, Naiks and Paiks; if so, what is the nature of such service, and whether on that account the ordinary establishment of the public offices in the Ghumsur division is less?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A report has been called for.

Electricity*Supply of electricity to Salem town.*

315 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how far the electric supply scheme of Salem town has advanced;

(b) whether it is a fact that the licence for the distribution of electricity within Salem town has been given to a foreign firm;

(c) if so, whether other indigenous agencies and the local municipal council applied for the same; and

(d) if the answer to clause (b) is in the negative, whether the Government will be now pleased to consider any application from the local people?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have granted a licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., to distribute electric energy in Salem.

(c) Yes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answers to questions Nos. 163 and 164.

Hydro-Electric Schemes*Investigation of hydro-electric schemes by water from the Kistna river.*

316 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have investigated the possibilities of having one or more big hydro-electric schemes by the waters of the river Kistna, and with what results?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

Jails*Release of Mr. M. Purushothama Sarma.*

317 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIAH: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Mangipudi Purushothama Sarma, a satyagrahi prisoner in Vellore jail, was changed from 'A' to 'B' class;

(b) what are the reasons for such a change;

(c) whether it is a fact that he is suffering from tuberculosis;

(d) what was his weight at the time when he was brought to the jail and what is his present weight;

(e) whether he was examined by any doctor and, if so, what was the result of his examination;

(f) whether any petition has been presented by any of the relatives of the prisoner praying for his immediate release on the ground that he is in a precarious state of health; and

(g) if so, whether any orders have been passed by the Government on the said petition?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The recommendation of the Magistrate was to place him in 'A' class. The Government placed him in 'B' class. The decision of the Government was based on information regarding his status, mode of living, etc., furnished by the District Magistrate.
- (c) & (e) The Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail, who is an Indian Medical Service officer, examined him. The result of the examination is stated as follows:—"He is most probably suffering from tubercular disease of the bowels, as judged by the manifestations of symptoms. I consider him to be a suitable case for further treatment in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary."
- (d) He has lost 14 lb. since admission.
- (f) Petitions have been received from M.R.Ry. Venkata Sarma (brother of the convict) and M.R.Ry. S. Subba Rao Garu of West Godavari praying for the release of the convict on medical grounds.
- (g) A reply has been sent to the effect that the convict has been removed to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, for treatment and that a further report on his health has been called for from the Inspector-General. Final orders will be issued on receipt of the Inspector-General's report.

Remission of the sentence on Mr. Annapragada Kameswara Row.

318 Q.—Rao Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether, in view of the Government Order remitting convictions and sentences of political prisoners for refusing to give finger prints, the conviction and sentence of 3 months in Cuddalore jail of Mr. Annapragada Kameswara Row of Guntur (B class) now in Vellore jail was remitted;
- (b) if not, why not; and
- (c) whether it will be remitted?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 187-B. The case of this prisoner has not so far been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) The question will be considered by the Government on receipt of the information called for.

Political prisoners sentenced under the Borstal Act.

319 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any of the political prisoners sentenced under the Borstal Act are being kept at any of the Borstal Schools; if so, how many;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Sessions Judges of Guntur and Nellore have held that the Borstal School is not meant for people of the stamp of persons convicted for political offences and whether any appeals have been preferred against their decisions; and
- (c) whether the Government have asked magistrates to stop hereafter sending political prisoners into the Borstal School, and if so, when?

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- A.—(a) On the 3rd December 1930, there were in Borstal schools 149 adolescent offenders convicted in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (b) The Government have perused the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Nellore, in which he has modified the orders of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Kavali, directing the detention of three adolescent offenders connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement, on the ground that the provisions of section 8 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act were not observed by the Magistrate in the case of those individual adolescents. The Government have not seen the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Guntur, referred to. No appeals or revision petitions have been preferred by the Government against the decisions of the two Sessions Judges.
- (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 167.

Alleged ill-treatment in jail of Mr. Konda Venkatappayya.

320 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu is made to work in the Madras Penitentiary in the hot sun without even half an hour's rest?

A.—The information has been called for.

Alleged ill-health of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

321 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government are in possession of any information regarding the health of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Pantulu; and
- (b) whether it is true that he was recently brought to Madras for the purpose of medical examination; and, if so, what is the result of such an examination?

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

Use of aluminium vessels in jail's.

322 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that prisoners in jails are supplied with an aluminium plate, an earthen pot and an aluminium lota; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that some of the prisoners in Madras Penitentiary brought to the notice of the jail authorities the fact that the use of aluminium articles for taking food is considered by Western authorities and doctors as the cause of several dental diseases?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 354 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(b) The Government have no information.

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Police*Alleged raid on Mr. Vasudevan's house in Chanikulam.*

323 Q.—Rai Bahadur C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a raid on the house of one Mr. Vasudevan in Chanikulam, Georgetown, on the 11th of January 1931; and if so, why;

(b) whether ladies were injured in the course of the raid; and if so, how many and what is the nature of their injuries;

(c) why they were injured; and

(d) what action has been taken against the Police who caused these injuries to ladies in a house?

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

Alleged lathi charge on a social Conference at Tanuku.

324 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Superintendent of Police of Ellore subjected to lathi charge the members of Rana Dandu assembled in a Social Conference at Tanuku on the 3rd and 4th January 1931; and

(b) whether the Police disturbed by force the arrangements made for feeding the members?

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

Alleged lathi charge on Congressmen at Peddapuram.

325 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a lathi charge was made at Peddapuram against Congress men and women congregated at a picnic party in which Messrs. Pyda Venkatanarayana, Zamindar, Barrister K.V.R. Swami, ex-M.L.C., Miss Peddada Kameswaramma, etc., were injured;

(b) what action has been taken against the Police that indulged in such lathi play; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to prevent such occurrences in the future?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 230 and clause (f) of question No. 231.

(b) None.

(c) The question is based upon false premises. The Government would obviously not be justified in restricting the exercise by the police of the powers and duties with which they have been entrusted by law.

Alleged attack on a meeting at Coimbatore by the police.

326 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the circumstances under which the police attacked a meeting of the people at Coimbatore on 25th December 1930;

(b) how many were injured in this connexion;

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(c) how many had to be admitted into the hospital;

(d) whether it is a fact that the people were pulled by their hair-tufts and dragged on the floor; and

(e) what action the Government have taken against the policemen who are responsible for this?

A.—(a) At about 3-30 p.m. on 25th December 1930 the Congress party at Coimbatore suddenly announced that there would be a meeting in the compound of the local Town Hall that evening at which addresses would be delivered on the boycott of the census, toddy shops and foreign cloth, and on the present political situation. At about 6-15 p.m. some 30 to 40 volunteers and Congressmen went to the compound of the Town Hall followed by a crowd of over 300 persons. One Jothinath Singh started singing national songs and the crowd began to swell and became restless and unruly. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharapuram, then in temporary charge of the district, finding that a breach of the peace was imminent, asked those concerned not to sing and to discontinue the meeting. They asked for time to consider the question, which was allowed. After debating the matter for some twenty minutes they announced their intention of going on with the meeting as there was no order from any Magistrate prohibiting it. Thereupon one Rajagopalan of Udamalpet began to address the crowd. The Deputy Superintendent of Police again ordered the meeting to disperse, whereupon stones were thrown and a head constable and a police constable were hit. The temper of the assembly and the necessity of dispersing it thus becoming clear, the Deputy Superintendent of Police called in 15 constables who had been kept outside and dispersed the crowd by a lathi charge.

(b) & (c) About two persons received injuries. They were sent to the hospital but their injuries being slight, were not admitted as in-patients and did not again attend the hospital as out-patients.

(d) No.

(e) None.

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION re LATHI CHARGE BY THE POLICE IN GODOWN STREET, MADRAS.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Mr. President, in view of the answers given by the hon. the Home Member, I am obliged to make an adjournment motion. Under Standing Order No. 19, I beg for leave to move—

‘that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, namely, the needless and severe lathi charge and beating by the Police on the afternoon of the 28th instant in the Godown street, Madras, of Messrs. K. Bashyam, Advocate, V. A. Sundaram and others.’”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ I second it.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No doubt, the matter has assumed some public importance. I want to know how it is urgent?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The matter is urgent, because in the first place the public feeling is shocked. In the second place, if sufficient action is not taken at once, it is very likely that the Police will continue to conduct themselves in the same manner, which may result in very serious consequences. My statement is substantiated by the extremely unsatisfactory answers given by the hon. the Home Member on the floor of this House, following his statement, and I dare say you would see the necessity, the urgency and the importance of allowing this discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is in order. I want to know if any hon. Member objects. (After a pause.) Since no hon. Member has objected, the motion will be taken up for discussion. . . ." (Cries of 'to-morrow'.)

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"To-day, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Unless the Government want to have it to-morrow, it will have to be taken up to-day. The motion will be taken up for discussion at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

IV.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(1) INTRODUCTION OF TOTAL PROHIBITION.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, Mr. Singam Ayyangar who has drawn the ballot for this resolution has written to me to say that he is unwell and unable to attend the Council, and has asked some other hon. Member to move his resolution. May I ask, Sir, the permission of the House that my hon. Friend Mr. Yakub Hasan should move the resolution?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the hon. Member, Mr. Yakub Hasan, the permission of the House to move Resolution No. 1 on the agenda?"

The House signified its approval.

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition should be introduced at once at least in one district in this Presidency.'

"Sir, I have acquainted myself with all that has taken place in this Council in regard to this question of prohibition, and I have also read the Excise Advisory Committee's report that was submitted, and on which a resolution was passed that prohibition should be the goal and that it should be attained within a period of twenty years. My reading, Sir, of the proceedings of this Council on this subject, has created this impression in me, viz., that when the Justice Ministry was in power in

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the year 1926 when that resolution was passed, it appeared that all sorts of obstacles were thrown in the way of a proper decision being arrived at on this question. In fact, the attitude of the then Excise Minister, Sir Patro, who was the President of the Excise Advisory Committee and who had issued a note on the subject for the guidance of the members of that Committee, showed, and his handling of the subject also demonstrated, that at any rate he had no sympathy with the object the members of the Council evidently had in view. Soon after this resolution was passed, fresh elections took place, and instead of the Justice Ministry, another Ministry came into existence. Now that we have the Justice Ministry in power again, let me in the very beginning of my speech appeal to them that they should accept his resolution and take proper action which would be in conformity with the desire of the public at large. On one of the occasions when this question was tackled in the Council, it was propounded that the public opinion ought to be educated and that temperance ought to be preached to the people, so that gradually the people might realize the evils of drink and be prepared ultimately to give up drink voluntarily.

"A programme of propaganda work was then set on foot. 12 In Asiatic countries the religious convictions of the people take precedence over public opinion. And here I need hardly say that in the East, drinking is considered a sin and every man who drinks knows, that he is doing a wrong thing. But that is not the case in the West, where people think that there is no harm in drinking. The right to drink is regarded there as a public right and any interference with that right is naturally resented. Public opinion has therefore to be considered before any action can be taken in a matter like prohibition in a European country. But in Asia where drinking is considered an evil, to take public opinion about prohibition is something like taking the opinion of the thieves as to whether thieving should be stopped by Law. It is ridiculous to ask the people of a particular area where a large number of them is addicted to drink whether they would vote for the prohibition of drink in that area. Western education, Sir, has no doubt, elevated the people in the East and has advanced them in civilization. But at the same time, Sir, in some directions the ideas of right and wrong which prevailed in the Eastern countries before, have been distorted. This question of drink is a glaring instance of an unhappy change in the moral perceptions of the oriental peoples. I was very grieved to see, when the question of prohibition was raised here, the members of the Council not treating it in the manner Eastern people were accustomed to treat it before the new orientation came in. They dealt with it as people deal with such a subject in the Western countries.

"Sir, I might appropriately mention here one personal incident. In 1919, when I gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, I was asked, 'if self-Government were given to India, will not the Muslim members of the legislature attempt to bring about prohibition and thus throw away a large revenue that is

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at present derived out of Excise, and will not this attitude of Muslim members seriously interfere with the proper administration of the country and embarrass the Government financially?' Considering the atmosphere in which I was then enshrouded in London and knowing with what motive that question was put to me, I said, 'Sir, the Muslim Members of the Legislature might be trusted to do what they would consider to be the right thing in this or any other matter.' I pointed out, Sir, that in India there were several Muslim States who had their Excise policy laid on the same lines as in the British provinces, that in Hyderabad a State ruled by a Muslim Nizam there is an Excise department, that there a large amount of revenue is derived from Excise, and that some Excise officers were, at one time sent to Madras for training.

"Since then, Sir, America has come to our rescue in a way and it has demonstrated to the world that even in a Western country where people were supposed to have certain fixed views on the question of drink the majority of the people recognized that objection to drink was not merely a religious scruple or only a goody goody moral sentiment, but it was also rationally based on considerations of physical health and national efficiency. Sir, after this great and unprecedented action taken in America the question of total prohibition was brought within the region of practical politics and it has become easier for the Eastern countries to take courage in their hands and boldly proceed with it and be not afraid of the jeers of the European people thrown in their faces.

"Sir, as I have pointed out to you in the beginning of my speech, this Council has adopted prohibition as the goal of its policy and the period of 20 years has been fixed within which total prohibition should come into force in this Presidency. I understand, Sir, that this period was fixed simply on financial considerations, so that Government may not suddenly lose a large amount of money in the shape of excise revenue, to replace which other resources may not be immediately found, if total prohibition is at once brought into force throughout the Presidency. But afterwards a new interpretation was put on the said resolution and it was said that we must wait till people are educated to recognize the evils of drinking, and that temperance propaganda must be proceeded with before any action is taken by the Government in the direction of total prohibition. I am entirely against the new procedure that the Council was led to adopt. I do not consider the temperance propaganda at all necessary. In my opinion all the money that is being spent on the propaganda is sheer waste. My proposal, Sir, is that it is high time now that we should take steps to put the original resolution into effect by enforcing total prohibition in one district at once. I do recognize, Sir, that if total prohibition were effected throughout the whole Presidency, it could be managed more easily and efficiently than would be the case if it is enforced in one district. But, Sir, the present Government being constituted as it is it is too much to expect them to be prepared to enforce prohibition in the whole of the Presidency in the near future. But in view of the fact

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that now we are apparently on the eve of the day when a new constitution will be inaugurated and when we will have in the provinces, in any case, greater freedom to manage our affairs than we have to-day, we, on our part, at present are not prepared to insist on the prohibition being taken in hand for the whole Presidency immediately. But we must begin the work in one district as an experiment so that after a year or two, when we had surmounted all the difficulties that would naturally crop up in this experiment, we would be in a better position to overcome the difficulties that we would have to face when total prohibition is enforced throughout the Presidency, or it may be even throughout India. So, in my opinion we would be well advised to take the step I have the honour to propose. I would not take up more of your time by going into the details. Those who will come after me will speak on the other aspects of the proposition. With these words I place this proposition before you with a fervent appeal and an earnest hope that no consideration of finance like the present stringency of money or other supposed or real difficulties will influence you in doing what I consider to be your moral duty."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second this resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan. The question of prohibition is as old as the hills and it does not require any arguments on the part of speakers either on this side of the House or on the other to support it. The only thing necessary in this connexion now is to know what the present Government propose to do. The last Government was a Government which tried the experiment of what may be called an anti-drink propaganda scheme. My hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, who was the Leader of the Opposition then, laughed in his sleeves when such a suggestion was being made and was being carried out. The hon. the Chief Minister then said that he had no faith in the way in which this question was sought to be tackled by the last Government. Prohibition is a crying need and it has been put forward by all the political parties in India. It is a matter which has always been put forward as perhaps the first item in the programme of almost all the various political bodies and in fact, each body has been vying with the other in putting it forward foremost and I take it that the party which now occupies the Treasury Bench has done similarly.

"Now, the question arises, whether, when they are in office, they are going to give practical effect to their programme. I trust the hon. the Chief Minister will follow up this programme by adopting a policy of total prohibition. It has been pointed out that the scheme of anti-drink propaganda is not effective. As it is now carried out by the Government what happens is: In a certain village the Excise authorities put up a toddy or arrack shop for sale and even if the public opinion is against drink and there are no bidders, the bidding on that day is postponed to another date; and even if there are no bidders on that postponed date it is again put off to another date until finally the Government are able to get some money out of the sale. After this,

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the Government propagandists go to the village and advise people not to drink. The people really laugh at this procedure and do not take the Government seriously. I have always felt that this is not the proper way in which the Government should handle the question of prohibition. There should be a straight fight on the issue. If any place is ripe for prohibition, the Government should come forward with a scheme of total prohibition and introduce it in that place. If a place or a district is not quite ripe for the introduction of total prohibition, it is up to the non-official bodies to create public opinion in that place and make the people take to prohibition. It is not the province of the Government to go and tell people in a locality not to drink when they themselves are opening drink shops in that locality. Really the position of Government is an anomalous one and it is no wonder that the present scheme has not been successful in spite of the hopes entertained by the late Ministry and perhaps by the present Ministry also.

"Sir, I am glad that during the debate on this point the party that now occupies the Treasury Bench took a definite attitude. To prove this it is not necessary for me to quote in detail the several speeches made by the hon. Members on that occasion. It is enough for my purpose now, to state that the hon. the Chief Minister speaking on the budget debate last year referred to this question and in unequivocal terms said that prohibition was the only solution to the drink problem. It may be that now that he occupies a responsible place he may say, 'what about finance?' He may say that the present condition of the finances of this province does not encourage him to go forward with any scheme of prohibition. When he was the Leader of the Opposition he dealt with this question of finance. He said that the question of finance was not a material one. I would like him to stick to that position and to see that he does not explain it away by saying 'The question of finance prevents me from taking it forward.' May I in this connexion refer him to the speech that he made on the 19th March 1930? In that speech he said:

'As regards the main question, the question 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 Cuddapah is the smallest area from the point of view of income.'

Further on in his speech he refers to the question of finance and says:

'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.'

I ask him to entertain that hope even as a Member of the Treasury Bench.

And then he goes on to say:

'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.'

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"In this connexion I would remind the House of what the hon. the Finance Member last year said when presenting the budget. He said that in spite of the anti-drink propaganda the excise revenue was going up. I have not got the figures for the current year; but I take it that the excise revenue is not going to fall very heavily. But even granting that it is going to come down a bit, I take it that it is not such a big proposition that it cannot be handled by the Ministry. In answer to some questions this morning it was stated that the Finance Committee had reduced the grant for anti-drink propaganda by about 1½ lakhs and that the original grant was for 3¼ lakhs. I am glad that the cut was made, because it was felt by some of us that the organization for carrying on anti-drink propaganda was not really doing much good and that it did not really deserve the money voted for it last time. But at the same time we felt that unless provision was made in the coming budget for some money for anti-drink propaganda, this question could not be mooted in the Legislative Council. And further when the question of prohibition is put forward, we want that the Government should not turn round and say that there was no money for balancing the loss of income that might accrue consequent on the introduction of prohibition in one or two districts. So it is for that purpose that we thought that the grant should be there in the budget and not because we felt that the propaganda committees were doing much good.

"Now it is possible, Sir, that this question can be tackled. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time limit."

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I shall finish in a minute, Sir. Now that this question of prohibition being introduced in two districts has been put forward, it is up to the hon. the Minister for Excise to accept it and work it. I do trust the hon. Minister will not give us the sort of answer which we, who have been in the Legislative Council, have been accustomed to get from Members of the Treasury Bench who had been once members of the Opposition. I do not expect the hon. Minister to meet us with the plea 'For want of finance, in spite of my best attempts in the matter, I am not able to help you.' It has very often been the case with the members of the Opposition who put forward big ideas, when they are confronted with responsibility, to say, 'My present responsibilities make it impossible for me to act up to my ideas.' I trust that that plea would not be raised by the hon. the Excise Minister. With these few words, Sir, I commend this resolution to the favourable consideration of the House."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, namely:—

'In line 2 for words "at once" substitute the words "from 1st April next".'

"Sir, the reason why I have given notice of this amendment is that the financial year of the Government begins from the 1st

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April and ends with the 31st March and the auction sales of shops take place generally during the month of February. If by chance this resolution is passed it will place the Government in a difficulty even if they are willing to carry it out immediately. They have engaged a big staff which they cannot possibly disband at short notice. Further, the whole of the arrangements now made including that for control will be dislocated. And I do not think there will be the possibility of the Government giving effect to it immediately. I entirely agree with the various reasons advanced by the mover and the seconder of this resolution."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"I second the amendment."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"I have no objection to accept the amendment."

* The hon the PRESIDENT:—"It is for the House to accept the amendment or reject it."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the amendment to the effect

'that in line 2 for the words "one district" substitute the words "two districts".'

"I do not think there is any necessity to convince this House as to the goal to be reached, namely, total prohibition of intoxicating drinks in this Presidency, if not in the whole of India. This House has accepted that as the goal and it has fixed a maximum period of twenty years to reach that goal. I believe, Sir, the world has moved very much since the adoption of that resolution by this Council, and everybody now recognizes the necessity for reaching that goal in as short a time as possible. The Civil Disobedience Movement has brought to the forefront this problem, namely, the urgent necessity for introducing total prohibition in this country. We are all aware, Sir, that in spite of the declarations for creating a peaceful atmosphere in connexion with the proposals of the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi has said that so far as boycott and picketing of liquor shops are concerned, the work ought to go on.

12-30 P.M. "I believe, Sir, it is rather unhappy that this Government should have taken into their heads to mix the two problems, viz., the attainment of total prohibition by picketing and the desire on the part of the people to attain self-government by means of civil disobedience or otherwise. Whatever the results of the Round Table Conference may be, so far as the drink problem is concerned, total prohibition must be attained. The only doubt is, if at all there is any doubt, with regard to the methods to be adopted for achieving total prohibition. Every method such as licensing, rationing, increasing the price, etc., for putting down drink evil has been tried in the past but to no purpose. Therefore the only possible and practicable method of achieving this goal is outright prohibition. So far as this method is concerned, the difficulty of finding substituted finance comes in.

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[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Recently in connexion with the propaganda work regarding total prohibition, in the actual working of it we had to encounter certain difficulties. It was thought that Revenue and Excise officials would help in the matter of propaganda, but I am afraid that instead of helping the lecturers and the propagandists in their propaganda they have proved a great hindrance. Any amount of trouble is given by these officials. It is only the other day that a village munsif by name Thimma Reddi in the district of Anantapur was dismissed from service on the charge of advising the people of the village not to bid at the auctions although he denied it. That is the state of affairs with regard to propaganda that is going on now. Any amount of trouble is given particularly by the overjealous Excise officials to the village munsifs who are prepared to give some little help to the propagandists. I need not take much of the time of the House. The real question is how long are you going to take to bring about total prohibition? No doubt financial stringency in this Presidency is such that one will find some difficulty in attaining this goal in a very short time. If the Government really recognize the necessity for doing this, some active and immediate steps must be taken in that direction. Government are prepared to spend any amount of money in what they consider to be necessities. They are prepared to spend large sums of money on office buildings and residential quarters and what not. They are not prepared to effect as we learnt this morning any retrenchment in the administration. You know that our country incurs the heaviest expenditure for administration when compared with its poverty. Nowhere in the world you will find such comparatively high salaries being given to officials. The increase in administrative expenditure during the last decade or so is more than double. If the Government are really anxious and if the Government are really keen on this matter, I do appeal to them that some steps should be taken and finance should be found for this purpose. I really want to know if they are serious or not. I particularly insist on this point. I cannot rely on the Government's excuse that for want of finance they have not been able to bring about total prohibition. What has happened to finance during the last ten years during which we have been agitating to attain prohibition. There was then enough finance. The annual subsidy of three crores of rupees was remitted to this Presidency by the Central Government and we prayed this Government to ear-mark that amount for meeting the deficit in connexion with the attainment of total prohibition. But they have not moved; and not only that, they have spent it on administration. So I do not believe that owing to financial stringency the Government do not come forward to tackle this problem. It only shows that they are not serious. I only ask if they are really serious. If they are really serious, money could and ought to be found by some means. I do hope that this House will be ready to vote for the money, if necessary. I think if the Government have a mind, money could be found by some means or other. If necessary the people and this House should be prepared for fresh taxation. But I do not think that such a contingency has arisen. There is scope for retrenchment to any extent in the administrative expenditure. If it is found that such a thing is not possible and if it is found

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that it is absolutely necessary that we should resort to fresh taxation, I think we are prepared for such a situation rather than see that our people are ruined owing to this drink evil. With these few words I beg to move the amendment."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, it is no use reiterating resolutions after resolutions, however pious and sincere they may appear to be. What is the use of passing such resolutions without taking any steps at the next moment to achieve our object? On the other hand steps are being taken to counteract our propaganda. For instance the experiment is being tried in some districts for the purpose of preaching to the people to refrain from taking excise licences and also drink. What is it that we find there? Are the Government doing anything to help us in our propaganda? As a matter of fact the village officers who could best co-operate with us refuse to do so now, because they say they will be deprived of their jobs if they do such things. They refuse to take part even in the organization of meetings. For instance I happen to be a member of the Temperance Propaganda Committee and when we asked the village magistrate and the karnam to assist us in organizing a meeting for the purpose of addressing the people on the evils of drink, they replied, 'If you want to keep our appointments you had better not ask us to take part in such meetings.' There are two other instances which I wish to refer to. One is that the Superintendent of Police who must issue licences to temperance vans refused to do so. He thought that we are all misguided people working, not for temperance purposes, but for achieving our own party's ends. It was a very long time before the van could be recognized as belonging to us as the right sort of people to do propaganda work. The other thing is that big pamphlets were issued by the Central Publicity Bureau and placards were posted on pillars and walls to educate the people about the evils of drink. All these posters were summarily pulled down by the Police people.

"It is also a well-known fact that non-official opinion is trying to induce the people to become pious. But on the other hand in order to counteract this kind of work done by the non-officials, public officers are inducing the people to come and bid at arrack and toddy sales. Private instructions are issued to the officials by higher officials to the effect that they must see that auction sales fetch the highest possible prices. Therefore there is no use of the Ministers pretending and saying that they are the representatives of the people and that they are trying to do their best to see that people become virtuous and so on. If the State is really interested in the welfare of the people they must see that this evil is put an end to as early as possible.

"I want to ask one simple question. How long is this humbug to go on, I mean the insincerity and dishonesty on the part of the Government? Are there not people, even officials, who feel in their own conscience that it is impossible that the State should be governed by two sets of people? Is the first principle in life, viz., honesty, to be used as a synonym for political humbug? In every religion you will find that one of the great heinous sins is drinking. It is only in this

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country which has no responsible Government that we are allowed to perpetrate this huge fraud on the public saying that we are doing everything for the benefit of the people. Is this sincerity? That is the only point I want to ask you. You can pass any number of resolutions, for one district, two districts and so on. But what is the use? Unless there is an upheaval that this state of affairs ought not to be tolerated for one moment, no change can take place in this unfortunate country, because the Ministers cannot do anything themselves independently. They can talk to you anything they please, but what is the use? What is the ultimate goal? Does the State exist for the benefit of the people or does it exist for the benefit of those who draw huge salaries? Otherwise what is the object of creating listed posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 which are open to only a few people? It seems to me to be a scandal to allow this sort of thing to go on. The fundamental principle of every administration must be sincerity and honesty. Without showing such sincerity, to go on pretending that we are doing everything for the benefit of the people would only affect the very vitals of the administration. So in the name of sincerity and honesty, if the Government really want to do anything they must make some sacrifice. Unless those people who draw fat salaries are willing to make a reduction in their salaries so that the deficit which would arise as a result of prohibition in the department may be compensated by such a reduction in salaries, there is no hope of achieving the desired goal. I want the House and those responsible for the administration of the country to remember that the State exists not for the benefit of ourselves, but for the benefit of those who are poor and suffering. You may remember the saying that the tears of the poor undermine the thrones of kings. It has come to that extreme point now. Are you going to raise us or to pull us down still further? If the Government are really sincere in this matter, some steps should be taken towards retrenchment or some other method should be adopted to see that this resolution is given effect to."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The two amendments as well as the main motion are for the consideration of the House."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I also beg to support the proposition, viz., that we should try prohibition in two districts. I think that, on that point, there is no difference of opinion in this House so far as I am able to judge and that this is the time when we ought to begin prohibition at least in some districts. If we find that it is practicable and feasible from the financial point of view, then we can extend prohibition to other districts. As a practical man, I am not unaware of the difficulties of trying prohibition in one or two districts, because we must also consider that prohibition has its impracticabilities since people have a craving for drink. In order to make people not to have this craving, we must also educate them to give up this habit. I do not think there is any person either in this country or anywhere in the world who does not realize that drinking is an evil habit; even persons addicted to drink realize that it is an evil habit. Still if they drink, it is because of circumstances beyond their control.

[Mr. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar] [30th January 1931]

For example we are addicted to drinking tea and coffee several times in a day and on account of this custom and habit, we cannot control ourselves. It is the same case with them also. Therefore we must not only introduce prohibition but also adopt some methods by which we can educate the people. Some methods were suggested by my hon. Friend, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib, when he presided over a Temperance Conference. We must adopt those methods. They are:—Help in the growth of public opinion against the drink habit in several localities among the drinking classes; advise people not to let trees for toddy; advise contractors not to bid at auction of toddy shops; see that caste panchayats exercise social discipline; organize and issue of leaflets in vernaculars; enlist the sympathy of women workers and teachers who are employed in various schools and inculcate the principles of better living. If we have such a huge organization not at the expense of the Government, not at the expense of the poor ratepayers but with the help of volunteers, non-official gentlemen, or various organizations already existing and which may be brought into existence hereafter such as the Christian Temperance Association, we can certainly and successfully introduce prohibition in one or two districts. If we can show to the world that we are capable of doing this, then, I think, the goal which has been laid down and adopted by hon. Members not only on this side but also on the other side of the House, is practical and that it can certainly be reached. Unless we adopt the methods I have suggested above, we cannot successfully introduce prohibition in one or two districts. I may also mention, Sir, that we are almost on the transitory stage; we are now working the diarchic system; it is in its last stages or in its last breath; I think we are ringing its death-knell; in a couple of years this diarchic system will be abolished. When we have a large number of people's representatives assembled in the Legislative Council and when it is the will of the nation that prohibition should be introduced, not only throughout the whole Presidency, but also throughout the whole of India, we will certainly be able to give effect to this policy. Therefore, I commend this resolution very heartily to this House."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Sir, this resolution consists of two parts. What does prohibition mean? Does it mean closing down of the liquor shops? The resolution aims at something more. Along with the closing down of shops, you must also see that illicit liquor is not manufactured. Two things have to be done by the Government in order to introduce prohibition. You ask the Government to close down liquor shops. If that is done, the Government will lose some money. The further act they have to do is they must see that no illicit liquor is manufactured either in that particular district or in the adjoining districts."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Public opinion will do it."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"That is a different question. If there is public opinion there is no need for penal measures. If there is public opinion this resolution is not necessary at all. Suppose there is a liquor shop and nobody goes there to drink at all. Then the liquor shop

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will be closed immediately. In that case this resolution need not be passed at all. What this resolution wants is that a certain class of people should be forced to do a certain act against their wishes, even though it may be beneficial to them. The hon. Member who moved the resolution says that that should be done even against the wishes of the people. Suppose there are people in a particular area who are addicted to drink. You want to force them not to drink. You can do so in two ways; one is to close the liquor shops; the second is to penalize the manufacture of illicit liquor. If these things are meant by the resolution, I, for one, am for this resolution. Ask the Government to remove liquor shops, and to introduce prohibition. Then Government must take an active part in preventing the manufacture of illicit liquor and the smuggling of liquor. In this view I say this resolution is rather guarded. I see the difficulty of introducing prohibition all at once. So, let us gradually introduce it."

"We have to understand what 'district' means. Does it mean revenue district? You want that prohibition should be introduced in a particular area. You do not mind whether it is introduced in one district or two districts. Two districts may be clubbed together. I think 'district' means only a portion of the country. If the Government make up their mind to introduce prohibition in this double sense, in a particular area, I think we must be satisfied. The Government will put forward the theory that they are not able to give effect to this resolution because there will be fall in revenue. If the Government say so, nobody will have any sympathy with them. It has been decided that prohibition is the goal. That question need not be considered now. That question has been decided once for all. Nobody here will say that prohibition is not our goal. The only question now before us is how that goal is to be attained. We ask the Government to do two things, not only to close down the shops, but also see that illicit liquor is not manufactured. It does not matter whether prohibition is introduced in one district or one taluk or in one village. It has to be introduced in a portion of the country."

"Unless public opinion also supports the action of the Government, we will be simply forcing people to do certain things against their wishes. Of course, in these days even if a man wants to do a bad act, we cannot force him to do a good act. We should do that. There is self-determination; that principle has to be accepted. Suppose in this Council there are about 100 hon. Members who want to do a thing which is considered to be wrong by outsiders; what would be the effect? The result will be that the bad thing will be accepted by the House. There is the question of self-determination. How can you force people to do a certain thing which they do not like? What right have you to force it upon them? Therefore first of all, public opinion should be prepared for the introduction of prohibition."

"Of course, the Government have adopted certain methods in this matter, but I think they are neither satisfactory nor useful; because nobody pays any regard to people who preach on payment, to hired

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pracharakas. As has been pointed out already, the position of the Government also is anomalous. The Government have been encouraging this illicit traffic and they have been getting ill-gotten wealth; of course, they spend a portion of this ill-gotten wealth on something like charities. I think this has been done to appease public opinion, nothing more than that; it has no other meaning. I think we may all be satisfied if prohibition is introduced in any particular area which the Government may choose. I know that Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao is doing some work in this matter and he has specified certain localities in which prohibition may be introduced. I think prohibition should be introduced in those localities. Hon. Members have been very loud in complaining against the Government; but I would like to know what each one of us has done in preaching for prohibition, and in creating public opinion in its favour. Of course, every one of us owes this duty to the public. And in fact the work done by honorary workers will command greater respect than that done by hired pracharakas."

The House then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 3 p.m.

After Lunch (3-p.m.)

* Mr. D. THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, from what all the Members who have previously spoken on this motion in this Council, it is quite obvious that there is no Member of this House who is in principle opposed to the purpose and the object which underly this motion. The last Council by a unanimous vote pledged itself to carry out the policy of prohibition within a period of twenty years, and I believe the present Council does not in any way differ from the policy adopted and carried out by the last Council. The only question now is how and under what circumstances and to what extent we can make a beginning in achieving that goal which has been laid down. One of my hon. Friends, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, in seconding the original motion said that one of the hon. Members who is now occupying the Treasury Benches expressed as non-official Member, that the question of finance was immaterial. I believe that no Member either on the Treasury Bench or outside it can say that in the matter of carrying out the policy of prohibition, finance is immaterial. The only thing that is really material is finance, and you have to find it sooner or later—and the sooner the better. In those circumstances, it is obvious, and as my friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar said, it is incumbent on us to see that we do not lay ourselves open to the charge of humbug or insincerity. We ought to show ourselves that we are willing, that we are ready, and that we are earnest in starting the policy of prohibition, which would eventually end in our achieving the goal of total prohibition. The question to be considered now is: to what extent can you make a beginning at the present juncture? Already, the policy of prohibition has been put into actual working by the previous Ministry. Certain taluks in certain districts of the Presidency were declared to be prohibited areas, in which liquor shops

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or toddy shops, as the case may be, were closed down. The then Government also adopted the policy of setting up Temperance Propaganda Committees for the purpose of doing propaganda work. We have heard various hon. Members on the floor of this House expressing their disappointment and dissatisfaction at the actual results achieved by these Temperance Propaganda Committees; but what I believe is important with reference to these temperance committees is not the actual outturn of work that they have been able to carry out, but the indication, the gesture made by the Government that they are pledged to a policy of prohibition. I believe the last Government made a gesture in favour of ultimately carrying out the policy of prohibition by appointing these temperance committees. And so far, that gesture has been valuable. But now I think the time has come for us to carry out the matter a bit further and not to confine these prohibition areas to merely scattered taluks in various districts of the Presidency, but to try the experiment on a larger scale such as in a revenue district. In this connexion, I may mention that the selection of particular taluks during the last ministry was not very happy. In my own district of Tinnevely, a particular taluk, viz., Tenkasi was prohibited, and all foreign liquor or arrack shops were closed down in that taluk. If it was the deliberate purpose of the Government to select an area in which prohibition might prove a failure, if the Government deliberately set out to devise ways and means by which prohibition could be shown to be ineffective, they could not have hit upon a better area than the Tenkasi taluk. If so happens, Sir, that the Tenkasi taluk closely abuts and adjoins the Travancore State which is not in our control, and therefore, smuggling cannot be effectively prevented by the officers of the British Excise Department. I, therefore, think that greater care should be taken in selecting a wider area for trying this experiment of prohibition. If a large area such as a revenue district is selected for the purpose, where public opinion is already ripe in this respect, there will be a certain amount of general co-operation from the people and from honorary bodies throughout the district, and I trust that such a district will be pre-eminently fitted for trying this experiment of prohibition.

"One of the hon. Members who spoke before me remarked that prohibition implied two things, one the closing down of liquor or arrack shops as the case may be and the other the prevention of illicit manufacture and illicit smuggling and that some special penal measures will have to be passed for the purpose of preventing illicit smuggling and illicit manufacture. But I take it that even under the present state of things, the provisions in the Abkari Act which prevent illicit smuggling and manufacture can be applied not only to areas where the system of licensing is in vogue, but also to prohibited areas. The mere fact that prohibition is adopted in any particular district or area does not annul or suspend the operation of the penal provisions of the Abkari Act against smuggling or illicit manufacture and illicit possession of arrack, toddy or liquor. Therefore, if such a revenue district is selected for this experiment, and if, as is done in the case,

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of licensing, an excise staff is maintained for the purpose of seeing that there is no illicit smuggling or illicit manufacture, then the experiment of prohibition in that particular district will be found to be a success and we will be in a position, as ways and means are found out as time goes on, to extend it to the other districts.

“In this connexion, I may also mention that there is always the danger that when a particular area is prohibited, people on the border line of this area will be in a position to go over into non-prohibited areas, and smuggle in illicit liquor both within and the borders of the prohibited area. It is in connexion with that danger that it becomes important to see that the area selected is sufficiently large. That is why I consider that on the whole it will be better, instead of trying this experiment in various scattered small taluks in different parts of the Presidency, to try it in a single large district in which smuggling will not be possible, at any rate to a large extent. In this matter, I agree with the hon. Members who said that the Temperance Propaganda Committees have not been able to do solid or substantial work. (Hear, hear.) I believe, as I said already, that the only result of the appointment of these committees is that the Government have shown that they have pledged themselves to the policy of prohibition. Apart from that, I would suggest now that all over the province there are co-operative societies which are doing now mainly credit work—that if these co-operative societies and their agencies are utilized for propaganda work, they will be able to do more intensive and better work than the temperance committees themselves; they will be able to reach the heart of the villages in the various districts, and at the same time they will not require any financial assistance from the Government as in the case of these temperance committees.

“So far as the main question of ultimate total prohibition in the province is concerned, that is a matter which cannot be considered or carried out apart and by itself. It is a large question which has to be considered along with the other departments of administration in the province, *e.g.*, along with the question of retrenchment of services, with the question of economy in various branches of the Government, with the question as to what further additional or supplementary sources of revenue or taxation should be tapped, etc. It is by a general consideration of the necessities of all departments of the administrative machinery in the province, by considerations of strict economy and retrenchment in all directions and by an honest and sincere, and if necessary, a self-sacrificing effort—it is only on a consideration of all these things that we can carry out the policy of prohibition. I also believe that finance is the most important factor in Government machinery.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is exceeding his time limit.”

* Mr. D. THOMAS:—“I have, therefore, very great pleasure in supporting the principle which underlies the resolution which has been brought before the House, and I hope that the hon. the Minister for Excise will be in a position to accept this resolution.”

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“Sir, if the proposition now under discussion before the House is regarded as a recommendation that on the 1st of April 1931, two districts in this Presidency, whatever the cost thereof may be and whatever their conditions may be, should be made absolutely dry, I do not think I can accede to a proposition like that. If two districts are to be selected for these operations, it would mean that the other districts will have to wait till the districts which have been so chosen have become completely dry. And where public opinion, though not actively supporting any such measures, happens to be definitely hostile, I am sure P.m. hon. Members of this House will agree with me when I say that the task of introducing total prohibition would not only meet with very great practical difficulties, but would involve immense cost. But, I regard this resolution, as certain hon. Members of this House who have spoken on it have done, as only a reiteration of the policy that has been laid down on the floor of this House on more than one occasion and a recommendation to the Government that they must aim, with all reasonable and practicable speed, towards the progressive realization of the ideal of total prohibition, which, the Council has said, should be reached within a reasonable period of time—which they have laid down as 20 years. If the resolution is to be viewed in that light—though it is not so in letter, I regard that in spirit to be that—I may say that the resolution has got my fullest sympathy. I must just say a few words with regard to the history of the various resolutions that have been, from time to time, moved on the floor of this House. It was in February 1926, after a great deal of discussion, a resolution was adopted in the House that the declared policy of the Government is total prohibition of drink, the ultimate goal being attained within a period of 20 years; that resolution had a rider, which I would commend to the careful consideration of the hon. Members of this House. It was to the effect that the Finance Committee be requested to explore and report to the Council the possibilities of making up for the loss of revenue involved. I do not say, in any spirit of criticism or of complaint, but only as a matter of information, that after mature consideration the Finance Committee was not able to say anything more helpful than ‘it had no remarks to offer.’ That was the state of things till 1927.

“On the 22nd October of that year, another resolution was again passed by the Legislative Council recommending that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within a course of 20 years should be declared to be the goal of the Government. I say that, both of these resolutions, for the passing of which, the party to which I have the honour to belong very greatly contributed, have my fullest acceptance, but with regard to the methods to be adopted to put these resolutions into operation . . . (A voice from the Opposition: There the trouble comes). Of course, trouble does come, but on that account I do not in the least mean to say that the duty cast upon a Minister of carrying into effect the resolutions of this hon. House, should in the

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least be evaded. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.) I know that my hon. Predecessor, after this resolution was passed, seriously considered the question of how best he could carry it out. Of course, hon. Members know that there is an Excise Advisory Committee, which is constituted out of the Members of this House itself. The question was put before the Excise Advisory Committee (A voice from the Opposition: Was that body constituted by election?) Hon. Members of this House are hon. Members whether they come in by election or by nomination. (Hear, hear.) I may say that the majority of the members in that Advisory Committee consist of elected Members of this House, and that Committee resolved that the first essential step was the creation of an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against drink and of educating the masses on the evils of drink. It was in pursuance of this recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee that a Central Propaganda Board and the corresponding district committees in the several districts were constituted. I do not mean to say, let me not be mistaken to say, that all measures of prohibition should wait till everybody in the districts has been converted to the view that it is an evil thing to drink and that drink should be prohibited. But, I would submit to the hon. Members of this House that it is very very necessary to have at least some measure of popular support before Government undertake to introduce any measures of total prohibition.

“ We have heard a great deal of criticism against these propaganda boards which have been constituted in the several districts. I know that there is a great difference of opinion as to whether these boards, constituted as they are at present, and functioning as they do at present, are the best possible agencies for carrying out the anti-drink propaganda work which, in the intention of the original organizers, they should undertake. That subject-matter is not particularly before the House when it is considering this resolution. There is another resolution which has been tabled by an hon. Member who belongs to my own party, which if it is reached at all, would give occasion for hon. Members of this House to express their views on the subject, but the difference of opinion, which exists with regard to these boards, is a matter which the Government have already observed; and whether these boards ought to be continued and if they are to be continued, whether their methods of work do not need improvement, are questions which are engaging the attention of the Government. Whether these agencies are to operate hereafter or not, I am sure hon. Members of this House would admit that it will be very very helpful indeed if agencies of some type or other engage themselves in propaganda work and succeed in creating public opinion favourable to the introduction of measures for total prohibition.

“ I may say just a word or two as regards what has been done with a view to reach this ultimate goal of total prohibition. In the district of Salem, thanks to the activities not only of the district propaganda committee but also of other non-official agencies of the type which my hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas referred to, the ground has been

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prepared for introducing a considerable measure of reform. Sir, I am referring, when speaking of other non-official agencies, to that co-operative staff which is engaged in doing rural reconstruction work in that district under the guidance of Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, who has been interesting himself a great deal in this work of temperance reform. In areas in which Government found that there was a good body of opinion in favour of such reform being introduced, they did introduce total prohibition in the sense that all the shops there, toddy, arrack and foreign liquor, were abolished; and I am glad to say that the experiments that have so far been tried have been so successful that in January 1931 we have extended this dry area by another fairly considerable bit. Not only in this district of Salem but in other districts also, similar experiments are being tried. In the district of Tanjore, in two taluks, which I should submit, must be considered to be a fairly big area, in the taluks of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi, all arrack shops and foreign liquor shops were as a temporary measure abolished for a few years (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: ‘ What about toddy? ’). Now, in January 1931, the Government have sanctioned their abolition without any limitation of time—it was temporary till now and we found that the experiment has so far succeeded that it was time enough to remove that limitation. My hon. Friend opposite asks me ‘ What about toddy? ’. I have been saying, Sir, that we have been trying only experiments. The experiments do necessarily mean that some restrictions are imposed; the restrictions may be in respect of area or in respect of the intoxicants that are prohibited. In Salem I referred to areas, but it is not the whole area of a taluk in which prohibition was introduced. In the taluks of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi, it is not all liquor shops that have been abolished, but the worst of the liquors that people were indulging in have been prohibited, i.e., arrack and foreign liquor (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: ‘ Then, it is not total prohibition ’). Similarly, in other districts, in the district of Ramnad also in two fairly big taluks, Paramakudi and Tiruvadanai, all arrack shops and all foreign liquor shops have been abolished. I may say that the experiment made there has not met with the same measure of success as it did in the taluks of Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi, but the Government hope to make the experiment there also quite as successful as in the Tanjore district, by certain further measures that have been taken, namely, by rationing the supply to the border shops of these two taluks and also by appointing some additional staff to prevent smuggling and illicit distillation. In two taluks of the Tinnevely district also, experiments have been tried, but as my hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas has pointed out, the areas—at any rate, a portion of the area—that was selected, has not been found particularly suitable. These are some of the measures which the Government have undertaken in pursuance of the resolutions that have been passed by this hon. House.

“ Of course, it would satisfy enthusiasts in total prohibition—as most of us are—if by one stroke of the pen it was said that all the shops

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in the Presidency of Madras should be closed on the 1st April 1931. But, I would ask hon. Members who put forward a proposition of that kind, to consider what all that means? I doubt if at any time it would be practicable: but I should submit to hon. Members of this House, at this particular moment it is an experiment that is almost impossible. (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: Nobody asked for it.) Well, Sir, if even in a district, it is going to be enforced, that is to say, if total prohibition is going to be thrust upon a mass of unwilling people, it would mean enormous cost. (An Opposition voice: What is the cost?). The cost has been calculated; but I cannot be sure of the exact figures; but it would be something enormous and hon. Members of this House know the present financial position of this province.

3-30
P.M.

"This province started the era of the present constitution with a large balance to its credit. That balance has been rapidly disappearing and it is feared that by the end of 1931-32, so little will be left out of this balance that we shall not have any reserve for a lean year at all. I should certainly be most delighted to do something striking by taking a bold step towards prohibition. I am as enthusiastic over it as any hon. Member sitting opposite to me; but I do painfully feel that the present is not the best moment for doing anything striking or bold, the financial liabilities involved being so immense. Of course, if the financial position improves, as we all expect it to improve, certainly a good deal more in the direction of prohibition can be done than it has been found possible to do in the past. I do not mean to say that no district can ever become a suitable unit for the purpose of total prohibition. I only say it is not possible at present. Favourable public opinion may develop rapidly and it may soon become possible for one whole district to be made dry. But, as I said, experiments have to be started in limited areas or in a limited manner as the Government are doing now. I would also appeal to hon. Members of this House not to judge of the pace at which progress can be made in the future by the results that have been achieved in the past. When new measures are undertaken, the initial difficulties are so great that progress is bound to be very slow in the beginning: but once we have made a start and when once public opinion rallies round, our way will be much easier and progress much more rapid. Let me assure the House that it is not the mere sincerity of my professions on which I ask them to depend. As I said already, the Government are making and will continue to make honest and sincere endeavours to meet as rapidly as they can the wishes of this Council as expressed in the resolutions I have referred to above. It is not possible for one circumstanced as I am, at present, not only under the limitations of diarchy of which hon. Members opposite know so much, but also under the present conditions of finance in this province to give any greater assurance. I can only trust that the hon. Members of this House will be satisfied with this assurance, and I fully hope that it would be possible to give better results in the years to come, than in years that has passed."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I cannot imagine a more unsatisfactory speech than that we

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have just heard from the hon. Minister for Excise. If I must make a speech condemning the remarks that he has made and also the implications thereof, I cannot do better than read the speech made on the floor of this House by the hon. Chief Minister when he was Leader of the Opposition, last March. But I do not wish to weary the House by quoting them. I would only speak on two points. It is this morning that during question time I asked the Government why they should not adopt retrenchment under establishment charges if there is financial stringency. Sir, this difficulty has been facing Government ever since the demand for total prohibition was first made, and I am sure this financial difficulty will always exist unless Government take measures to get over it. Sir, this same difficulty was met with in 1920-21 and it was this which necessitated the appointment of the Retrenchment Committee; and I asked this morning why Government should not adopt that policy now. Further I showed to them how Lord Willingdon in his regime ordered the reduction of establishment charges by about one-fifth. I ask why not carry a similar retrenchment this year."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am going to effect that."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am glad to hear it. Well, then I shall not dwell on that point."

"I will now proceed to the second point, and that is about the limitations of diarchy. It is mere claptrap to say that 'we are hampered by the limitations of diarchy.' I ask the hon. Ministers 'why not you use your powers?' Why not you be courageous and say boldly to the Reserved Half, 'the public opinion is strong in favour of total prohibition. The Council are in dead earnest about it. We cannot go against their wishes. Unless you accede to this, we cannot remain in office.' Why not you say this to His Excellency the Governor. Why not tell him, 'Unless you accede to the wishes of the people we cannot remain in office.' I assure you that we, the Opposition, will refuse to take up office. (Hear, hear.) (A voice: What did you do when you were in power?) I am not going to waste the time of the House by answering you. I say it is not diarchy that stands in your way; but it is want of courage to stand up and say that 'unless you grant this to us we cannot remain in office.' I once more tell you on behalf of the entire Opposition (hear, hear), if you resign, we will not accept office. Let the Transferred Half of the Government be taken over by the Governor and let the administration be carried on by him. Do it if you can; if not let us have no more speeches of this sort on the floor of this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the House is ready for a us have no more speeches of this sort on the floor of this House."

"The question is—

'To substitute in line 2 for the words 'at once' the words 'from 1st April next'."

The motion was carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is, in line 2 for the words 'one district' substitute the words 'two districts'."

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the main resolution as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

'This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition should be introduced from 1st April next at least in two districts in this Presidency'."

The motion was put and declared lost. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. | 17. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 2. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 18. " Ahmed Miran. |
| 3. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 19. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-
swami Mudaliyar. | 20. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad
Meera Rowther. |
| 5. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur. | 21. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 6. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 22. " A. Pl. N. V. Chinnu Pillai
alias Nadimuthu Pillai. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam
Chettiyar. | 23. " K. A. Nachiappa Goundar. |
| 8. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 24. " K. S. Sivasubrahmaniam
Ayyar. |
| 9. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 25. " U. C. Subrahmaniam Bhatt. |
| 10. " P. C. Muthu Chettiyar. | 26. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 11. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah
Sahib. | 27. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 12. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 28. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyan-
gar. |
| 13. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 29. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 14. B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 30. Rao Sahib V. I. Cuniswami Pillai. |
| 15. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | |
| 16. " V. P. Narayanan Namhiyar. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Maho-
med Usman Sahib
Bahadur. | 19. Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Krishnan Nayar. | 20. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa
Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 22. Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur S. Ku-
maraswami Reddiyar. | 23. Rao Bahadur C. S. Rathnasabha-
pati Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 24. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami
Mudaliyar. |
| 7. " Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Nayudu. | 25. Mr. B. P. Sessa Reddi. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju. | 26. " P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. | 27. " C. Indrayya. |
| 10. " H. R. Pate. | 28. " P. Bayappa Reddi. |
| 11. " H. A. Watson. | 29. " A. Kondappa. |
| 12. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 30. " T. Narasa Reddi. |
| 13. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 31. " R. M. Palat. |
| 14. " Hilton Brown. | 32. " P. K. Ramachandra Pada-
yachi. |
| 15. " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 33. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal
Nayudu. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib
Bahadur. | 34. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 17. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Muda-
liyar. | 35. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 18. " K. P. Raman Menon. | 36. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar. |
| | 37. " S. A. Annamalai Chettiyar. |

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| 38. Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam
Chetti. | 46. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 39. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. | 47. " C. Basu Dev. |
| 40. Mr. A. Harischandrudu. | 48. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 41. " K. Kesava Ramamurti. | 49. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| 42. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. | 50. " G. Sriramulu. |
| 43. Mr. N. Gajapati Raju. | 51. " H. M. Jagannatham. |
| 44. " D. V. Narasimhaswami. | 52. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 45. " R. Foulkes. | 53. " G. R. Premayya. |
| | 54. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya. |

Neutral.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mrs. Alamelumanga Thajaramma. | 5. Mr. K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| 2. Mr. M. Devadasan. | 6. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib
Bahadur. |
| 3. " D. Thomas. | |
| 4. Rao Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. | |

Ayes 30. Noes 54. Neutral 6.

The motion was lost.

(2) ILL-TREATMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN THE DEVAKOTTAI SUBDIVISION.

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARA PANDIAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution that stands in my name:—

'This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee of both officials and non-officials to investigate into, and to report on, the ill-treatment of the depressed classes in the Devakottai subdivision of the Ramnad district as alleged in the memorandum submitted to Government by the President of the Ramnad District Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha.'

"In moving this resolution I have to bring to the notice of this House that the social custom that prevails in this Presidency is solely responsible for the bad treatment of the members of the depressed classes which they are getting from the so-called high caste people. To eradicate this evil some honest measure both by non-officials and officials should be taken. The non-officials, specially of the southern districts, have failed to do this, and we expected that officials at least would take up this question into consideration. But they too failed in their duty even after it was brought to their notice as late as 1st October 1930, when some instances where the members of the depressed classes of a certain section in the Ramnad district were very badly treated were brought to the notice of the officials of the locality by my friends, Mr. Ramachandran and Mr. Ponnuswami Pillai, who are respectable people of the district.

"Nothing has been done till now and I do not know what has been done by the officials. No good effect has accrued. My only regret in this particular case, Sir, is that it is very unfortunate that the Kallar community should be brought into ridicule. As a matter of fact, Sir, the ill-treatment of the Adi-Dravidas has become a matter of every-day occurrence and especially is it the case in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. We know that similar instances occur frequently and so we want to put an end to this sort of ill-treatment; and my only desire is to get a committee appointed to investigate into the matter

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thoroughly and find a way out of this difficulty. If such a state of things as obtains now is to continue even after its having been brought to the notice of this hon. House, I think we will be failing in our duty to the community which forms not a negligible percentage of the population of this Presidency. In this view I move the resolution standing in my name and commend the same to the whole-hearted acceptance of the House."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to second the motion that has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. In so doing, I think I should bring to the notice of this House certain important aspects that underlie my seconding a resolution of this nature. Sir, at a time when the political horizon is big with so many things, it is very unfortunate that things in our homeland should be so terrible. Sir, the occurrences that have been taking place in several parts of the Ramnad district have spread to the nooks and corners of the hamlets of the depressed classes and wherever I had been I found that the people were groaning under a suspicion that the future does not augur well for the depressed classes. We have received the great statesmanlike announcements of the Right hon. the Premier of Great Britain, Mr. Macdonald, and the statement made by the Viceroy of India; but, Sir, despite all this in the credulous hearts of the depressed class men, there yet lurks a suspicion that they will, in the future constitution, not enjoy the same privileges as others, may not even the very rudimentary principles of free citizenship. Fortunately, we had a telegram from one of the delegates who had been to the Round Table Conference to say that due safeguards have been made for the depressed classes in the ensuing constitution. But yet, Sir, unfortunately the existing state of affairs in this Presidency has still to be investigated very carefully. Sir, it is not only in the district of Ramnad or the three districts which my hon. Friend has mentioned that these troubles exist. In the month of June 1930, in the village of Singanallur, Coimbatore district, the so-called caste-Hindus broke open the roofs of the houses of the Adi-Dravidas at day-break and assaulted them and drove even the old and pregnant women away. Coming back to the Ramnad district, I understand that a copy of the memorandum has been made available to the Members of the House. The memorandum, as the hon. Members are aware, has been well got up by a body of depressed class members and it gives a full history as to how the depressed classes have been treated there. Sir, the depressed classes, it seems according to the view of the so-called castemen, should be relegated to utter poverty. If this poverty and ill-treatment drive them from their homes to a foreign country and if they return in a fairly affluent position, they become the object of the castemen's special detestation and hatred. For this reason, if not for any other, they are ill-treated. There have been instances in which the men have been forbidden from wearing banians or coats and the women the use of their upper cloth. Imagine the state of affairs when one community is so unfairly treated by another. What will be the state of affairs some years hence? If

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social boycott is to be practised by the higher caste men, then the depressed classes will have no place in their homes.

"As my hon. Friend, Mr. Soundara Pandian, brought to the notice of the House, one Mr. Ramachandran, not an Adi-Dravida, but a member of the Servigar community, approached the District Magistrate in the matter of the treatment accorded to the depressed classes people; and what is the result of it? Nothing has come out. Even I communicated it to the Government and so far I have heard nothing definite in the matter.

"Mr. Ramachandran who presided over an Adi-Dravida conference has sent a letter to the District Magistrate of Ramnad some eight months ago and I will read some extracts from it to the House:—

"I request that in your regime as the District Collector of Ramnad you will give all help to the down-trodden Adi-Dravidas most of whom have not felt till now the benefit of British Government but have only tasted and are tasting the bitterness of Kallars Government, Agambadiya Government, Vellambars Government, Marawa Government and Nayakars Government in the district of Ramnad'.

"So far as Adi-Dravidas are concerned most of the members belonging to these unruly communities in rural areas have ignored the existence of British Government and are treating the Adi-Dravidas as though they are their own direct subjects.

"While the conference was going on, a few misguided youths instigated, I am told, by the Brahman Police of Aruppukkottai attempted to cause disturbance outside the conference pandal. The police failed to give the necessary help though the Police Circle Inspector was requested by means of a petition to give bandobast.

"After the conference was over and when the temperance lorry was taken from the conference pandal to the travellers' bungalow an unruly crowd was jeering at the lorry and throwing sand and the Aruppukkottai Police were conniving at this. I am credibly informed that at Aruppukkottai the persons who oppose the uplift of the Adi-Dravidas are chiefly Brahman officials including teachers, clerks, etc., and a few misguided non-Brahmans. They even go to the extent of instigating Congress people to cause disturbance by counter-demonstrations like the one we had on the 20th instant.

"I may be permitted also to bring to your notice that in the Police lines in Aruppukkottai there is an acute controversy as regards the question of untouchability. There is a head constable belonging to the Adi-Dravida caste living in the Police lines; he is not allowed to draw water from the well attached to the Police lines and the Brahman circle inspector and sub-inspector who are Varnashramadharmites have not yet solved the problem. It is not to their caste interest to solve the problem. The above are some of the difficulties to which the depressed classes have been put and if I am to recount the ill-treatment they are subject to, I fear I may tire your patience. To-day I must sound a note of warning to such communities who are responsible for such acts of treatment that there is an awakening among the depressed classes and that if they should begin to retort it will not be easy to control them, may they will land the country in great distress.

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"The Adi-Dravidas as agricultural labourers who are responsible for raising the main crops of the soil should be treated in a manner worthy of their hard soil in the hot sun and the pouring rain.

"Take the constitution of any land. I do not think there is any such hereditary bondsmanship as is practised in this country on the authority of some unknown and unwritten laws. Those of you who know the constitution set up for Ireland will agree with me that all subjects there are equal before law and possess equal civic rights. After the emancipation of the Negroes in America, laws were passed safeguarding the civic rights of all people.

"The social boycott practised by these so-called higher caste men in Ramnad is so great that the people belonging to the depressed communities seem to have no place in the Hindu fold.

"Imagine that the Adi-Dravidas shall not wear gold or silver ornaments but should wear only dress prescribed by some high caste men. Even trimming and cropping the hair should receive the divine sanction of the higher caste men. Is this ordained in the code of Manu? There can be no greater shame cast on such people responsible for such mean acts preventing the every elementary observance of civilization by their own countrymen than this.

"Turning to historical events I understand that some years back when there was a disturbance in Ramnad the local authorities were unable to bring peace and Colonel Lawrence had to be deputed for this special work and he was able to bring peace there. To-day Colonel Lawrence is called Saint Lawrence in Ramnad district.

"Due to constant trouble caused by the Nattars, I understand that about 2,000 families of Kallars had to be deported by the former Raja of Ramnad to the Islands of Rameswaram. This being the general condition of the depressed classes, this resolution asks for a very moderate demand of appointing a small committee to thoroughly go into the matter and I am sure that the hon. Home Member who has been showing sympathy towards the depressed classes will accept this resolution. Let this serve as an eye-opener to the rest of the district and let all those who have been professing much sympathy for the depressed classes and great interest in their welfare, give practical proof of their good intention and rise to the occasion."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

'After the word "Government" insert "to make an immediate inquiry and if necessary".'

"The object of my amendment is to expedite matters. The grievances complained of are of a serious nature and they have been continuing for a very long time and it is but proper that immediate steps should be taken to put an end to the tyrannies perpetrated on poor defenceless people. The local authorities as well as the Government have been negligent and indifferent in this matter. So I think that an immediate

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enquiry should be made first by the Government and then if necessary a committee may be appointed to make a report on this matter."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, I second the motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been moved and seconded that: 'After the word "Government" insert the words "to make an immediate inquiry and if necessary".'

"The resolution as proposed to be amended will read thus:

'This Council recommends to the Government to make an immediate inquiry and if necessary to appoint a committee of both officials and non-officials to investigate into and report on the ill-treatment of the depressed classes in the Devakottai subdivision of the Ramnad district as alleged in the memorandum submitted to Government by the President of the Ramnad District Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha.'

"Both the resolution and the amendment are for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Sir, as the only representative of the Kallar community and knowing as I do that I am in the glorious minority of one and knowing as I do that I have not even quarter as much influence with the powers-that-be as the self constituted champion of the Adi-Dravida community, the hon. the Mover, still in the interest of fair-play and justice I must emphatically protest against the way in which my community has been vilified. Sir, I am the real friend of the Adi-Dravida community. We were the first amongst the aristocratic families in the whole of India who employed Adi-Dravidas as personal servants, a practice which we still continue and will ever be continued. Supposing I am enabled to stand as their candidate in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura, I challenge anyone here to oppose me. They dare not, Sir, I will be the last man to condemn faults and if a community is at fault I will be the first to condemn it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The discussion on this resolution will be resumed on the next non-official day. The adjournment motion will now be taken up."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* LATHI CHARGE BY THE POLICE IN GODOWN STREET, MADRAS—*cont.*

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg 4 p.m. to move—

'that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the needless and severe lathi charge and beating by the police on the afternoon of the 28th instant in the Godown Street, Madras, of Messrs. K. Bashyam, Advocate, V. A. Sundaram and others.'

"In making this motion I beg your leave to present this petition signed by the piecegoods merchants of Godown street, more than 100 in number. I further request you to have this petition read out to the Council by the Secretary."

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The Secretary, on the direction of the hon. the President, then read the following petition:—

'To the hon. the President and Members of the Madras Legislative Council,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sirs,

We the undersigned piecegoods merchants carrying on business in Godown street in the City of Madras beg respectfully to present this petition in respect of the lathi charge made against Messrs. K. Bashyam Ayyangar, Advocate, V. A. Sundaram and other picketers.

We respectfully submit that we totally disapprove of beating of picketers by police in Godown Street and are sincerely sorry for the same. We beg further to state that such beating results in great disturbance of the little business that we may otherwise have. It further alienates the sympathy of our customers from us.

We pray that the Government will be pleased to stop this kind of needless beating.

The petition is signed by Mr. P. Aiyanna Chetti and hundred others.'

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, let me tell this House that I am sick of making adjournment motions in regard to the police excesses in the City and in the rest of the Presidency. I bear no animus or ill-will against the policemen or police officers and much less against my hon. Friend, the Home Member. But, Sir, as we were listening the other day to the somewhat conciliatory speech of the hon. the Home Member in regard to the full dress debate on the police grant, at that very time a lathi charge, a needless lathi charge, was going on in Godown street, not perhaps half a mile distant from this place. Sir, I welcomed the change of attitude in the hon. the Home Member from what he had assumed on a previous occasion and if I had had the opportunity I would have certainly expressed my deep appreciation and obligation for that changed attitude and I expected that the chastening effect which either public opinion or his own evolution of mind had had upon him would certainly have a wholesome effect upon the police officials who are expected to carry out the orders of the hon. the Home Member. But to my surprise and disgust, and I hope to be pardoned if I say, to the surprise of the hon. the Home Member also, the police have had quite a different way. It is up to the House to know where we stand. It is not so much the lathi charge that is going on that troubles our mind. Apart from the iniquity of these things going on from day to day to which we are unfortunately becoming accustomed, there are more fundamental points which this House cannot ignore if it has got any representative capacity. I hope I will be calling to my assistance the hon. the Home Member in another phase if I quote once again his own words in the year 1923, on the 1st March of that year, when he said that those gentlemen sitting on the Treasury benches should set an example of the voluntary responsibility of the Members of the House. To-day I ask him to respond by his own conduct and demonstrate that voluntary responsibility to this Council. Sir, I take it that he still has got the same opinion and the same prestige to the conclusions and verdicts of this Council. I ask it after the full dress debate which we have had the other day there had been shown any

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unmistakeable proof of consideration to the verdict of this House. Nobody was anxious to turn the police out, but the House was anxious about the dignity of those victims, because the police humiliates harmless individuals and makes less of men and more of brutes. I do not want that my countrymen should be so treated. Sir, what was the occasion in which the lathi charge was indulged in the Godown street? The hon. the Home Member knows as much as I do what the real incidents are. It was an unfortunate occurrence that the hon. the Home Member who had indicated some change in his attitude should have given the answers which he did this morning. I request him to revise the answers in cold print and let me know whether there was any evidence of voluntary responsibility about which he had spoken in 1923 and whether those are the answers which the House could receive with calmness and dignity. The Home Member says that he had the police version, that his office prepared the note and that he thought that the police were fully justified. It was a speech of this kind, it was an answer of this kind that let loose the police on the previous occasion. 'I have been advised,' 'they have warned the men'—these are the undignified statements made. Will he persist in saying so? I more pity the Home Member than criticize him. (Hear, hear.) Sir, taking that attitude of pitying the hon. the Home Member then comes the question what really the situation is. Is he really in command or not? Is he being ruled or does he rule? If he is not, then the only responsible course for that gentleman would be to tender his resignation to His Excellency and say, 'Sir, either I must serve the country or I must serve the police' and then cross the floor of the House. Then, he will be doing his service to this Presidency from a different sphere. Thus, they have to part their ways. The non-official public would welcome that gentleman and he need not be afraid of an equal position in the non-official world when it comes for it to bestow upon him.

"The facts are these and they cannot be controverted by anybody. At about 3-30 p.m. Mr. Bashyam, an advocate of long standing in this City, along with another Mr. Sundaram, who came here from Benares, and a few others, entered the Godown street exhorting people not to buy foreign cloths and foreign piecegoods. The few picketers distributed themselves at the various shops. Mr. Bashyam and Mr. Sundaram both sat themselves in seats offered to them by a particular merchant at the entrance of that particular godown. There was no doubt a few people who gathered round these picketers as it generally happens. Then the police lorry comes into that street. The people go to see how many more people are going to be beaten. But Mr. Bashyam was telling them not to stand there. In the meantime the police lorry passes through the Godown street. Mr. Currie and Mr. Ananthachari both enter the Godown street. Mr. Currie says, 'Here is Mr. Bashyam' and then Mr. Ananthachari comes and asks him to disperse in two seconds. The two seconds pass on. Mr. Bashyam would not either reply or stir from his place. He was seated in his chair and he would not move. Then Mr. Ananthachari orders 'Charge' and Mr. Currie gives the first blow on the knee. Sir, that

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is the way in which a respectable gentleman is dealt with. Where is the crowd to disperse? If, as was stated by the hon. the Home Member, there was a large crowd which was getting unruly, does it strike the imagination of that wonderful Deputy Superintendent that the crowd can disperse in two seconds? If there was a large crowd, should he not give more than two seconds? Possibly the two seconds is only an excuse to justify the lathi charge on those people. Sir, we are tired of making these charges; we are tired of accusing the police; we are tired of making the matter obvious to Government. Sir, then my hon. Friend stated that Mr. Bashyam on account of his position in life was considerably treated. There the police are making an unwarranted admission that they knew the position of Mr. Bashyam. Their crime is therefore doubly magnified, knowing as they do the position and dignity of Mr. Bashyam that they should have indulged in a lathi charge which gives according to the irrefutable and irreproachable evidence of doctors of so many wounds.

(1) Upper arm left side 4 inches below top of shoulder, outer aspect, (2) forearm left side lower third posterior aspect, (3) posterior aspect of chest left side slightly above the lower angle of shoulder blade, (4) posterior aspect of chest left side over the lower angle of shoulder blade, (5) posterior and outer aspect of buttock left side above great trochanter, (6) outer aspect of left thigh about the middle and (7) outer and posterior aspect of leg left side upper third.

“Who gave these certificates? They are doctors, Sir, who belong to that respectable profession to which the Home Member belonged. Let me also add that one of the doctors is the acting Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. Doctor Tirumurti is the person. This is the evidence the Home Member is not inclined to believe. He would believe the police statement. That is the way to treat respectable men. Sir, granting all these gentlemen have perjured—I apologize to them for having used that term—let us test the veracity of these gentlemen by giving permission to prosecute these officers. Let them not stand on prestige. Let them be given opportunities to defend themselves and vindicate themselves if they are convinced that the police have acted correctly. We still have some lingering faith in the justice of these Courts. You dare not give. I am sure you dare not give, Sir.

4-15 P.m. “Sir, again, it is said that the police offered the police bus to Mr. Bashyam. He was beaten not only at the place where he was seated but all along the street right up to the Flower Bazaar police station. Near the police station when one of his comrades was beaten and he fell down, and when Mr. Bashyam in spite of the blows he had received stooped to pick up that volunteer, a lathi blow is given to him on the buttock. (Shame.) Sir, are we dealing with rowdies; are we dealing with *somberis*, are we dealing with murderers or assassins? Cannot Mr. Bashyam be captured at any moment? Is it the way of dealing with people? And yet the police say that the police offered a bus to Mr. Bashyam and that Mr. Bashyam accepted it. Nothing of the kind, Sir, Mr. Bashyam was waiting for the car when a police sergeant goes to him and says, ‘Get into the bus, Mr. Bashyam.’ Mr. Bashyam asks the sergeant ‘Am I under arrest?’ No answer was given to him. Well, he was taken in the police bus, and when Mr. Bashyam was thinking that he was being taken to the office of the Commissioner of Police,

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he was dropped down at the Harrington Road. Why should he be left there? This reminds me, Sir, of those kidnappers, called *Kuruvikarars*, who steal children with a view to stealing their bangles and jewels, and out of pity they leave them without murdering them. What is the meaning of all this? It looks childish and petty. If you are able to capture Mr. Bashyam, if you are able to arrest him without any difficulty, what is the meaning of your beating him? If you want him, you can keep him in the police station for some time and then leave him, but why have you left him in some out of the way place? I know, Sir, some of my hon. Friends who do not agree with me in condemnation of the police may be very angry. But I cannot help, Sir, creating that anger in them, because I feel so humiliated when they cannot appreciate the public feeling when respectable people are beaten like dogs and like cats, when they can very easily effect their capture. I am very sorry if anger still persists in those people, and perhaps their anger can be mellowed only if they themselves become the subject of those lathi charges for a day. Then, they will see the humiliation, the indignity, the insult that is offered by the police. Sir, I want the hon. the Home Member to respect the feeling of disgust of the people who are no longer able to put up with this kind of indignity. It is impossible for them, Sir, to put up with it.

“Sir, you want us to believe that we can achieve something by telling to the Government what really we want, and that by bringing pressure to bear upon them we can make them accept our advice and all that kind of thing. Having a real belief in that kind of procedure, that the Members of this Council should only seize the opportunity of impressing upon the Government our grievances, we have come in here, and we represent to you in all humility, in all respectfulness, conforming ourselves to all constitutional forms of procedure and rules of debate, present our grievances to you, and you disbelieve our statement as against that of the policeman. Mr. Venkataratnam, who was a member of this Council and who had the honour of sitting with you on many a committee, himself informed hon. Members of the House how he was treated by a police inspector at the Rajahmundry railway station. Immediately you tell this House, ‘No, I am not going to believe that statement; my police say that nothing of the kind took place.’ It is impossible to expect from the accused an admission of the guilt. That, I suppose, is a very elementary principle that the hon. the Home Member must have learnt long, long ago, and if he had not learnt it during his Home Membership, I am afraid that he can never learn it. Is he going to pit the statement of the accused circle inspector against that of a respectable Member of this House and a respected citizen of this country in a matter in which Mr. Venkataratnam does not lose much by not making that complaint? He merely brings to your notice the things that are happening. You do not care to believe them. You only care to believe the inspector there, and there is probably a great deal of meaning in believing him. If probably his past record is taken, it will be found that this is not the first time of his being found guilty by that department.

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“ Sir, I desire to know from the hon. the Home Member categorically whether he really has the control of the administration. I am making this honest request not to make a gibe of the hon. the Home Member. Probably somebody in his position might be worse. But, still I do not want that my hon. Friend whom I know even from his non-official days should incur the odium of bearing the brunt of somebody else's action over his head. Otherwise, it will be impossible for the public to believe that he is not responsible for these acts. Naturally he being the only authority, he being the only responsible Member of Government to whom we may possibly address our representations, we have necessarily to attack that gentleman, and in doing that, is he only there to receive our attacks while somebody else controls the affairs? I am very sorry for that position. But I am not responsible for it.

“ Sir, even after notice of this adjournment motion was given, I understand that between 12-30 and 2 p.m. there was again a lathi charge in the Godown street, the details of which are not known as yet. It is said, at any rate probably it may be said by the hon. the Home Member now again, that the merchants wanted the assistance of the police. It is not a fact, Sir. Sir, I must express my deep obligation to my friend, Mr. Pinjra Subrahmanyam Chetti, who accompanied me to the Godown street yesterday evening to know what really their opinion is in this matter. Every one of them, Sir, condemned it, and you will also find it in the petitions sent by the most respectable, the most long-standing, the most influential merchants of the Godown street, especially the firm of Mr. Abdul Hakim, the ex-Sheriff of Madras, and in the face of that petition which has been read to this House, no other document that might have been received by the Government will be of any value at all. But I anticipate another objection. Because it is generally trotted out that these petitions can be drawn up by anybody who goes there, ‘probably you went there and got this petition signed. I will see that somebody else goes there and brings a petition contradicting these things.’ To suggest such a thing in this case will be uncomplimentary to the respectability and to the distinction of those gentlemen who have sent any such memorial, and that petition is drawn up in too reasonable and dignified terms to suspect that they have been influenced by me or dragooned by me. On the other hand, if any petition is given to the hon. the Home Member contrary to their statements, I will not have the slightest hesitation to say that it has been engineered by the police. There is no doubt there is a lurking fear in the minds of the merchants that anything they might say against the police will redound on them by equally unprovoked assaults on them by the police. Because, when you know that these assaults of the police have been unprovoked, that these unprovoked assaults could be made on peaceful Congressmen and picketers, it may be the turn of the respectable merchants of the city whenever the police do not like them. Sir, this lawlessness of the police ought to stop. I suppose it is within the knowledge of the hon. the Home Member that a gentleman, who should have had the portfolio of police but for an accident, I mean

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Mr. Venkatarama Sastri, had written strong opinions about the unlawful use of this force. He unmistakably showed that the law does not contemplate the use of force. That is arguing on the basis that you have still some reliance upon the police being within the grip of law. My contention is that they have cast the law to the winds long, long ago. It is lawlessness that is going on. In the interests of the good name of the police, which is necessary to maintain, this thing must stop. I hope the hon. the Home Member will take a very very bold step. I know there may be temperamental difficulties, there may be environmental difficulties. But still, probably this is the grand opportunity in which he could show that he is a man first and next a Government Executive Councillor. I know he is a religious man. I am not mentioning this in order to cause any unpleasantness. But, I must say, having regard to his beliefs and having regard to the feelings that are engendered in the people by these lathi charges, could he not see that these unjustifiable acts are not perpetuated at least so long as he is in charge of that portfolio?

“ Sir, I am inclined even to say that there is a deep game played by the police in the matter of the lathi charges. I am quite sure that these lathi charges have been intended to show that an Indian Member is unable to control his administration. So long as the lathi charges continue, we are here to attack him. Therefore it may be easily shown that the hon. the Home Member has no place in the country. Therefore he cannot continue to be an Executive Councillor. In either case, it is a dangerous argument that can be used against the hon. the Home Member. What is now wanted is grit. If his opinion cannot prevail in the Cabinet and if with the power and influence he has over the Ministerialist party and with the support which the Ministerialist party will give him, he cannot persuade His Excellency the Governor to see that these acts are resented by the people, then, Sir, of course, it is quite open to him to have his remedy, and I hope he will choose the right course of coming over to the non-official benches. That does not matter, Sir. Then, with regard to the Ministerialist party, it is such a pleasant thing to say and I am proud to admit that the Ministerialists are more angry, more vehement in their condemnation of the police than I can ever possibly do; because I belong to that community called the Vaisya community, a timid community. (Laughter.) But they are all Kshatriyas; there are Nayudus in whose veins Kshatriya blood courses through; there are Kammas and Kapus, Mudaliyars and Nadars. Sir, they are all very great men; they will certainly refuse to be humiliated by lathi charge; they would rather like a bullet or a sword than a lathi charge. I respectfully bow to their valour, to their bravery and to their courage, in representing our condemnation of the police to the Home Member. I forget, Sir, to include in that category the Reddis. (Laughter.) The Reddis are even more bitter in their condemnation than any of the other communities—I may say this without any fear of contradiction to them—because I happen to know them nearer than any other community.

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“There are just one or two words I want to say. We have tried three courses. We have tried by an adjournment motion and the Ministry was good enough to allow this censure to be immediately carried to the Home Member, which he escaped by talking out the motion. In the second case, in the cut motion, several members of the Ministerialist party voted with us, excepting those very few members who are perhaps bound by some mistaken notions of convention and constitution. That cut motion was carried, and now to-day is the third opportunity for an adjournment motion being carried. I am sure the adjournment is going to be carried, in spite of the longest speech the Home Member is going to make to-day. (Laughter.) Because I have made arrangements with the co-operation of my hon. Friends on this side that nobody else except my leader, Dr. Subbarayan, should speak on this side,—and I hope the same convention will be observed on the other side—so that the hon. the Home Member may have an hour and a half for his speech and talk it out if he can. (Laughter.) I hope the matter will not end in laughter. This is far too serious a matter for laughter. I would request in all humility and on bended knees the hon. the Home Member not to allow this state of depression to go deeper. It is an injury to your constitution; it is an injury to your country; it is an injury to the administration you are carrying on. Let me honestly tell you and the hon. Members of this House that I have absolutely no animus or ill-will against the Europeans. I like to have their co-operation. I want them to remain here as my friends and as my equals. But this lathi charge is doing a very very great harm for those friendly feelings to continue. Unfortunately the man in the street believes that this is done in the interest of the English business. When he thinks of the foreign piecegoods, he thinks of the English business; when he thinks of the English business, he thinks of the Englishman; and when he thinks of the Englishman there comes the lathi there. Let the distance between the lathi and the Englishman be as wide as possible. Sir, my motion is not a censure motion, but a humble request. If you are not going to agree to our request, it is a censure; but if you show any indication of responding to our feelings, take it as a humble request. With these few words I beg to move this motion.”

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Sir, as my Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said, I hope that none of the members of my party are going to intervene in this debate. After I speak it will be open to the hon. the Home Member to hold the field for an hour and a half if he chooses to do so.

“Sir, as Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said, we have brought this motion to show that in spite of what he said this morning about the use of force governed by sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the police are exceeding the power given under those sections. As my friend said, if only sanction could be given for prosecuting these individuals for using force, I am sure the highest court in the land will not fail to come to a proper judgment especially as we know the

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facts of the case as presented by Mr. Bashyam Ayyangar. And I have no doubt that he has presented the true position, you will see from the answer read out to a question asked on the floor of the House this morning by the hon. the Home Member that Mr. Bashyam was in an unlawful assembly, that he was afterwards asked to clear out, that he did not clear out and that there was this lathi charge. Now, Sir, I would like to ask the Government whether it is right that an assembly which is peacefully carrying on what it considers to be a patriotic function in a peaceful manner should be dispersed by a lathi charge? There could not have been an assembly as Mr. Bashyam has pointed out, because he was sitting in one of the Godown street shops. From there he was asked to clear out in two seconds and there was this lathi charge on him even as he was sitting in the chair. He was then dragged down and beaten.

“Sir, the hon. the Home Member described the injuries on Mr. Bashyam as slight. I think the certificate which my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, has read out clearly proves that the injuries were not slight; but on the other hand they were inflicted in such a way as to terrorise the person who received those blows and other persons who were looking on. The hon. the Home Member may think that the picketers are wrong in the course they are pursuing. If he thinks so, there is the ordinary remedy. If he thinks that Mr. Bashyam was causing breach of the peace, it is up to the Government to have him arrested and tried and if guilty punished. If that had been done there would have been no cause for grumbling either on my part or on the part of the hon. Members sitting behind me. (‘Hear, hear.’) On the other hand you resort to this lathi charge in order to terrorise the masses to make it impossible for them to carry on a movement which, however wrong it may be, is carried on with the one intention of obtaining freedom for this land. You may all disagree with the movement, but at the same time, I am sure, hon. Members who sit behind me and all these hon. gentlemen who sit in front of me will admit that this movement has had one effect and that is, it is bringing India nearer to Swaraj (‘hear, hear’), nearer to attaining the status which we want this country to have.

“At the same time we have had the statement made by the Prime Minister of England in which he stated: ‘You may repress an organization. You may repress a body. But you cannot repress a whole people’ and, as he said, you cannot repress women and children. Those are the people who are in the movement to-day. It is not men alone, but it is women and children also that are taking the cudgels on behalf of winning freedom for our country. Are you really going to imprison all the women and children in this country? That will be the result if you are really going to put down this movement. If you are prepared to imprison the whole population, perhaps, you will have an end to this movement. But, on the other hand, if you really feel that ‘the surging tide of nationalism’ as His Excellency the Viceroy described it in his speech at the European Association meeting in Calcutta, if you really

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feel that the surging tide of nationalism ought to be satisfied and if you really feel that you are going to keep India within the Empire, I am sure, then, other methods should be adopted. ('Hear, hear.') Such methods have been put forward in the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Right hon. the Secretary of State in the House of Commons. And I appeal to the hon. the Home Member, that he should carry out the spirit of the pronouncements of these British statesmen, because, though he may not be responsible to this House under the constitution as it works to-day, he is supposed to be responsible to Parliament 7,000 miles away. (A voice: 'His own conscience.') That Parliament, 7,000 miles away, has now decided—if the hon. gentleman has read the speeches delivered on the floor of the House of Commons he might know it—that the time has come when responsibility should pass from the hands of those who are responsible to Parliament to the hands of those who would be responsible to the people of this country. ('Hear, hear.') If that responsibility is going to mean anything, it will mean this, that the hon. gentleman who sits and is now administering the department of police will take the vote of the House as a vote that will determine his future policy. It is in that spirit, Mr. President, that I ask the hon. the Home Member, if this motion is carried, to see that such incidents do not recur and that people who are peacefully picketing are not hounded out, as Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti described the other day, beaten and driven, but that they are arrested if in the opinion of the Government they are breaking any law and tried and punished. This beating ought to come to an end. I can conceive that there may be occasions when you might have to use the lathi, but such occasions have not arisen in cases of the kind that took place on the 28th January at the Godown street; because, if Mr. Bashyam's statement is to be believed, he was engaged in picketing and there was no large crowd there. Even after he came down the steps he was beaten again and again and when he tried to help Mr. Sundaram, his companion, who had fallen down on the way. Even then he was not spared, still he was given blows. In this case, again, I ask the hon. the Home Member, where is the necessity for using force? Was it a case of an unlawful assembly trying to cause a breach of the peace necessitating the use of force? I call it most inhuman to beat a man who has fallen down. I am sure hon. Members of this House who have been at the bar will understand the implications of English jurisprudence. You must always leave the beaten enemy alone. Even in war this is done. Here there is no war. You are calling a peaceful assembly an unlawful assembly, using your lathis and even beating people who are attempting to pick up their companions who have fallen. I should like to ask the hon. the Home Member whether this is the right use of force and whether this is the force necessary to put down an unlawful assembly which is causing a breach of the peace and which is perhaps bringing Fort St. George down? I am sure, as my hon. Friend pointed out, the hon. the Home Member when he was on this side of the House, was putting forward the real feeling of the House when the Reforms were introduced, that even though hon. Members who sit as Members of the Executive

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Council in this House may not statutorily be responsible to the House, yet a time will come when our own men from this side of the House will sit as Members of the Executive Council and will be responsible to the Council. That is what the hon. the Home Member said at that time. But we feel that he is now having recourse to reactionary methods in the administration of this presidency. ('Hear, hear.') His exact words were:

'Our most grateful thanks are therefore due to His Excellency Lord Willingdon not only for what he has been doing to make the Reforms a success, but also for establishing a very good constitutional precedent that the Members of the Executive Council must hence forward think that they are voluntarily responsible to the Legislative Council.'

"Sir, it this voluntary responsibility I want my hon. Friend to show to-day. And I am sure that, when the vote is carried, knowing Sir Usman as well as I do, knowing that he has behind his severe countenance, a very kind heart (laughter) he will in the kindness of his heart see that these incidents become things of the past.

"I would appeal to him in the name of humanity, in the name of good Government, in the name of the things that are coming, in the name of the future generations of this country that this thing should become a thing of the past." (Applause.)

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, as I said this morning, the reason why the police had to intervene and make a lathi charge was that the road had been completely blocked and traffic became impossible, confusion and excitement prevailed and the mob had begun to get out of control. This was the situation when the police had to go in and intervene. I may say, Sir, that I issued distinct orders not to use lathi on the Independence Day and the result was that no lathi charges were made on the morning of the 26th January although the police were compelled to take forcible action on account of the attitude of some students of the Pachaiyappa's College who obstructed the trams and the buses that day. That state of affairs continued for two or three days. I am told that on the 27th the 12 picketers in Godown street were arrested and taken to the police station and released and the result was that on the next day (28th January), encouraged by what was done on the previous evening, a large number of rowdies had collected ready to do any kind of mischief and the result was that the police had to go and use force. The fear was that otherwise the rowdies would have entered the godown and looted. (Loud laughter.) You must know that the Government who have to see that the safety of life and property is not affected have a very difficult task to perform in these days. (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: 'Why not arrest the hooligans?') When there is a crowd of five hundred people very much excited, it is very difficult for the police to go and arrest some as it may very well happen that the policemen will be thoroughly beaten. (Mr. K. P. Raman Menon: 'Were any one of those hooligans injured by the lathi charge?') I do not want to speak anything about these lathi charges, because I feel it has a most irritating effect on the hon. Members of the Legislative Council."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN—“Not upon you.” (Laughter.)

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I may say, as I said the other day, that we do not want the use of lathi charges, but the police are compelled to use them when they are placed in such a difficult situation as the present one and when they think that by use of them alone there will be public tranquillity. I am prepared to issue orders that the use of lathis should be very much restricted. But I must request on the other hand that hon. Members of this Council should use their best efforts in seeing that the picketers do not go to the Godown street, because whenever they go there is always trouble. (A voice: ‘Police trouble.’) I am prepared to issue instructions, if necessary, to the police not to indulge in unnecessary lathi charges. On the other hand, I want gentlemen of influence who are here to realize their responsibility in the matter. If they also undertake on their part to see that the picketers do not go to Godown street, then I think all the people in the Godown street will be very happy. Every man has got, I think, the liberty to trade in any kind of goods he likes, and I do not think that it is right for anybody to go and force him to deal in a particular kind of goods. If you want that people should go on with their legitimate trade and avocations, then there must be perfect peace and safety around them. Instead of that if you go into the street and do not allow people to go and purchase the kind of goods they wish to purchase, then clashes arise between the police and the people who prevent the purchasers from doing so.

(A voice: ‘We can assure you there will be no trouble.’)

“You may say that there will be no trouble, but we have got our own responsibilities in the matter. I think we must solve the situation. I think the Godown street people have sent in a petition. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, undertakes to see that picketers do not go into the Godown street, there is the end of all trouble. (Voices: ‘No, no.’)

“That shows how much you are interested in creating trouble in the Godown street. If you really want that a solution should be effected, I want these gentlemen who condemn the action of the police to induce the picketers not to go to Godown street. On my part I am prepared to issue instructions to the police to restrict the use of lathis to the minimum.

“In connexion with this incident my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, spoke much about the lathi blows dealt to Mr. Bashyam Ayyangar, and he has read also the certificate given by eminent doctors and I will certainly pursue the matter a little further and find out whether the police went further than was absolutely necessary. As I have said already, the Government are anxious to see that there are no lathi charges. We want that these lathi charges should come to an end as early as possible. If they are used, it is only in the

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interest of public peace and tranquillity. Once again I say that my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, should persuade the picketers not to go to Godown street. Anyhow I will make further investigations on some of the points that have been brought before the House by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. (Voices: ‘Thank you’.)

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI then spoke in Telugu and the following is the translation of the speech:—

“Mr. President, Sir, I am reminded of a proverb in Telugu language that while the whole village moves in one direction the broomstick moves in a different way. Similarly while almost all the Members of the House welcomed this motion with acclamations, it is my misfortune to attempt to reply to the various misrepresentations made by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Before doing so, let me apologize to you, Sir, for giving my vote in favour of the token cut motion for Rs. 100 in connexion with the supplementary police grant, even though I voted for the full grant. The reason for my attitude is this: after the statement of the Right hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the release of Congress leaders as a truce for the success of the labours of the Round Table Conference, I thought that there would be a change of outlook not only in the policy of the Government, but also in the conduct of the public workers of this great land. As I said, I supported the said token cut motion hoping that it may effect a compromise between the Government and the public leaders. But after hearing the various vehement attacks on the Government from the Opposition Benches and after hearing some atrocities committed by the public ever since the release of the Congress leaders, I am thoroughly disappointed. Sir, I would not be doing justice to my countrymen if I do not oppose the present proposition.”

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“On a point of order, Mr. President. Can a Member when he is speaking hold a stick in his hand?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member will place his stick down and go on with his speech.”

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI then continued his speech after placing the stick down.

“I know that nominated Members may not support Government at all times and that they are at liberty to act according to their own convictions. My friends in the Opposition were telling me that the system of nomination would be hereafter abolished. I may tell my friends in this connexion that I am not seeking any boon from anybody. I am not afraid to express what I feel to be true. If I understood correctly the object of nominations, I may say that they were intended to support the Government in all just and right causes. For this the hon. Nawab Col. Sir Umar Hayat Khan Bahadur is an unique example. My forefathers laid down their lives in the battle fields at the time of

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Burman wars to strengthen the British Empire and in my veins yet flows the blood of loyalty. Hence for the sake of false praise of the public I do not want to oppose the Government in time and out of time."

* MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of order, Mr. President, I see that my hon. Friend is speaking on topics which are quite irrelevant to the motion on hand."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think so. The hon. Member may go on with his speech."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Quite irrelevant."

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—"One should not think by this that I have not got the feelings of patriotism. If it becomes necessary to lay down my life, for the establishment of Swaraj, I would most cheerfully sacrifice my life for the cause of my mother country. But I cannot act as an agent in any unscrupulous agitation. For the attainment of freedom for our country under the British shelter, I would support all constitutional methods."

"Sir, from the beginning of this Council, hon. Members of the Opposition Benches are attacking the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member. In addition to that, my friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, brought forward this adjournment motion to abuse once again the hon. the Home Member. He challenged Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur and asked the latter to resign his office. What guarantee is there that Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti would not apply for the same, as we all know that he is hoping to get any post under Government. I do not know if this is one of the plans to attain the same and fulfil his longstanding desire. Even though Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti argued as an apostle of non-violent non-co-operation, he might have understood the various atrocities of the so-called volunteers of the Congress camp. While I was coming from Vizagapatam to Madras to attend this session of the Council, a volunteer asked a passenger in the train whether he was born to a foreigner as he was wearing a *videshi* cloth to which the latter replied that for his part there is no doubt that he was born to his own father, but he really doubted whether the volunteer was born to a foreigner and to cover that he was wearing *khaddar*. At Rajahmundry a well-known Congresswala abused a co-operator, in my presence only, that those who are co-operating with the British Government are *matru drohis*. The exact wording used by him was 'thaliki mogullu' and I only used the *Sanskrit* equivalent for the same. I do not know whether the use of such slang language would come under non-violence. On the 26th instant, that is after the publication of His Excellency the Viceroy's statement that Mahatma Gandhijee and other Congress leaders would be released, a procession, in the name of the Independence day, took place in Georgetown. As some shop-keepers did not close their shops and observe complete *hartal*, rowdies threw stones upon those shops and thus compelled them to close their business. I witnessed the same personally. Is this non-violence? In order to

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protect the law-abiding people from the hooliganism played by some volunteers in the name of Congress, is it not the bounden duty of the police also to intervene in this matter? I am not a protagonist of the police department, but, Sir, it is easy to abuse Mr. Cunningham and his subordinates in the department. Mr. Cunningham is meeting the situation in a tactful way and maintaining the peace of this province for which he deserves the compliments of all the loyal subjects of this Presidency. I assure the House that none can tackle the situation better than the present Inspector-General of Police under the present circumstances. If Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti would be appointed as the head of this department, he could not manage otherwise."

"My friend, Dr. Subbarayan, also joined the mover of the adjournment motion and criticised at length the Police department. He also urged the resignation of the hon. the Home Member. May I ask my friend, the Leader of the Opposition, what he did when he was the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras at the time of the disturbances when the Simon Commission visited this place? All the remarks of Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti made against the Indian Executive Council Members are unwarranted, uncalled for, illogical and unparliamentary. If one would believe that by mere vigorous attacks members in the Opposition would be chosen again to Council if the Congress participate in next elections, I would say that it is a wrong notion. Even though this kind of *tamash* is being played for the next elections, the electorate are not so foolish as to believe those who were for some time Congress followers and afterwards disobeyed its mandate to boycott Councils. The public of this province will not be duped by those who inside this Council Chamber abuse the Indian Executive Councillors and outside this hall praise them for appointments. Double dealings such as applying for *darkhast* lands from the Government and criticising the Government at length would degenerate the public opinion of this province. Indeed it is melancholy meanness."

"Much has been said about the responsibility to make the efforts of the Round Table Conference a success. In any country under any Government law and order should be maintained and even under the swaraj, it would be maintained. Not only the Government but also the Congress is equally responsible to make the Round Table Conference a success. In the light of the above argument they are also bound to create a peaceful atmosphere in the country. Picketing would not help this. I do not understand the logic of asking the police to withdraw from their duties in maintaining law and order and allowing the civil resisters to continue their programme. Because the representatives of the people indiscriminately attack the police at all times, the hooligans have no respect for law and order. All this sort of tall talk of the hon. Members of the Opposition is only an election farce and are we bound to be part and parcel of this drama?"

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDAI REDDI:—" (While Mr. G. Ramamurti was addressing the House in Telugu), on a point of order, Sir, has not the hon. Member exceeded his time-limit?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has not exceeded the time-limit. He has yet five minutes more."

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—"Sir, I once again repeat the great services rendered by Mr. Cunningham and his department to save the lives and property of law-abiding people of this province. There is no use of abusing the hon. the Home Member any longer. Under the present circumstances and under the collective responsibility of Government officials no one could manage the situation better than Sir Mahomed Usman. To prove this I may bring to your notice, Sir, an incident of the past. The late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, before he was appointed as an executive councillor argued that it was just and proper to throw open the chairmanship of the Madura Municipality for election; and after he took charge of the portfolio of Local Self-Government, he himself denied the very privilege to those citizens."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. May I know how the Municipal Council, Madura, and Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's application for darkhast have anything to do with the adjournment motion before the House?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will go on with the motion before the House."

Mr. Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—"If the followers of the Congress do not care to create a peaceful atmosphere, one could not understand why the Government alone should yield to them. Poet Sreenatha says:

‘కటిమహిమ నెలకొన కుటిమతయ అర్హయగునని నీతి నాచార్యుని యి.’

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"It is quite irrelevant. Has it anything to do with the subject under discussion?"

Mr. Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—"Any number of irrelevancies. But the administration under the able guidance of His Excellency the Governor and his Councillors is not at all conducted under the policy suggested above. I am glad to say that the administration of the police department is comparatively better than the administration in other provinces and for this the hon. Home Member should be congratulated. If the Government would issue orders to suspend the police department from its duties, then not only the public but also those who are attacking the administration would certainly understand its real value. Under these circumstances, I oppose this adjournment motion."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is a pity—rather an insult to this House—that I should reply to both the hon. the Home Member and Mr. G. Ramamurti in the same speech. Mr. Ramamurti has spoken in Telugu, a language which is near and dear to me. I am sorry for the use he made of the excellent language on this occasion. I am rather very sorry both for the language and the remarks. I am told that there were one or two references to me. I did not very much mind his speech as I was busy with a more serious conversation with the hon. the Chief Minister. I am told that Mr. Ramamurti remarked that I would be willing to apply for the place

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of the Home Member in case the present Home Member accedes to my request and resigns. I may tell Mr. Ramamurti that I am going to accept the post if it is offered to me, but I will not administer in the manner in which the present Member administers. That is all the difference. I may mention, Sir, for the edification of the House that in the very beginning the hon. Member (Mr. Ramamurti) described himself in Telugu as broomstick. Anything further is unnecessary.

"Coming now to the hon. the Home Member, apart from the repetition which he made of what he said this morning, there is a suggestion made by him, half in joke and half in earnest. He asked me to use my influence and that of several others who are favourably disposed towards this motion, to see that picketers do not go to the Godown street, in which case lathi charges will be withdrawn. Sir, I do not know if my hon. Friend saw the logic or illogic of the suggestion. Is it the intention of the hon. the Home Member or of the Police that there should be lathi charges in Godown street whether the picketers went there or not? The hon. the Home Member is aware that I have no influence with picketers. If I have any influence with them, if I am of the same opinion as themselves, I cannot be here; I should be along with Mr. Bashyam receiving lathi blows. I am not here the spokesman of the Congress organization. I am a spokesman of the people of this Presidency and I am trying to co-operate with this Government. I am not a non-co-operator. I am trying to co-operate with the Government and as a constitutional Oppositionist. I am trying to bring to the notice of the Government the effect of the acts of the Government. If you are going to reject the advice of every Oppositionist on the ground of his sympathy with the Congress, you are only making enemies of the Oppositionists. It is you who refuse to co-operate with us in any way. We believe in constitutional work whether rightly or wrongly and we request you to do certain acts. If my hon. Friend has not got the same spirit of feeling, the deep resentment with which we make this motion, I am afraid we can never be able to convince him by any representation.

"If any hon. Member on the other side does not speak on this motion, it is not because they want to support the Government. They do not want to wound your feelings; they do not desire to make your position much more irksome than what it is to-day. They have consideration to your feelings; they want to behave courteously to the Members of the Executive Council. It is therefore your duty to respond to them with courtesy. . . ."

Rai Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"Is the hon. Member entitled to make a second speech?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"It is therefore your duty to be generous to them. If there is any difference of opinion between the Opposition and the Ministerialists in this matter, let the hon. the Home Member follow the procedure suggested by the Ministerialist party. I am willing to submit to their opinion if there is any difference of opinion in this matter. They are members of a respectable party

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who are co-operating with you in every act. Why do you reject their advice and treat them discourteously? The Ministerialist Party is responsible for carrying all your measures. Where is your party in this House? Can you push through your measures without their votes, without their support? Is not the Ministerialist Party co-operating with the Reserved Half? Let me know whether any Ministerialist has the courage or the frankness or even willingness to say that lathi charges are justified. It is up to the hon. the Home Member to respond to the courteous behaviour and to the indebtedness he owes to the Ministerialist Party and to act as they want him to do with regard to this matter. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will confine himself to the motion before the House."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"They will publicly denounce any act of yours if you persist in them. To our great disappointment our remarks have fallen flat on the Police and they would not respect the feelings of us all who are assembled here including officials with mouths shut and throats muzzled. Ask the officials what they think of these lathi charges and adopt what they suggest; they will certainly detest these things more than anybody else. The members of the permanent services know what is the screw that is being screwed. It is no doubt a very difficult task to get the permanent services to agree with you. Even in England, our greatest difficulty is to get round the permanent services of the India Office. The Liberals may support you; the Conservatives may support you; the Labour Party may be willing to give you what you want. But the members of the permanent services will never be in your favour; they are probably in the identical circumstances as those here. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Home Member will agree with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Wedgewood Benn and say 'repression would not do; I will either stop it or quit this place'."

The adjournment motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

5-15
p.m.

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju. | 15. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. |
| 2. Mr. G. Ranganadha Mudaliyar. | 16. Mr. D. Thomas. |
| 3. " M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. | 17. " H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 4. " M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 18. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. |
| 5. " K. P. Raman Menon. | 19. " Badeti Venkataramayya. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. | 20. Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. |
| 7. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. | 21. " K. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu. |
| 8. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. | 22. " Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 9. " M. S. Sreshta. | 23. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 10. " C. Indralah. | 24. Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami |
| 11. " P. Bayappa Reddi. | 25. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 12. " T. Narasa Reddi. | 26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 13. " B. M. Palat. | 27. Mr. Yakub Hasan. |
| 14. " P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 28. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 29. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chetti. | 44. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 30. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 45. " A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai. |
| 31. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 46. " A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| 32. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 47. " K. S. Sivasubramania Ayyar. |
| 33. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 48. " N. Sarkarai Manradiyar. |
| 34. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 49. " U. C. Subrahmania Bhatt. |
| 35. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 50. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 36. B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 51. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 37. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 52. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 38. " V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. | 53. Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| 39. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 54. Mr. K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| 40. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur. | 55. " C. Satyanarayana Choudari. |
| 41. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 56. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 42. S. M. K. Bayahani Sahib Bahadur. | 57. " S. Ellappa Chetti. |
| 43. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 58. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| | 59. Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 60. Mr. V. T. Arasu. |
| | 61. " Madhusoodhanan Thangal. |

Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 14. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 15. Mr. M. Devadasan. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 16. " P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 17. " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 18. " A. Kondappa. |
| 6. " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 19. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 7. " Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 20. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 8. Mr. H. R. Pate. | 21. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 22. Mr. A. T. Luker. |
| 10. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 23. " Frank Birley. |
| 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 24. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 12. " Hilton Brown. | 25. " R. Foulkes. |
| 13. " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 26. " C. Basu Dev. |
| | 27. " G. Sriramulu. |
| | 28. " H. M. Jagannatham. |
| | 29. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Ayes 61. *Noes* 29.

The motion was carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[30th January 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 252 asked by Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 566 supra.]

*Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.*PART XIII.—*Appeals.*

56. Every person included in one of the classes (1) to (5) specified in Rule 14 * shall be entitled to appeal, as hereinafter provided, from an order passed by an authority in India—

- (a) imposing upon him any of the penalties specified in Rule 49 † ;
- (b) discharging him in accordance with the terms of his contract if—
- (i) he has been engaged on an annual contract or a contract for an indefinite period and has rendered under either form of contract continuous service for a period exceeding five years at the time when his services are terminated ; or

(ii) he comes under the provision of Rule 58 (3) :

Provided that a person appointed by the Governor-General in Council shall have no right of appeal from an order passed by the Governor-General in Council.

* 14. The public services in India shall be classified as follows :—

- (1) the All-India Services ;
- (2) the Central Services, Class I ;
- (3) the Central Services, Class II ;
- (4) the Provincial Services ;
- (5) the Specialist Services ;
- (6) the Subordinate Services.

† 49. The following penalties may, for good and sufficient reason and as hereinafter provided, be imposed upon members of the services comprised in any of the classes (1) to (6) specified in Rule 14, namely :—

- (i) Censure.
- (ii) Withholding of increments or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar.
- (iii) Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale.
- (iv) Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders.
- (v) Suspension.
- (vi) Removal from the civil service of the Crown, which does not disqualify from future employment.
- (vii) Dismissal from the civil service of the Crown, which ordinarily disqualifies from future employment.

Explanation.—The discharge—

- (a) of a person appointed on probation, during the period of probation,
- (b) of a person appointed otherwise than under contract to hold a temporary appointment, on the expiration of the period of the appointment,
- (c) of a person engaged under contract, in accordance with the terms of his contract, does not amount to removal or dismissal within the meaning of this rule.

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57. (1) A member of an All-India Service may appeal from the order of a Local Government to the Governor-General in Council, and from an order, original or appellate, of the Governor-General in Council to the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) A member of a Central Service who was appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or is an officer holding the King's Commission on the active list of the Regular Army or the Royal Indian Marine and a member of a Specialist Service under the administrative control of the Governor-General in Council who was appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, may appeal from an order passed by an authority subordinate to the Governor-General in Council (which expression in this rule includes a Chief Commissioner, to the Governor-General in Council, and from an order, original or appellate, of the Governor-General in Council to the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) A member of a Central Service appointed by the Governor-General in Council, or a member of a Specialist Service appointed by the Governor-General in Council, may appeal to the Governor-General in Council from an order passed by an authority subordinate to the Governor-General in Council.

(4) A member of a Central Service appointed by an authority subordinate to the Governor-General in Council may appeal to such authority from an order passed by an authority subordinate to it, and to the Governor-General in Council from an original order passed by the authority which appointed him.

(5) A member of a Provincial Service, or a member of a Specialist Service under the administrative control of the Local Government of a Governor's Province, may appeal to the Governor from an order passed by the Local Government ;

Provided that any such person who was appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled as an alternative to the appeal to the Governor to appeal to the Governor-General in Council, and, if his pay as defined in the Fundamental Rules is not less than Rs. 500 per mensem, thereafter to the Secretary of State in Council :

Provided also that any Deputy Collector to whom the provisions of section 25 of Bengal Regulation IX of 1833 apply shall be entitled as an alternative to the appeal to the Governor to appeal to the Governor-General in Council.

(6) A member of a Provincial Service holding a post under the administrative control of the Governor-General in Council may appeal from an order passed by a Chief Commissioner to the Governor-General in Council.

58. (1) Every member of a service other than a subordinate service shall be entitled to appeal to the authority hereinafter specified against any order passed by an authority subordinate to the said authority which—

(a) alters to his disadvantage his conditions of service, pay, allowances or pension as regulated in rules or in a contract of service, or

(b) interprets to his advantage the provisions of any rules or contract of service, whereby his conditions of service, pay, allowances or pension are regulated.

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(2) The authority hereinbefore referred to shall be the authority which made the rule to which the order under appeal relates, or in the case of an appeal relating to a contract of service, the authority which appointed the appellant: Provided that where the rule or the appointment was made by the Local Government of a Governor's Province the appeal shall lie to the Governor.

(3) Every person appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to appeal to the Secretary of State in Council against an order of any subordinate authority terminating his employment or giving notice of such termination otherwise than on his reaching the age of superannuation.

59. In the case of an appeal against an order imposing any penalty specified in Rule 49, the appellate authority shall consider—

(a) whether the facts on which the order was based have been established;

(b) whether the facts established afford sufficient ground for taking action; and

(c) whether the penalty is excessive, adequate or inadequate; and after such consideration shall pass such order as it thinks proper.

60. In the case of an appeal against an order under Rule 58, the appellate authority shall pass such order as appears to it just and equitable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

61. An authority from whose order an appeal is preferred under these rules shall give effect to any order made by the appellate authority.

62. Every person preferring an appeal shall do so separately and in his own name.

63. Every appeal preferred under these rules shall contain all material statements and arguments relied on by the appellant, shall contain no disrespectful or improper language, and shall be complete in itself. Every such appeal shall be submitted through the head of the office to which the appellant belongs or belonged and through the authority from whose order the appeal is preferred.

64. An appeal may be withheld by a Local Government or the Governor-General in Council if—

(1) it is an appeal in a case in which under these rules no appeal lies, or

(2) it does not comply with the provisions of Rule 63, or

(3) it is not preferred within six months after the date on which the appellant was informed of the order appealed against, and no reasonable cause is shown for the delay, or

(4) it is a repetition of a previous appeal and is made to the same appellate authority by which such appeal has been decided, and no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case:

Provided that in every case in which an appeal is withheld the appellant shall be informed of the fact and the reasons for it;

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Provided also that an appeal withheld on account only of failure to comply with the provisions of Rule 63 may be resubmitted at any time within one month of the date on which the appellant has been informed of the withholding of the appeal, and, if resubmitted in a form which complies with those provisions, shall not be withheld.

65. No appeal shall lie against the withholding of an appeal by a competent authority.

66. Every appeal from a person serving under a Local Government to the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council which is not withheld under these rules shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the Governor-General in Council with an expression of opinion. Every appeal to the Secretary of State in Council which is received by the Governor-General in Council from a Local Government or from the head of a department under the Governor-General in Council and which is not similarly withheld shall be transmitted by the Governor-General in Council with an expression of his opinion:

Provided that appeals to the Secretary of State in Council presented through the Local Government of Madras, or of Bombay or of Bengal, which are not withheld under these rules, shall be forwarded direct to the Secretary of State in Council by the Local Government unless the appeal relates to a case which has previously been under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, in which case it shall be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council.

67. The Local Government shall forward quarterly to the Governor-General in Council a list of appeals to the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council which have been withheld by the Local Government together with the reasons for withholding the same. The Governor-General in Council shall in the same manner forward quarterly to the Secretary of State a list of appeals to the Secretary of State in Council which have been withheld by a Local Government or by the Governor-General in Council.

68. The Secretary of State in Council may call for any appeal withheld by a Local Government or the Governor-General in Council which under these rules may be made to him, and may pass such orders thereon as he considers fit; and the Governor-General in Council may call for an appeal withheld by a Local Government which under these rules may be made to him, and may pass such orders thereon as he considers fit.

69. Nothing in these rules shall operate to deprive any person of any right of appeal, which he would have had if these rules had not been made, in respect of any order passed before they came into force. An appeal pending at the time when, or preferred after, these rules came into force shall be deemed to be an appeal under these rules, and Rules 59 or 60 (as the case may be) and 61 shall apply as if the appeal were against an order appealable under these rules.

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**Delegation under rules XV and XIX of the Civil Services
(Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules.**

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule XV of the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), the local Government are hereby pleased to delegate, in the manner and to the extent indicated in the schedule annexed hereto, the powers conferred by rule XIII of the said rules in respect of the officers described in column (1) of the said schedule, to the authorities specified in columns (2) to (4) thereof and to all others to whom they are administratively subordinate.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by rule XIX of the said rules, the local Government are hereby pleased to prescribe that an appeal against an order passed by any authority specified in columns (2), (3) or (4) of the said schedule shall lie to the authority specified in column (5) thereof in the manner and to the extent prescribed therein. An appeal against an order passed by any other authority shall lie to the next higher authority to whom such other authority is administratively subordinate.

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SCHEDULE.

[30th January 1931]

SCHEDULE.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
Office Establishment of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee.				
(1) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.				
	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	Local Government.
1. Office establishment of the Director of Agriculture.	Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director in respect of orders passed by the Personal Assistant and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.
2. Establishments under the Deputy Directors of Agriculture or District Agricultural officers or Superintendents of Agricultural Research stations— (i) Upper and lower subordinates and mechanics. (ii) Other clerical and menial establishments.	Deputy Directors or District Agricultural officers or Superintendents of Agricultural Research stations. Do.	Do.	Do.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by Deputy Director, District Agricultural Officer or Superintendents of Agricultural Research Stations, and the Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Director of Agriculture. Director of Agriculture.
3. Establishment under the Curator, Public Gardens— (i) Upper and lower subordinates.	Curator	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Curator and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.

* (2) Agricultural Department.

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(ii) Other establishments and menials.	Do.	Curator	Curator	Director of Agriculture.
4. Establishments working in the Madras Agricultural College, and those attached to the Central Farm and College Estate— (i) Upper and lower subordinates and supervisors. (ii) Clerks, machinists, Artists, Sanitary Inspectors, draughtsman, tractor, Laboratory attendants and menials.	Principal Do.	Director of Agriculture. Principal	Director of Agriculture. Principal	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Principal and the Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.
5. Establishments working in the Research section— (i) Upper and lower subordinates.	Heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations. Do.	Director of Agriculture. Heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations.	Director of Agriculture. Heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the heads of sections or Superintendents of breeding stations and the Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture. Director of Agriculture.
6. Establishment attached to Agricultural Middle Schools— (i) Upper and lower subordinates and non-technical teachers. (ii) Maistri and menials	Headmasters Do.	Director of Agriculture. Headmaster	Director of Agriculture. Headmaster	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the headmasters and the Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Agriculture.
7. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	Principal, Agricultural College, or Deputy Director of Agriculture.	Headmaster	Headmaster	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Principal, Agricultural College, and Deputy Director of Agriculture, and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.
8. Compounder, Agricultural College Veterinary Hospital, Coimbatore.	Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	Director of Agriculture in respect of orders passed by the Principal, Agricultural College, and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

* G.O. No. 145, Public, dated 28th January 1930.

[30th January 1981]

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(3) Board of Examiners.				
Office establishment of the Board of Examiners— (i) Clerks (ii) Menials	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary	President.
(4) Cinchona Department.				
Office establishment of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	Local Government.
(5) Civil Veterinary Department.*				
1. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons— (i) Working in the College	Principal	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services. Local Government.
(ii) Working in the office of the Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Do.	Do.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by the District Veterinary Officers and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.
(iii) Working elsewhere	District Veterinary Officers.	Do.	Do.	Local Government.
2. Office establishment belonging to superior service and compounders— (i) Working in the office of the Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Do.	Do.	Local Government.
(ii) Working in the College	Principal	Principal	Do.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

[30th January 1931]

(iii) Working elsewhere, except the compounder in the Agricultural College Veterinary Hospital, Coimbatore.	District Veterinary Officers.	District Veterinary Officers.	Do.	Director of Veterinary Services in respect of orders passed by District Veterinary Officers and Local Government in respect of orders passed by Director of Veterinary Services.
3. Peons and menials— (i) Working in the office of the Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Director of Veterinary Services.	Local Government.
(ii) Working in the College	Principal	Principal	Principal	Director of Veterinary Services.
(iii) Working elsewhere	District Veterinary Officers.	District Veterinary Officers.	District Veterinary Officers.	Do.
(6) Co-operative Department.†				
1. Sub-Deputy Registrars	Registrar	Registrar	Registrar	Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
2. Senior Inspectors	Deputy Registrar.	Do.	Registrar	Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar.
3. Junior Inspectors	Sub-Deputy Registrar.	Deputy Registrar.	Do.	Sub-Deputy Registrar, Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar.
4. Clerical establishments working under— (i) Sub-Deputy Registrars	Sub-Deputy Registrars.	Deputy Registrars.	Deputy Registrars.	Deputy Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Sub-Deputy Registrar and Registrar in respect of the orders passed by the Deputy Registrar.
(ii) Deputy Registrars	Deputy Registrars.	Do.	Do.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
b. Clerical establishments in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies	Registrar	Registrar	Registrar	Local Government.

* G.O. No. 570, Public, dated 28th June 1928.

† Note.—District Labour Officers and the Special Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai, shall have the same powers as Sub-Deputy Registrars in regard to subordinates of the Co-operative Department working under them and there shall be the same right of appeal.

[30th January 1931]

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
6. Menials	Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies according as the menial is employed in the office of the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies according as the menial is employed in the office of the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies according as the menial is employed in the office of the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Deputy Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Sub-Deputy Registrar, Registrar in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar except censure of menials passed by Registrar.

(6) Co-operative Department—cont.

[G.O. No. 690, Public, dated 4th June 1930]

(7) Ecclesiastical Department.

Establishment under the— of Scotland.	Presidency Senior Chaplain.	Presidency Senior Chaplain.	Presidency Senior Chaplain.	Local Government.
1. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.	Right Reverend the Bishop.	Right Reverend the Bishop.	Right Reverend the Bishop.	Do.
2. Right Reverend the Bishop	Ven'ble the Arch-deacon.	Ven'ble the Arch-deacon.	Ven'ble the Arch-deacon.	Do.
3. Ven'ble the Archdeacon	Registrar of Diocese.	Registrar of Diocese.	Registrar of Diocese.	Do.
4. Registrar of Diocese				Do.

[30th January 1931]

(8) Educational Department

1. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a pay of less than Rs. 75 per mensem excluding Deputy Inspectors of the junior grade employed directly under or in offices and institutions under the control of—	District Educational Officers.	District Educational Officers.	District Educational Officers.	Director of Public Instruction.
(i) District Educational Officers.	Inspector of European Schools.	Inspector of European Schools.	Inspector of European Schools.	Do.
(ii) Inspectors of Government Colleges.	Principals of Government Colleges.	Principals of Government Colleges.	Principals of Government Colleges.	Do.
2. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a scale of pay of Rs 45-3-20 per mensem or posts carrying a pay of less than Rs. 75 per mensem employed directly under or in offices and institutions under the control of—				
(i) Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Do.
(ii) The Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Do.
(iii) The Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Do.

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Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
(8) Educational Department—cont.				
3. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 40-3-90 per mensem employed under— The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	The Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College.	Director of Public Instruction.
4. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying a pay not exceeding Rs. 65 per mensem employed under— (i) The Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras. (ii) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools. (iii) The Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. (iv) Woman Specialist in Physical Education.	The Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras. Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools. Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. Woman Specialist in Physical Education.	The Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras. Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools. Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. Woman Specialist in Physical Education.	Do. Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
[G.O. No. 215, Public, dated 24th February 1929.]				
5. Officers of the subordinate service holding posts carrying pay not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem employed under— (i) Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.	Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam respectively.	Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam respectively.	Superintendents of Schools of Engineering, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam respectively.	Do.
[G.O. No. 520, Public, dated 3rd May 1929.]				
(ii) Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam.	Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam, respectively.	Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam, respectively.	Headmasters, Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam, respectively.	Do.
6. Officers of the subordinate service employed under— (i) The Superintendent, Government Museum. (ii) The Commissioner for Government Examinations.	Superintendent, Government Museum. The Commissioner for Government Examinations. Director of Public Instruction.	Superintendent, Government Museum. The Commissioner for Government Examinations. Director of Public Instruction.	Superintendent, Government Museum. The Commissioner for Government Examinations. Director of Public Instruction.	Local Government Do Do
7. Officers of the subordinate service employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and all other officers of the subordinate service in the Educational Department not falling under any of the classes above mentioned.	Special Assistant Agents.	Special Assistant Agents.	Special Assistant Agents.	Agents in respect of the orders passed by the Special Assistant Agents and the Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Agent.
8. Supervisors of Schools in the Agency tracts and clerks, attenders and peons in the offices of Deputy Inspectors in the Agency.	Special Assistant Agents.	Special Assistant Agents.	Special Assistant Agents.	Agents in respect of the orders passed by the Special Assistant Agents and the Local Government in respect of the orders passed by the Agent.

1 Substituted by G.O. No. 402, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

2 [G.O. No. 104, Public dated 20th January 1930.]

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Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
(9) Excise Department.				
1. Superintendents and clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Excise including the clerks doing 'stamps' work	Secretary	Secretary	Commissioner of Excise.	Commissioner of Excise in respect of orders passed by the Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Excise.
2. Laboratory establishment attached to the office of the Commissioner of Excise.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Attenders and peons	Assistant Secretary.	Assistant Secretary.	Assistant Secretary.	Secretary.
4. Clerical establishment under Assistant Commissioners.	Assistant Commissioners of Excise.	Assistant Commissioners of Excise.	Assistant Commissioners of Excise.	Commissioner of Excise.
5. Clerical establishment under Excise Inspectors.	Excise Inspectors.	Excise Inspectors.	Do.	Assistant Commissioner in respect of orders passed by Inspectors and Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner.
(10) Factory Inspection Department.				
Subordinate staff working under the—	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Chief Inspector of Factories.	Commissioner of Labour.
(i) Chief Inspector of Factories	..	Do.	Do.	Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of orders passed by Inspectors and the Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Chief Inspector of Factories.
(ii) Inspectors	Inspectors	..	..	..

(11) Fisheries Department.

1. Office establishment of—	Director of Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries.	Local Government.
(i) The Director of Fisheries	..	..	..	..
(ii) The Inspector of Fisheries at Vizagapatam and the staff under him.	Inspector	..	..	..
(iii) The Inspector of Fisheries, the Nilgiris, and the staff under him.	Inspector	..	..	..

(iv) The staff at the (1) Cannery, Chaliyam (2) Marine Aquarium, Madras, (3) Zoological supply section, Ennore, and (4) Research station, Calicut.

2. Fieldmen, petty yard officers, clerks, attenders and peons.

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3. Staff (other than those included in item 2) working under the Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.	Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.	Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.	Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.	Director of Fisheries.
4. Staff (other than those included in item 2) working under the Assistant Director (Coast).	Assistant Director (Coast).	Assistant Director (Coast).	Assistant Director (Coast).	..
5. Staff (other than those included in item 2) working under the Assistant Director (Inland).	Assistant Director (Inland).	Assistant Director (Inland).	Assistant Director (Inland).	..

(12) Forest Department.

1. Establishment of the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests.	Chief Conservator.	Chief Conservator.	Chief Conservator.	Local Government.
2. Rangers	..	..	..	..
3. Foresters	..	..	..	..

G.O. No. 723, Public, dated 3rd July 1929.

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Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
(12) <i>Forest Department</i> —cont.				
4. Forest guards	Range Officer ..	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer in respect of orders passed by the Range Officer and Conservator in respect of orders passed by the District Forest Officer.
Office establishment of the—				
5. Conservator	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Chief Conservator.
6. District Forest Officer ..	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer.	District Forest Officer.	Chief Conservator.
7. Range Officer	Do. Forest Engineer.	Do. Forest Engineer.	Do. Forest Engineer.	Chief Conservator.
8. Chief Forest Engineer ..	Chief Forest Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.
9. Establishments under the Forest Engineer, Sappal—				
(a) Office establishment ..	Forest Engineer.	Forest Engineer.	Forest Engineer.	Do.
(b) Field establishments ..	Forest Engineer or the Mill Manager as the case may be.	Forest Engineer or the Mill Manager as the case may be.	Forest Engineer or the Mill Manager as the case may be.	Do.
10. Establishments under the Forest Utilization Officer—				
(a) Office establishment ..	Forest Utilization Officer.	Forest Utilization Officer.	Forest Utilization Officer.	Chief Forest Engineer.
(b) Field establishments ..	Vide Note (1).	Vide Note (1).	Vide Note (1).	....
11. Establishments under the Forest Engineer, Madras—				
(a) Office establishment ..	Forest Engineer.	Forest Engineer.	Forest Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.
(b) Field establishments ..	Vide Note (2).	Vide Note (2).	Vide Note (2).	....
12. Establishments under the Logging Engineer—				
(a) Office establishment ..	Logging Engineer.	Logging Engineer.	Logging Engineer.	Chief Forest Engineer.
(b) Field establishments ..	Vide Note (3).	Vide Note (3).	Vide Note (3).	

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113. Establishments under the Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore—				Chief Conservator.
(i) Clerks	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Chief Conservator.
(ii) Storekeeper	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Chief Conservator.
(iii) Overseer	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Chief Conservator.
(iv) Curator	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Chief Conservator.
(v) Forest Guard	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.	Chief Conservator.
(vi) Peons working under the—				
(a) Instructors	Instructors ..	Instructors ..	Instructors ..	Principal.
(b) Principal and his office	Principal ..	Principal ..	Principal ..	Principal.
(vii) Other menials	House Tutor ..	House Tutor ..	House Tutor ..	Principal.
14. Forest Research Officer's establishment—				
(i) Office establishment ..	Forest Research Officer.	Forest Research Officer.	Forest Research Officer.	Conservator.
(ii) Rangers	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Forest Research Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Conservator.
(iii) Foresters	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Forest Research Officer.
(iv) Forest guards	Range Officer ..	Range Officer ..	Range Officer ..	Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Forest Research Officer.
115. Subordinates under the Inspector of Live-stock (clerk, compounder and peons).	Inspector of Live-stock.	Inspector of Live-stock.	Inspector of Live-stock.	Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Inspector of Live-stock and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Conservator.
116. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons ..	Conservator of Forests.	Conservator of Forests.	Conservator of Forests.	Chief Conservator of Forests in respect of orders passed by the Conservator and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the [Director of Veterinary Services].

*[G.O. No. 730, Public, dated 29th August 1928.]
 * [G.O. No. 570, Public, dated 28th June 1928.]
 * [G.O. No. 522, Public, dated 3rd May 1929.]

NOTE.—(1) The Forest Utilization Officer will exercise the powers of a District Forest Officer and the Chief Forest Engineer the powers of a Conservator.
 (2) The Forest Engineer will exercise the powers of a District Forest Officer and the Chief Forest Engineer the powers of a Conservator.
 (3) The Logging Engineer will exercise the powers of a District Forest Officer and the Chief Forest Engineer the powers of a Conservator.

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Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
(12) <i>Forest Department—cont.</i>				
17. Subordinates under the Special Forest Officer, Gcigonda Agency—	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Agent	Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Agent.
(i) Rangers	Do.	Do.	Special Forest Officer.	Do.
(ii) Foresters and Forest guards ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(iii) Office establishment of the Special Forest Officer.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(iv) Establishment of the Range Officer.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
118. Subordinates under the Assistant Chenohu officer—	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Local Government.
(i) Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Local Government.
(ii) Supervisor of Schools	District Educational Officer.	District Educational Officer.	District Educational Officer.	Director of Public Instruction.
(iii) Clerk of the Assistant Chenohu Officer.	District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.	District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.	District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.	Collector of Kurnool.
(iv) Teachers of elementary schools (Chenohus).	District Forest Officer of the district in which the school is situated.	District Forest Officer of the district in which the school is situated.	District Forest Officer of the district in which the school is situated.	Do.
(v) Menials	Assistant Chenohu Officer.	Assistant Chenohu Officer.	Assistant Chenohu Officer.	Do.
19. Subordinates under the Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Malahs—	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Agent	Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Agent.
(i) Rangers	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Agent	Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer and the Chief Conservator in respect of orders passed by the Agent.

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(ii) Foresters	Range Officer ..	Do.	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer in respect of orders passed by the Range Officer and the Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer.
(iii) Forest guards	Do.	Withholding of promotion, Special Range Officer; suspension, Special Forest Officer.	Do.	Do.
(iv) Office establishment of the Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Special Forest Officer.	Do.	Agent.
(v) Office establishment of the Range Officers.	Range Officers ..	Do.	Do.	Special Forest Officer in respect of orders passed by the Range Officer and the Agent in respect of orders passed by the Special Forest Officer.
20. Subordinates under the Forest Assistant, Balliguda.	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Conservator ..	Chief Conservator.
(13) <i>Government Press.</i>				
21. Clerical establishment, computers, employees in the confidential section, Penitentiary and Ootacamund Branch Presses and all permanent employees on a substantive pay of over Rs. 100.	Superintendent, Government Press.	Superintendent, Government Press.	Superintendent, Government Press.	Local Government.
2. All other posts not included in the above item.	Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.	Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.	Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.	Superintendent, Government Press.
(14) <i>Industries Department.</i>				
1. Office establishment of the Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Director of Industries.	Local Government.
2. District Industrial Engineering staff and the staff in the Industrial Engineering Workshop—	Industrial Engineer.	Do.	Do.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Industrial Engineer and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
(i) Supervisors and Surveyors and Mechanics, First grade.	Industrial Engineer.	Do.	Industrial Engineer.	Director of Industries.
(ii) Clerical and other establishments.	Do.	Industrial Engineer.	Industrial Engineer.	Director of Industries.

¹ [G. O. No. 739, Public, dated 29th August 1928.]
² [G. O. No. 68, Public, dated 21st January 1929.]

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
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(14) Industries Department—cont.

3. Establishment in the Textile Institute, staff employed in the weaving parties and the staff employed in sericultural work— (i) Factory Manager and Superintendent. (ii) Clerical and other establishments.	¹ Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. Do.	Director of Industries. ¹ Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. Director of Industries. Superintendent of the Institute.	Director of Industries. ¹ Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. Director of Industries. Superintendent of the Institute.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the ¹ Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries. Director of Industries. Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent of the Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries. Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries. Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the ² Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
4. Industrial Institute, Madura— (i) Assistant Superintendent, Motor-car Foreman and Manager. (ii) Other establishments	Superintendent of the Institute. Do.	Director of Industries. Superintendent of the Institute.	Director of Industries. Superintendent of the Institute.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent of the Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries. Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent of the Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.
5. Madras Trades School— (i) Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers. (ii) Clerical and other establishments 6. Leather Trades Institute— (i) Assistants	Principal .. Do. .. ² Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute.	Director of Industries. Principal .. Director of Industries.	Director of Industries. Principal .. Director of Industries.	Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent of the Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries. Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent of the Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries. Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent of the Institute and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries.

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(ii) Clerical and other establishments.

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7. School of Arts and Crafts, Madras— (i) Teachers and Head Clerk .. (ii) Clerical and other establishments. 8. Kerala Soap Institute Calicut. Incumbents of the temporary posts in these two institutes who hold a lien on permanent appointments in other departments of Government or other offices in the Industries Department.	Do. Principal .. Do. Superintendent of the Institute concerned.	¹ Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute. Director of Industries. Principal .. Do.	² Superintendent of the Leather Trades Institute. Director of Industries. Principal .. Do.	Director of Industries. Director of Industries in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Director of Industries. Director of Industries. Director of Industries.
9. Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory, Madras). 10. Mentals	The Industrial Engineer, Madras. ¹ Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. The Superintendent, Industrial Institute, Madras.	The Industrial Engineer, Madras. ¹ Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. The Superintendent, Industrial Institute, Madras.	The Industrial Engineer, Madras. ¹ Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) and Principal of the Textile Institute. The Superintendent, Industrial Institute, Madras.	Director of Industries. Director of Industries.

G.O. No. 152, Public, dated 11th June 1929.

G.O. No. 181, Public, dated 3rd February 1930.

Added by G.O. No. 1018, Public, dated 20th October 1927.

If punishment would not be awarded to these officers, but they should be reverted to their permanent post if the circumstances of the case require it.

If punishment was also required, the matter should be reported to the officer superior in the office or department to which the reversions are made.

Not. Incumbents of the temporary posts in the two institutes who hold no permanent appointment under Government may be awarded any punishment by the authority competent to appoint them and no appeal lies against such punishments.

G.O. No. 301, Public, dated 26th July 1930.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (6)
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(16) *Labour Department—cont.*

8. Industrial establishment under the Kallar Special Officer— Instructors	Assistant Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer.	Kallar Special Officer in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Kallar Special Officer and the Commissioner of Labour in respect of orders passed by the Kallar Special Officer.
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NOTE.—The powers delegated in this statement are subject to the condition that the Kallar Special Officer or his Assistant or the Commissioner of Labour cannot reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss officers holding permanent appointments elsewhere but can only revert such officers to their permanent appointments or make recommendation to the authority who is empowered to inflict such punishment or do both.

(17) *Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement Department.*(a) *Survey Parties.*

1. Sub-Assistant Directors of Survey and Head Surveyors.	Assistant Directors in charge of parties.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey in respect of orders passed by Assistant Directors and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Director of Survey.
2. Head Draftsman, Head Clerk and Head Accountant.	Do.	Assistant Directors in charge of parties.	Director of Survey.
3. All other subordinates	Do.	Do.	Do.

(G.O. No. 341, Public, dated 16th April 1928.)

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(b) *Central Survey Office.*

1. All officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 65.	Assistant Directors in charge of central office.	Assistant Directors in charge of central office.	Director of Survey.
2. All officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 65 ..	Do.	Director of Survey.	Director of Survey in respect of orders passed by Assistant Directors in charge of central office and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Director of Survey.

(c) * *Settlement Parties.*

1. Unconvenanted Assistants	Board of Revenue.	Board of Revenue.	Local Government.
2. Tahsildars	Special Assistant Settlement Officer.	Withholding of promotion—Collector; Suspension—Collector up to six months and the Board if more than six months	Do.
3. Deputy Tahsildars	Do.	Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer as the case may be.	Special Settlement Officer in respect of orders passed by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer; Collector in respect of orders passed by the Special Settlement Officer; the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Board of Revenue.
4. Supervisors	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Other subordinates including Revenue Inspectors working under the Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer.	Do.	Do.	Do.

NOTE.—In the case of persons not attached to the permanent staff of any district, the powers assigned to the Collector will be exercised by the Board of Revenue.

(d) *Office of the Board of Revenue—Land Revenue and Settlement.*

1. † First Assistant, Board of Revenue ..	Board of Revenue.	Board of Revenue.	Local Government.
2. Manager, Court of Wards	Secretary ..	Do.	Do.
3. Superintendents and clerks	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. Attenders, muchis, peons and other menials.	Assistant Secretaries.	Secretary Assistant Secretaries.	Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Board of Revenue. do. Secretary.

* Altered by G.O. No. 341, Public, dated 16th April 1928.

† Added by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(17) Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement Department—cont.				
(c) District Revenue Establishments.				
* Huzur Sarishtadar	Collector..	Withholding of promotion—Collector; Suspension—(a) if on account of work done as a Revenue Officer, Collector; (b) if on account of work done in a magisterial capacity, Local Government.	(a) If on account of work done as a Revenue Officer, Collector. (b) If on account of work done in a magisterial capacity, Local Government.	Board of Revenue, in respect of orders passed by the Collector; His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
* Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars (including Forest Panchayat Deputy Tahsildars) and Taluk Sarishtadars.	Divisional Officer.	Do.	Do.	Collector, in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer or Forest Panchayat Officer; Board of Revenue, in respect of orders passed by the Collector; and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
Sub-Magistrates	Do.	Withholding of promotion—Collector; Suspension—Local Government. In cases of urgency in which immediate suspension is necessary, the Collector should apply by telegraph to the Local Government for an order of suspension pending the issue of final orders.	Local Government.	Collector in respect of orders passed by Divisional Officer; Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector; and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
Taluk Head Accountant	Divisional Officer.	Collector ..	Collector ..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.

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Collector's establishment— Staff under the direct control of the—				
(1) Collector	Collector ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Board of Revenue.
(ii) Treasury Deputy Collector— (1) Head Accountants and Cashkeepers.	Treasury Deputy Collector.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Treasury Deputy Collector and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.
(2) Accountants, clerks and shroffs.	Do. ..	Treasury Deputy Collector.	Treasury Deputy Collector.	Divisional Officer in respect of orders passed by heads of offices subordinate to him and the Collector in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer.
Clerks in a division, including those working as Revenue Inspectors.	Heads of offices ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Officer next in rank above the one awarding the punishment.
Manial establishments	Do. ..	In the case of menials working in the offices of Deputy Tahsildars not in independent charge and Stationary Sub-Magistrates, (Revenue) Divisional Officers; in other cases, the head of the office.	In the case of menials working in the offices of Deputy Tahsildars not in independent charge and Stationary Sub-Magistrates, (Revenue) Divisional Officers; in other cases, the head of the office.	
[G.O. No. 1249, Public (Services), dated 28th November 1929.]				
Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	Divisional Officer.	Collector ..	Collector ..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Divisional Officer and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.
Town Surveyors	Municipal Chairmen and Collector.	Municipal Chairmen and Collector.	Municipal Chairmen and Collector.	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Chairman and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.
Union Surveyors	Union Board Presidents and Collector.	..	..	Collector in respect of orders passed by the Union Board Presidents and the Board of Revenue in respect of orders passed by the Collector.

(G.O. No. 49, Public, dated 14th January 1929.)

* In the case of an officer who is not exercising magisterial powers, the Collector's power of suspension is limited to suspension up to a period of six months, while the Board's power is subject to no such restriction. As regards an officer exercising magisterial powers, the power of suspension is with the Local Government.

NOTE.—In the case of persons not attached to the permanent staff of any district, the powers assigned to the Collector will be exercised by the Board of Revenue.

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Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

¹ (f) *Establishment for Land Acquisition, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.*

Office establishment of the Special Officer for Land Acquisition, South Indian Railway, and the Office and Field establishments of the Special Deputy Collectors for Land Acquisition, South Indian Railway.

(18) *Law Officers of Government.*

Office establishment of the—	Advocate-General.	Advocate-General.	Advocate-General.	Local Government.
1. Advocate-General	..	Advocate-General.	Advocate-General.	Local Government.
2. Public Prosecutor	..	Public Prosecutor.	Public Prosecutor.	Do.
3. Government Pleader, Madras ..	..	Government Pleader, Madras.	Government Pleader, Madras.	Do.
4. Crown Prosecutor	..	Crown Prosecutor.	Crown Prosecutor.	Do.
5. Sheriff of Madras	..	Sheriff of Madras.	Sheriff of Madras.	Do.

(19) *Legislative Council Office.*

Office establishment of the Secretary, Legislative Council. | Secretary, Legislative Council. | President.

(20) *Local Fund Accounts Department.*

Office of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts—	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Local Government.
(i) Superintendents, clerks and menials.	..	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Local Government.
(ii) District Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts.	..	Do.	Do.	Do.

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2. *Offices of the Deputy and Assistant Examiners of Local Fund Accounts—*

(i) Superintendents and clerks ..	Deputy or Assistant Examiner, as the case may be.	Do.	Do.	Examiner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy or Assistant Examiner and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
(ii) Menials	..	Do.	Do.	Examiner.

(21) *Madras Record Office.*

1. The Senior Assistant, the Madras Record Office.	Curator, Madras Record Office.	Finance Secretary to Government, Madras Record Office.	Finance Secretary to Government, Madras Record Office.	The Local Government.
Other clerks and menials, the Madras Record Office.	..	Do.	Do.	Do.

(G.O. No. 283, Public, dated 12th March 1929.)

(22) *Marine Department.*

1. Establishment in the Presidency Port Office, Madras.	Presidency Port Officer, Madras.	Presidency Port Officer, Madras.	Local Government.
2. Establishments under the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras—	..	..	..
(i) Office Establishment ..	Deputy Port Conservator.	Chairman, Madras Trust.	Chairman, Madras Port Trust, in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Port Conservator and Local Government, in respect of orders passed by the Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
(ii) Boat Staff ..	..	Do.	Do.
(iii) Signal Staff ..	..	Do.	Do.
(iv) Tug Staff ..	..	Do.	Do.
Establishment under Port Officers in the mufassal.	Port Officers concerned.	Withholding of promotion—Presidency Port Officer; suspension—Port Officers concerned.	Presidency Port Officer in respect of orders passed by other Port Officers and Local Government, in respect of orders passed by the Presidency Port Officer.

¹ Added by G.O. No. 1018, Public, dated 20th October 1927.

² G.O. No. 616, Public, dated 13th May 1930.

³ Revenue.

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Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(22) Marine Department—cont.				
4. Establishment under the Agent for Government Consignments, Madras.	Agent for Government Consignments.	Agent for Government Consignments.	Presidency Port Officer.	Presidency Port Officer in respect of orders passed by the Agent for Government Consignments and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Presidency Port Officer.
(23) Medical Department.				
1. Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Lady Apothecaries, Matrons and Sisters.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Local Government.
2. Nurses	District Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Hospitals.	District Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Hospitals.	Do.	Surgeon-General in respect of orders passed by District Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Hospitals and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Surgeon-General.
3. Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in Jails.	Medical Officers of Jails, Superintendents of Jails and Inspector-General of Prisons.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General in respect of orders passed by Medical officers of Jails, Superintendents of Jails and Inspector-General of Prisons and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Surgeon-General.
4. Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed on plague duty.	Surgeon-General.	Withholding of promotion—Surgeon-General; suspension—Collector.	Do.	Local Government.
5. Establishment of the office of the Surgeon-General.	Do.	Surgeon-General.	Do.	Do.

Class of subordinates.	By whom censured.	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	Appellate authority.
6. Establishment under Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons other than those included in items 1 and 2 above.	Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Presidency Surgeons, District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Surgeon-General.
7. Establishment in Presidency Hospitals other than those included in items 1 and 2 above.	Superintendents of Hospitals concerned.	Superintendents of Hospitals concerned.	Superintendents of Hospitals concerned.	Do.
8. Establishment in Mufassal Hospitals and Dispensaries other than those included in items 1 and 2 above.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Do.
9. Establishments other than those included in items 1 and 2 attached to the— (i) Medical College (ii) Medical schools (iii) Mental Hospital	Principal, Medical College. Superintendent of the Medical school concerned. Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.	Principal, Medical College. Superintendent of the Medical school concerned. Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.	Principal, Medical College. Superintendent of the Medical school concerned. Superintendent of the Mental Hospital.	Do. Do. Do.
10. Establishment under the Chemical Examiner.	Chemical Examiner.	Chemical Examiner.	Chemical Examiner.	Do.
11. Medical Establishments, other than those included in items 1 and 2, in the Agency tracts and Laccadives and Amin Divi.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	District Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons as the case may be.	Do.

¹ Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils are empowered to suspend and reduce Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed under local bodies with the previous consent of the Surgeon-General; the appeal in such cases will be governed by the rules under the Local Boards Act and under the District Municipalities Act.

² Added by G.O. No. 1018, Public, dated 20th October 1927.

Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
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(23) Medical Department—cont.

• 12. Establishments in the Government School of Indian Medicine and the Hospital attached thereto— (i) Resident Medical Officers, Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers.	Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine. Do.	Local Government.	Local Government.	Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Principal and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government.
(ii) Other establishments ..	..	Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine.	Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine.	Local Government.

(24) Police Department.

1. Inspectors— Mufassal	Superintendent.	Deputy Inspector-General.	Reduction— Deputy Inspector-General; and removal and dismissal—Inspector-General of Police.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent; Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Inspector-General.
City	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Police.
2. ¹ [Sergeants and Sergeant-Majors]— City	Do.	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Reduction— Deputy Commissioner; and removal and dismissal—Commissioner of Police.	Do. do.

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Mufassal	Superintendent.	Superintendent.	Reduction— Superintendent; and removal and dismissal—Inspector-General.	The Deputy Inspector-General of Police in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Inspector-General.
3. Sub-Inspectors— Mufassal	Do.	Do.	Reduction— Superintendent; and removal and dismissal—Deputy Inspector-General.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent and the Inspector-General of Police in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
City	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Reduction— Deputy Commissioner; and removal and dismissal—Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner.
4. Jamadars, Head Constables and Constables— City	Do.	Do.	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Deputy Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner.
Mufassal	Subdivisional Officers.	Superintendent.	Superintendent.	Superintendent in respect of orders passed by the Subdivisional Officer and Deputy Inspector-General of Police in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent.

NOTE.—The forms of punishment detailed below which have been recognized under Police Orders can also be legally imposed as the Classification Rules made under section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act have effect *subject* to the provisions of any law for the time being in force :—

- Punishment Drill.
- Extra Guard duty.
- Fatigue duty.
- Confinement to barracks or camp.
- Extra work.
- Black marks.
- (G.O. No. 116, Public, dated 1st February 1929, as amended by [•] G.O. No. 617, Public, dated 29th May 1929.)
- Forfeiture of Lance-Naik allowance without loss of rank.
- Fines in the case of men employed on temporary establishments.
- Deferred punishments and fine up to 10 days' pay in the case of Special Police.
- (G.O. No. 215, Public, dated 10th February 1930.)
- G.O. No. 1146, Public (Services), dated 6th November 1929.
- G.O. No. 617, Public, dated 29th May 1929.)

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Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(24) Police Department—cont.				
5. Clerical establishment of the office of the Inspector-General of Police— Administrative Branch.	Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch.	Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch.	Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch.	Inspector-General of Police.
6. Office establishment of the Commissioner of Police, including the staff working under the Deputy Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Reduction— Deputy Commissioners; and removal and dismissal— Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioners and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner.
7. Photographer, Central Crime Department.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.	Reduction— Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch; and removal and dismissal— Commissioner of Police.	Commissioner of Police in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Commissioner of Police.
8. Establishment under the Police Surgeon, Madras City— (1) Police Sub-Assistant Surgeon when not seconded from the Medical Department. (2) Office establishment— (i) Clerks, Lower Division .. (ii) Menials .. (3) Compounder ..	Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Local Government.
9. Clerical establishment in the offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Police Surgeon .. Do. .. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Police Surgeon .. Do. .. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Police Surgeon .. Do. .. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Commissioner of Police. Do. Inspector-General of Police.
10. Clerical establishment in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau.	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Deputy Inspector-General.

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11. District Police Offices— Clerks .. Managers and Accountants ..	Superintendent .. Do. ..	Superintendent .. Do. ..	Superintendent .. Do. ..	Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Superintendent and Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
12. Police Training School, Vellore— Instructor in Plan-drawing ..	Principal .. Do. Assistant Commandant.	Principal .. Do. .. Commandant ..	Reduction— Principal; and removal and dismissal— Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Principal .. Commandant ..	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Principal and Inspector-General in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General. Do.
Other establishments not belonging to the regular cadres. 13. Malabar Special Police— (i) Constables, Lance-Naiks, Naiks, Havildars, Company Havildar Majors. (ii) Jamadars	Commandant .. Do. .. Assistant Commandant.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Reduction by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and removal and dismissal by the Inspector-General.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of the orders passed by the Assistant Commandant, and Deputy Inspector-General of Police in respect of the orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
(iii) Subalterns	Commandant ..	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Reduction by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and removal and dismissal by the Inspector-General.	Deputy Inspector-General in respect of the orders passed by the Assistant Commandant, and Deputy Inspector-General in respect of the orders passed by the Deputy Inspector-General.
(iv) Recruits and clerks	Assistant Commandant.	Commandant ..	Commandant ..	Commandant in respect of the orders passed by the Assistant Commandant and Deputy Inspector-General in respect of the orders passed by the Commandant.

¹ [G.O. No. 1146, Public (Services), dated 5th November 1929.]

² [G.O. No. 666, Public (Services), dated 3rd May 1930.]

³ [G.O. No. 617, Public, dated 28th May 1929.]

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Class of subordinates.	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(1)				
14. Hospital Staff— Sub-Assistant Surgeons	Commandant ..	Surgeon-General ..	Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-General in respect of orders passed by the Commandant and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Surgeon-General.
Other Hospital establishments.	Do. ..	Commandant ..	Commandant ..	Commissioner of Police.
15. Motor Launch and Boat Crew— Establishment—	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Drivers	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Syrians	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Lasars	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Tindals	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Boatmen	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Mounted Branch—	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Head Sowars	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.
Sowars	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Licensing and Harbour Police.	Do.

(24) Police Department—cont.

(25) Political Department.

Office establishment of the—

(1) Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Local Government.
(2) Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Do.
2 (3) His Excellency's Body Guard ..	Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.	Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.	Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.	Do.

(4) Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends ..
(5) His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal.

Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	Do.
His Britannic Majesty's Consul.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul.	Do.

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Establishments—Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Local Government.

Establishment under the—

(1) Protector of Emigrants, Madras ..	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Commissioner of Labour.
(2) Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Do.
(3) Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Do.

1. Office establishment of the Director of Public Health.

2. Health Inspectors

3. Second-class Health Officers

4. (a) Office establishment of the Sanitary Engineer and establishments excluding inferior and menial servants under the Deputy Sanitary Engineers.

(b) Inferior and petty establishments under the Deputy Sanitary Engineers.

(28) Public Health Department.

Director of Public Health.	Director of Public Health.	Director of Public Health.	Director of Public Health.	Local Government.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sanitary Engineer.	Sanitary Engineer.	Sanitary Engineer.	Sanitary Engineer.	Senior Chief Engineer.
Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Deputy Sanitary Engineers.	Sanitary Engineer.

¹ G.O. No. 586, Public, dated 3rd May 1930.

² G.O. No. 804, Public, dated 30th July 1929.

³ Substituted by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

⁴ A President of a local board who is dissatisfied with the work and conduct of a Health Inspector may report him to the Director of Public Health who will take such action thereon as he deems fit (G.O. No. 1024, Public, dated 20th August 1930).

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Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(28) Public Health Department—cont.				
5. Office establishment of the Director of Town-Planning.	Director of Town-Planning.	Director of Town-Planning.	Director of Town-Planning.	Local Government.
6. Establishment of the King Institute, Guindy.	The Director, The King Institute, Guindy.	The Director, The King Institute, Guindy.	The Director, The King Institute, Guindy.	Do.
7. Public Health establishments in the Agency Tracts— (i) Health Inspectors	Agent to the Governor ¹ [or the Government Agent].	Agent to the Governor ¹ [or the Government Agent].	Reduction—Agent to the Governor ¹ [or the Government Agent]; removal and dismissal—Director of Public Health.	Do.
“(ii) Vaccinators	Special Assistant Agent.	Special Assistant Agent.	Special Assistant Agent.	The Agent to the Governor ² [or the Government Agent].

(29) Public Works Department.

1. Upper subordinates (Supervisors) ..	Chief Engineer to Government (General and Establishment).	Chief Engineer to Government (General and Establishment).	Chief Engineer to Government (General and Establishment).	Local Government.
2. Ministerial, drawing and inferior staff in the offices of the Chief Engineers.	Chief Engineers to Government.	Chief Engineers to Government.	Chief Engineers to Government.	Do.
3. Lower subordinates, drawing and ministerial staff in the circles, and menial staff in the Superintending Engineers' offices.	Superintending Engineers.	Superintending Engineers.	Superintending Engineers.	Chief Engineer.
4. Inferior and petty establishments in the division.	Executive Engineer.	Executive Engineer.	Executive Engineer.	Superintending Engineer.

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5. Non-gazetted staff in the Canvetry Gauging division except upper subordinates.	Executive Engineer in charge.	Executive Engineer in charge.	Executive Engineer in charge.	Chief Engineer.
6. Non-gazetted staff under the Electrical Engineer except Electrical Supervisors.	Electrical Engineer.	Electrical Engineer.	Electrical Engineer.	Do.
7. Non-gazetted staff under the Electrical Inspector to Government.	Electrical Inspector to Government.	Electrical Inspector to Government.	Electrical Inspector to Government.	Local Government.
8. Non-gazetted technical and ministerial establishment under the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Boilers and Prime-movers.	Chief Inspector of Boilers.	Chief Inspector of Boilers.	Chief Inspector of Boilers.	Chief Engineer.
9. Inferior and petty establishments under the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Boilers and Prime-movers.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sanitary Engineer to Government.

(30) Registrar of Books.

Office establishment of the Registrar of Books— (i) Head clerk	Director of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Instruction.	Local Government.
(ii) Upper division clerks	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(iii) Lower division clerks	Registrar of Books.	Registrar of Books.	Registrar of Books.	Director of Public Instruction.
(iv) Attender	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(v) Muebi and peons	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

(31) Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

Office establishment of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Local Government.
1. Lower division clerks employed in the offices of District Registrars and in those of the Sub-Registrars serving under them.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.

(32) Registration Department.

[¹ G.O. No. 621, Public, dated 3rd May 1929.]
² G.O. No. 326, Public, dated 20th March 1929.
³ G.O. No. 1642, Public, dated 2nd December 1930.]

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Class of subordinates.	(1)	By whom censured.	(2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended.	(3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed.	(4)	Appellate authority.	(5)
(32) Registration Department—cont.									
2. Upper division clerks employed in Registration offices.		District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Inspector-General of Registration.	Local Government.
3. Clerical establishment in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.		Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar and the Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.
4. Menials employed in the offices of Sub-Registrars.		Sub-Registrar.	Sub-Registrar.	Sub-Registrar.	Sub-Registrar.	Sub-Registrar.	Sub-Registrar.	District Registrar in respect of orders passed by Sub-Registrars and the Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.
5. Menials employed in the offices of District Registrars.		District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar.	District Registrar in respect of orders passed by Sub-Registrars and the Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.
6. Menials employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.		Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	Inspector-General of Registration.	District Registrar in respect of orders passed by Sub-Registrars and the Inspector-General of Registration in respect of orders passed by the District Registrar.	Inspector-General of Registration.
7. Office establishment of the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—		Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
(i) Clerks		Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Assistant Registrar.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
(ii) Menials		Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
a. Office establishment of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.		Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Registrar and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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(33) Secretariat.

1. Superintendents	Deputy or Under Secretary under whom the officer is serving.	Secretary of the department.	Secretary of the department.	Secretary in respect of orders passed by the Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Secretary.
2. Clerks—				
(i) Upper division	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(ii) Lower division and typists	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Stenographers to the Hon'ble Members and Ministers.	Assistant Secretary, Chief Secretariat.	Chief Secretary to Government.	Chief Secretary to Government.	Chief Secretary in respect of orders passed by the Assistant Secretary and Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Chief Secretary.
4. Council Dubash	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Attenders and menials	Assistant Secretary of the department concerned.	Assistant Secretary of the department concerned.	Assistant Secretary of the department concerned.	Secretary.

+ (33-A) Stamp and Stationery Office.

1. Manager	Superintendent of Stationery.	Superintendent of Stationery.	The Board of Revenue.
2. Storekeeper, Head Accountant and Head Clerk.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Supervisors	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. Upper division clerks	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Lower division clerks and typists	Do.	Do.	Do.
6. Counters, attenders and muchis	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. Daffadar and peons	Do.	Do.	Do.

Notes.—District Registrars can order suspension for a period not exceeding three months and can withhold increments.

• Substituted by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

† Added by G.O. No. 802, Public, dated 30th August 1927.

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Class of subordinates. (1)	By whom censured. (2)	By whom promotion withheld or suspended. (3)	By whom reduced, removed or dismissed. (4)	Appellate authority. (5)
(34) Translators' Department.				
Translators' establishment—				
(i) Assistant Translators	Senior Translator to Government.	Local Government.	Local Government.	Local Government in respect of orders passed by the Senior Translator and His Excellency the Governor in respect of orders passed by the Local Government. do.
(ii) Senior Assistants	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(iii) Junior Assistants	Do.	Senior Translator to Government.	Senior Translator to Government.	Local Government.
(iv) Clerks	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(v) Typists	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(vi) Menials	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Notification No. 118, Public, dated 1st April 1927 (Part I, pages 559—575).
G.O. No. 300, Public, dated 1st April 1927.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 277 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 581 supra.]

Duties of Police Surgeon.

(1) Giving medical attendance to officers and men of the Madras City Police, including clerical and menial establishments, (2) running the Police dispensary, (3) keeping in close touch with officers and men of the City Police force under treatment in the various State hospitals in the City, (4) the medical inspection of the force, (5) examining new entrants to the force, applicants for leave, return to duty, etc., (6) examining bus and taxi drivers, (7) granting certificates of age in cases under the Madras Children Act, (8) acting in an advisory capacity in the investigation of crime, explaining facts and any needs and framing questions to medical and other experts and generally acting as an intermediary between the investigating police officers on the one hand and the medical experts on the other, and (9) examining candidates selected in the Madras City for employment in the executive force of the Government Railway Police district, Madras.

Duties of Assistant to the Police Surgeon.

1. To assist the Police Surgeon in prescribing and treating the out-patients; distribution of patients to various hospitals as in-patients or out-patients, e.g., Government Ophthalmic Hospital, the Government Tuberculosis Institute, X-Ray Institute, etc.

2. To sterilize the instruments, surgical dressings, etc.

3. To prepare patients for minor surgical operations.

4. To assist the Surgeon in minor surgical operations.

5. To assist in the special treatment of the venereal cases.

6. General supervision over compounding and dispensing work.

7. Duties connected with the maintenance of general sanitary condition of the Dispensary.

8. Maintenance of General and Special Registers pertaining to the Dispensary (i.e., those for which medical knowledge is required).

9. Charge of the Medical Stores of the Dispensary and maintaining the prescribed stock books of the same.

10. To assist in the examination of urine, blood, faeces, sputum, etc., (macroscopic and microscopic).

11. To assist in the examination of Police recruits and examination for physical fitness of the members of the City Police (including ministerial staff) for returning to duty after sick leave, extension of sick leave and invaliding out.

12. To assist in the examination of accused children brought before the Police Surgeon under the Madras Children Act, for age certificate.

13. Supervision of the clerical work.

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14. Assisting the Surgeon in outdoor duties, e.g., medical inspection parades, visiting the Police patients in other hospitals, responding to urgent calls from Police officers for sudden illness or accidents.

15. To assist the Police Surgeon in medical examination of bus drivers and conductors.

16. Other duties assigned by the Police Surgeon.

APPENDIX III

[Vide answer to question No. 283 asked by Rai Sahib O. Kolanda Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 589 supra.]

I

Letter from the Registrar, Andhra University, to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, dated 11th July 1930, No. 79-A/30.

I have the honour by direction of the Syndicate, to request you to kindly place to the credit of the Andhra University in the Imperial Bank of India, the Statutory grant provided for in the Andhra University (Amendment) Act (Act No. VIII of 1930) which has received the assent of the Governor-General.

(ii) Building and equipment grant (non-recurring) ... 7,50,000

II

Memorandum from the Government, Education Department, to the Registrar, Andhra University, dated 13th August 1930, No. 2021-C/30-2.

3. With reference to section 37-C of the Act, the Registrar is requested to forward a draft of the conditions that should govern the payment of the non-recurring grant of rupees seven and a half lakhs for the buildings and equipment of the University due under that section.

III

Letter from the Registrar, Andhra University, dated 31st October 1930, No. 47-A/30.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the draft conditions regarding the non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs as agreed to by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 10th October 1930. These conditions are similar to those agreed upon between the Government and the Annamalai University with a few verbal alterations.

I am desirous to request that you will be kind enough to place the amount at a very early date at the disposal of the University. Kindly let me know when, it is expected, this will be done.

* Printed as annexure to the Government Order infra.

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IV

G.O. Ms. No. 2589, Law (Education), dated 18th December 1930.

Section 37-C of the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Act II of 1926), provides for the payment by the Local Government to the University of a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for buildings and equipment, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Government and the University. The conditions agreed upon under this section are set out in the annexure.

2. The Accountant-General is requested to place the sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs (Rupees seven lakhs and fifty thousand only) at the disposal of the University, through the branch of the Imperial Bank, Vizagapatam.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise.

A. F. W. DIXON,
Deputy Secretary to Government

Annexure.

Conditions regarding the non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs to the Andhra University.

1. That no portion of the Government contribution or the interest, if any, accruing therefrom shall be spent on objects other than the purchase of land and the provision of buildings and equipment required for University purposes.

2. That such portion of the contribution as is not required immediately for expenditure shall be invested in a manner approved by the Chancellor.

3. That no expenditure shall be incurred from the amount without the prior approval of the University Authority concerned.

4. That plans, specifications and estimates shall have been approved by the competent University Authority.

5. That the construction of works, either departmentally or by contract, shall be done under the supervision of an Engineer, who, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is qualified and competent to undertake the work and who shall be responsible for the structural stability of the building.

6. That the Government Executive Engineer of Vizagapatam Division shall be previously informed of the date of the commencement of the work and that during the progress of the work the Executive Engineer or any subordinate officer deputed by him shall be given ready access to the work at all reasonable times and every reasonable opportunity to inspect and examine materials.

7. That the final bills in respect of the works shall not be passed except on a certificate from the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division, that the works have been completed in accordance with the approved plans and estimates and that the buildings are worth the amount.

8. That in the case of equipment, the purchase shall be made by inviting competitive tenders if the value of any individual article or of a number of articles of the same description to be purchased at a time exceeds Rs. 500.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 285 asked by Mr. K. Koti Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 590 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2589, Law (Education), dated 13th December 1929.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1010-B/29,
dated the 9th May 1929.

Order—Ms. No. 2589, Law (Education), dated 13th December 1929.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee has recommended—

- (1) the use of films of educational value in schools and colleges, and
- (2) the use of the cinema in mass adult education.

2. In regard to the first recommendation, the Government agree with the observation of the Committee that they would not recommend expenditure on films and projectors in educational establishments where such expenditure would have to be provided out of normal budgets. The funds available for secondary and higher education are limited and funds for cinemas and projectors could only be provided at the expense of other more useful developments. The Government accordingly do not propose to take any action in this direction. As regards the second recommendation, the Government recognize the important part which might be played by the cinema in mass adult education but do not consider the time has yet come for incurring the considerable cost involved in carrying out the proposal, in view of the fact that almost all the films now available are of non-Indian origin and are unsuited to the purpose of educating the rural population.

The question will be reconsidered if and when a Central Cinema Bureau is constituted by the Government of India as recommended by the Cinematograph Committee and films of educational value suited to the Indian people become available in considerable quantities.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and
Local Self-Government)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 288 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 591 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 78, Revenue, dated 15th January 1931

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 129, Revenue, dated 28th January 1930.

From the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 5907-Abk/3,
dated 18th December 1930.

Order—Ms. No. 78, Revenue, dated 15th January 1931.

The Government approve the proposals of the Commissioner of Excise, contained in paragraphs 3 to 5 of his reference read above, for the extension of the dry area in the Tiruchengodu, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks of the Salem district.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Excise.

" Finance Department.

Copy to Local Self-Government Department.

Letter from the Commissioner of Excise, dated the 18th December 1930,
C.R. No. 5907-Abk/30.

The Commissioner invites the attention of the Government to his Reference C.R. No. 11487-Abkari, dated 30th November 1929, and the succeeding correspondence ending with G.O. Ms. No. 129, Revenue, dated 28th January 1930. Since the issue of the Government Order the following shops bordering on the experimental area were closed either by the Collector or by the Commissioner's orders:—

Taluk.	Arrack shops.	Toddy shops.
Tiruchengodu ...	Velagoundanpatti ...	Kuttamundi.
	Manickampalayam ...	Munjanur.
Namakkal ...	.....	Nallur.
Rasipuram ...	Navani ...	Navani.
		Kalangani.
		Kannurpatti.
		Moolakadu.
Salem ...	... ..	Attayampatti.

It has been reported that the local temperance workers and the Co-operative staff of Mr. Ramachandra Rao continued their propaganda against drink and that a genuine desire had consequently sprung up among the people in a great portion of the dry areas to give up drink. In some villages,

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it is stated, that the people themselves and some of the temperance workers have taken interest in putting down illicit practices and given information of crime to the authorities. There has been no increase in crime as a result of closure of shops.

2. The Commissioner has now visited the area again to judge the success of what has been done and whether the experiment should be continued, extended, or brought to an end. Mr. Braeken who toured in the experimental tracts while he was acting Commissioner found that the experiment had had a beneficial economic effect, but he observed that many weavers from the dry areas were still getting their liquor by going to the nearest shops that were open. This involved cutting short their working hours and so increasing, the hole made in their wages by the price of their drink. He was in favour of joining up the two areas (Tiruchengodu and Elur) and closing certain bordering shops which afforded the opportunity just referred to.

3. (i) The Commissioner is in general agreement with Mr. Braeken. He found everywhere, in and near the present dry areas, a strong body of opinion in favour of further closure, though in some places there were considerable numbers who were against closure of the wanted shops already closed to be re-opened.

(ii) Dealing first with Tiruchengodu the Commissioner visited the weavers' quarters in that town and was quickly surrounded by the inhabitants. The desire to continue the shops closed was practically unanimous and so was the desire to close the neighbouring shops to which the weaker ones were tempted to resort. The shops named were—

Narayanapalayam	...	...	Toddy shop
Devanankurichi	...	...	Arrack shop and toddy shop
Thokavadi	...	...	Toddy shop
Andipalayam	...	...	Do.

and these were visited by the Commissioner who found in each case a general desire by the local people to do without the shops. The shops lie in a semi-circle round Tiruchengodu within a radius of 3 or 4 miles. The Commissioner agreeing with the Inspector and Assistant Commissioner proposes to close them from 1st April 1931.

4. To effect a junction between the two parts of the experiment the Commissioner proposes to close, from 1st April 1931, the following shops of Tiruchengodu taluk :—

(1) Musiri	...	...	...	Toddy shop.
(2) Mavireddipattai	...	...	...	Do.
(3) Thondipatti	...	...	...	Do.
(4) Manali	...	...	...	Do.
(5) Minnampalli	...	...	...	Do.
(6) Vaiyappamali	...	...	...	Do.

He travelled through the belt of country concerned and visited all but the first two of the shops. He found everywhere a strong desire to do without the shops on the part both of the local people and of the people of the dry area to whom the shops were a cause of stumbling.

5. The Pudukhota range of Namakkal circle has become entirely dry except for the toddy and arrack shops at Tirumalaipattai in the south-eastern corner and the Singalandapuram toddy shop on the eastern border. The

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latter is an interior shop serving only local needs. The former is on the road from Rasipuram to Namakkal and, though it has not been recommended for closure by Mr. Ramachandra Rao or by the Temperance Propaganda Committee, the local feeling is so strong in favour of closure that the Commissioner is prepared to make the whole range a dry one by closing the Tirumalaipattai shops and transferring Singalandapuram to the adjacent range.

6. There was a strong demand to close the toddy shops at Rasipuram and the toddy and arrack shops at Attanur and both places were visited by the Commissioner. He found very marked public feeling about the matter in each place. In Attanur this resulted almost in a free fight between the dry and the wet parties. It appears that further work is required here to form a more preponderating public opinion before it is desirable to close the shops.

Rasipuram is a large centre where there is a numerous drinking population. The shops have already been rationed to their average consumption for the years before the experiment, as have all shops within 5 miles of the experimental areas. Closure of shops here has not been proposed by the Temperance Propaganda Committee nor by Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the question really belongs to another chapter. Closure in Rasipuram would be no use without closure of shops all round it, and this should await the extension of temperance work by the Committee and the Co-operative staff. In any case the closure of toddy shops without the arrack shop is of doubtful benefit.

7. Map is enclosed showing the proposals for extension of dry area made by Mr. Ramachandra Rao and by the Temperance Committee as well as the proposals now made by the Commissioner.

8. The approximate loss of revenue in the shape of rentals, duty and tree tapping as a result of the present proposal will be Rs. 20,000 per annum.

9. The Commissioner visited a number of places in the area involved in the proposals of Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Temperance Committee which is not included in his present suggestion for extension. Some of the villages are remote and are not concerned in the economic problem of the weavers. In some the opinion seemed to be definitely against closure and in others to be divided. The Commissioner does not find their inclusion in the present extension either necessary or desirable. Closure of shops in these places must await a further spread of the temperance movement.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 293 asked by Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1931, page 593 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 705, P.H., dated 26th March 1930.

READ—the following:—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, No. 22-C-2/29, dated 24th October 1929.

Order—Ms. No. 705, P.H., dated 26th March 1930.

The Government have examined the proposals submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the supply of water to the Salem Municipality from Mettur. The approximate cost of a scheme designed to supply water to the municipal area only is estimated at Rs. 19 lakhs. The cost of investigating this scheme is estimated at Rs. 4,500. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to carry out the detailed investigation of this scheme at once, giving the proposal priority over other pending items and to submit a report to the Government as soon as the investigation is completed. The Salem Municipal Council is requested to place the sum of Rs. 4,500 required to meet the cost of the investigation at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer as soon as possible.

2. The approximate cost of a scheme designed to supply water to the municipal area as well as the villages *en route* is estimated at Rs. 22.65 lakhs. The Government consider that this scheme is preferable as it will relieve the water scarcity in the rural areas also. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to investigate this scheme along with that mentioned in paragraph 1 above and to submit a report to the Government. It is understood that the extra cost involved in this investigation will be about Rs. 1,500: orders as to the apportionment of this sum will issue later.

3. The question of financing the scheme will be further examined after the report of the investigation has been received.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of Salem Municipal Council.

- „ Sanitary Engineer.
- „ Chief Engineer (through Public Works and Labour Department).
- „ Finance Department.
- „ Public Works and Labour Department.
- „ Revenue Department.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 31st January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., the hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
 Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
 Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.r.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.
 Muniswami Nayudu, the hon. Diwan Bahadur B.
 Rajan, the hon. Mr. P. T.
 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
 Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
 Alamelumangal Thayarammal, Mrs. K.
 Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A. ●
 Arasu, Mr. V. T.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur
 Basu Dev, Mr. C.
 Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
 Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
 Bhanaji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Birley, Mr. Frank.
 Devadason, Mr. M.
 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
 Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
 Indriah, Mr. C.
 Jagannatha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
 Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
 Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
 Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
 Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
 Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Moidoc Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
 Moses, Mr. P. C.
 Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
 Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
 Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
 Nachiappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
 Nadimutha Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. P. N. V.
 Nallatambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
 Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
 Narayanan Numbiyar, Mr. V. P.
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
 Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
 Palat, Mr. R. M.
 Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
 Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
 Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
 Pooker Sahib Bahadur, B.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
 Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
 Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
 Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
 Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinamulu, Mr. G.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
 Subrahmaniyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Chemudu.
 Zamindar of Minampalli.

[31st January 1931]

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Depressed Classes

Alleged ill-treatment of depressed classes in Ramnad district.

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

(a) whether any enquiry has been made in regard to the allegations of the ill-treatment of the depressed classes as mentioned in the memorandum submitted to the Government by the President of the Ramnad District Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha; and

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Government in regard to this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) A report has been called for from the District Magistrate, Ramnad, in the matter.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know how long ago this matter was brought to the notice of the Government?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“About a month ago or so as far as I remember.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“When did they call for a report, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“About a fortnight or three weeks ago, as far as I remember.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“They have not yet received the report?”

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Apart from the memorandum submitted by the Association, have any reports been received by the Government from the District authorities—from the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police?”

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

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Even through their weekly reports?”

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know if, when the report is received, the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?”

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

Mr. M. DEVADASON:—“May I know whether the memorandum contains some serious allegations against the police and the village officers and it is necessary that prompt action should be taken in regard to the allegations contained in that memorandum?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“There may be a number of serious allegations made; but I have called for a report, and before I receive the report, I cannot say what action would be taken in the matter.”

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Mr. M. DEVADASON:—“May I know whether, if no enquiry is made in proper time, worse dangers may not happen to the people there?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Whatever that may be, I have called for a report, and I must wait before I take any action.”

General

Suits by Government servants.

* 328 Q.—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have now perused the judgment in C.S. No. 650/1927 on the file of the High Court (Original Side), Madras;

(b) whether the plaintiff in the said suit was suspended under the orders of the Government until such time as he cleared his character in a court of law;

(c) the cost incurred by the Government in the said suit;

(d) whether the Law Officers of the Government ever moved the Government for a compromise in the said suit and if so, why the compromise was not accepted; and

(e) how many such suits by various Government servants are pending in the High Court or in other courts?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Rs. 4,064-2-0.

(d) Yes, but the suggestion was not accepted because the Government considered that they had a good case.

(e) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—“May I know if the Government are prepared to consider the question again if and when an appeal is filed?”

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know, out of that amount, how much was paid to the vakil as fees?”

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, in the suit decreed in favour of the Government, whether costs have been allowed against the plaintiff?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I should like to have notice of the question.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know what decision the Government have come to after a perusal of the High Court's judgment in the case of the Police Inspector who was dismissed?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“That is not here on the paper.”

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ That is included, Sir, in clause (a) of the question which says : ‘ whether the Government have now perused the judgment in. . . ,’ ”

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if the Court has not held that the person should not have been suspended without a formal enquiry ? ”

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

Rewards to certain Government servants for services in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

* 29 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the payment of extra emoluments or remuneration over and above their salaries to certain Police officers, Magistrates and other Government servants for the discharge of their official duties in cases arising out of the civil disobedience, non-co-operation, picketing, boycott or Congress movement ;

(b) what are the classes or categories of officers or public servants so rewarded ;

(c) what are the special services for which they have been so rewarded ; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the Magistrates and their special services thus rewarded and the amount or value and nature of the special emoluments or remuneration sanctioned to them, and also the total remuneration thus sanctioned for the various departments ?

A.—(a) The Government have sanctioned the payment of honoraria to certain officials (and non-officials also) as a reward for specially meritorious services rendered in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

(b) Members of the subordinate and provincial services in the Revenue, Police, Excise, Agriculture, Education, Medical and Jail departments.

(c) Specially meritorious services in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

(d) No rewards have been given to any Magistrates for their services as such.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know, in view of the fact that the action of the Police in these cases was illegal and not covered by the existing laws of the land, either by the Ordinances or the ordinary laws, whether the Government do not consider the award of rewards to these people to be naturally demoralising ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I do not agree with the statement that the action was illegal.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ In answer to clause (a), the Government say that rewards are given for ‘ specially meritorious services rendered in connexion with the civil disobedience movement ’. May I know what the nature of the services rendered by these officers is, that entitled them to the rewards ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is not ordinary service ; and rewards are given only for merit or distinction in service.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if Government have fixed any maximum limit to the award of such rewards in each case ? ”

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

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the grant of compensation or any other recognition of particular services of officers causes heart-burning among the other members of the service that they have been overlooked ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am sorry I am not able to understand my hon. Friend's question that it creates heart-burning in the other officers when only for special merit or distinguished service this honorarium is awarded.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ With regard to the answer to clause (b), it is said that ‘ members of the subordinate and provincial services in the Revenue, Police, Excise, Agriculture, Education, Medical and Jail departments ’ have been given rewards. May I know whether such rewards have been given for information furnished through the heads of departments concerned, or for information given directly to the Police ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ These rewards are given only on the recommendation made by the heads of departments.”

Mr. D. THOMAS :—“ May I know the total amount of money spent for this purpose ? ”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know if the rewards are only in the shape of money or whether they are also given in the shape of promotions or appointment to higher offices ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ They are only in the shape of money. I think the question relates only to the sanctioning of payment of honoraria to certain officers.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know the nature of the meritorious services rendered by the non-official people referred to in clause (a) ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ Assisting Government in combating the movement.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know the nature of the assistance rendered by them ? ”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“I cannot be clearer than that.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“Is this money given out of the Police budget, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“Not all, I think. As we give such rewards in various departments, they must come from the amounts allotted to them.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“Are we to take it, Sir, that in addition to the amount already provided for in the Police budget, for which you also took sanction from us the other day, some other departments are also incurring expenditure in connexion with the civil disobedience movement?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“I think so, Sir; but if you want definite information, you must ask the hon. Members concerned.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“May I know whether Mr. Raju Pillai has been made permanent Deputy Superintendent and, if so, is it in recognition of his meritorious services and, if so, what is the kind of meritorious service rendered by him?”

(No reply.)

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“It is said in answer to clause (d) that ‘no rewards have been given to any Magistrates for their services as such’. May I know if any other rewards were given to the Magistrates?”

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether his financial check did not receive a rude shock when moneys were being given as rewards for counteracting the civil disobedience movement?”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“Notice of the question, Sir.”

Government Press

Production of admission certificates by Government Press employees returning from sick leave.

* 330 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, has informed all the employees of the Government Press of the necessity of submitting admission certificates as soon as they place themselves for treatment under private medical practitioners or in the hospitals; if so, when;

(b) whether it is a fact that, in a petition, dated 9th July 1930, the employees of the Press and Machine Department, Mint Buildings, asked the Superintendent among other things for the procedure to be adopted by them in case they place themselves for treatment under private medical practitioners or in the hospitals and that the Superintendent did not put them in the way;

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(c) whether it is a fact that they also requested the Superintendent in the said petition that proper enquiries may be made in their presence on reports preferred against them at their back and the charges against them may be proved, before they are punished; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, whether the Superintendent complied with their request; and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Superintendent, Government Press, posted a notice in all sections of the Press on 24th June 1922 summarizing the rules governing the grant of leave. One such rule was to the effect that if a public servant desires to prove for any official purpose that he has been under the professional treatment of any medical practitioner, he shall obtain from such practitioner an admission and a discharge certificate showing commencement and termination of treatment.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) The Superintendent, Government Press, in his written reply to the petition, did not detail at length the procedure to be followed in the circumstances stated; but he supplemented his written reply in a personal discussion with several of the petitioners and has heard nothing further from them in the matter.

(c) Yes.

(d) The statutory rules require that in disciplinary cases against Government servants proper enquiries should be made in their presence and that the charges should be proved before they are punished. They have a right of appeal if the procedure is not complied with or if for any other reason they consider that they have not been rightly punished, and this the Superintendent, in his written reply, pointed out to the petitioners.

Police

Gaming houses at the People's Park.

* 331 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Christmas week of every year the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, keeps a large number of common gaming houses at the People's Park;

(b) whether the Commissioner of Police permitted these gaming houses;

(c) if so, under what section of the Madras City Police Act; and

(d) if not, why the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, has not been prosecuted under section 45 of the City Police Act?

A.—(a) No, the only games permitted by the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, in Christmas week in the People's Park were games of skill.

(b) Gaming houses were not permitted by the Commissioner of Police.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

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Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to explain what he means by 'games of skill,' in clause (a) of the answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I suppose it means playing of cards and such other things. I have no practical experience of these things."

Creation and permanent retention of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railway and C.I.D.

* 332 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the reasons which necessitated the creation and permanent retention of the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railway and C.I.D.?

A.—On the recommendation of the Police Commission the Criminal Intelligence Department was brought into existence in this Presidency in 1906. It was placed in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police to whom the railway police districts of Trichinopoly and Madras and the Finger Print Bureau were entrusted. With a view to economy, the post of one Range Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished in 1924 and a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., was given charge of the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot. The C.I.D. was thus in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General who held, in addition, charge of the two railway and three ordinary districts—three widely different duties. This arrangement was found unsatisfactory. The combination of C.I.D. work with ordinary administration resulted in one or the other receiving unequal attention from the Deputy Inspector-General.

The Madras Government therefore decided, with effect from 1st May 1929,—

(i) to relieve the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., of all concern with C.I.D., and to designate him as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range and Railways, with charge of the following districts :—

Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Nellore, Madras Railway Police and Trichinopoly Railway Police;

(ii) to place the C.I.D. comprising the Crime and Special Branches under the control of the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a District Superintendent of Police for each branch.

2. The above changes necessitated the creation of the post of District Superintendent of Police for the Crime Branch. When the Government of India were asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for the creation of this post, they stated that they could hardly regard the proposal to consign the Crime and Special Branches to Superintendents of Police under the nominal control of the Inspector-General of Police as a step in the right direction. Difference in cost between the post of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and that of a District Superintendent

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of Police being inconsiderable, they considered that as in other Provinces the C.I.D. should be in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. This Government concurred in the Government of India's views. They also found in practice that the C.I.D. work imposed too great a burden on the Inspector-General of Police who had extensive administrative and disciplinary duties and had to tour extensively. The sanction of the Secretary of State for India was therefore obtained for the creation of an additional post of a Deputy Inspector-General from 1st April 1930 in the place of the District Superintendent of Police originally asked for.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know what is the inconvenience that was felt in the previous arrangement, i.e., combined C.I.D. work and railway administration work?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Loss of efficiency."

Prohibition of the film "Kick up Kishmet" at Tinnevely.

* 333 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the town of Tinnevely the Golden Cinema Company was exhibiting on the 16th January and for two or three days previously an Indian film called "Kick up Kishmet";

(b) whether it is a fact that on the 16th January the District Superintendent of Police sent for Dr. Netto, the agent of the proprietor of the company, and asked him not to exhibit that portion of the film wherein the heroine is seen spinning a charka;

(c) whether it is a fact that from the 17th January, the portion of the film above referred to was omitted from being exhibited; and

(d) why and under what authority the District Superintendent acted like that?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged police action against some students of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

* 334 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any students of the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, submitted petitions to His Excellency the Governor or to the Private Secretary recently in connexion with the alleged police action against them on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to their college in October 1930; and

(b) whether the Government have made inquiries into the circumstances of the alleged incident and, if so, what are the facts of the case?

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A.—(a) The Government understand that His Excellency the Governor received a letter, dated 16th October 1930, purporting to be from certain students of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, protesting against the action of a Police Inspector in ordering a lathi charge.

(b) No. The letter has not been transmitted to Government.

Powers of the Madras Services Commission in the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

* 335 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Services Commission has any hand in the appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police; and

(b) if so, at what stage and what is the nature of their connexion with the said appointments?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Under sub-rule (b) of rule 2 of the rules regulating the method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay, allowances and pension of the Madras Police Service to which Deputy Superintendents of Police belong, the Government should consult the Madras Services Commission before selecting candidates for admission to the service and under sections 8 to 11 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, the Commission should advise Government as to the suitability of candidates for appointment.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is a fact that, in the matter of the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police, the Government submitted to the Commission only a few names, two or three, out of which the Commission was made to select one, or whether the Government sent to the Commission the names of all the candidates eligible for those posts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We simply ask them to advertise and call for applications and make recommendations. For the first time they made their recommendation some six months ago and we accepted the candidate that was put at the top."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"My question is whether in the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police from the existing cadre, that is, by way of promotion from the Police Inspectors, etc., the Government forward merely two or three names to the Public Service Commission, or they call upon the Commission to find out the eligible people and recommend suitable names from the existing Circle Inspectors who are eligible for the posts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This question relates to recruitment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"This relates to appointments, Sir."

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Conduct of certain Police Officers in Tinnevely district.

* 336 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the course of the judgment given on 24th July 1930 in the Nanguneri Police constable murder case, the District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevely passed strictures on the conduct of the police men concerned in the case for attempting to outrage the modesty of a villager's wife while travelling in a bus and suggested a departmental enquiry into their conduct; and

(b) what action has been taken against the officers concerned?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The officers concerned have been suitably punished.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know the number of officers concerned in the case?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Five or six people, I think."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know the nature of the punishment inflicted upon them?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"One acting Sub-Inspector has been reduced to the head constable's grade lower than that of his permanent appointment, with no further prospects of promotion, two constables were reduced and three dismissed; and the displeasure of the Inspector-General was also conveyed to the other officers concerned in the matter."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Will the hon. Member state whether the officers mentioned here, the police constable and the Sub-Inspector, were the people who started the trouble?"

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

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"May I know the names of the constables who were dismissed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have not got their names here."

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"Are the Government aware that the whole trouble started from a Sub-Inspector and constable who travelled without tickets from Tinnevely in a bus?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think when the case went up before the Court, all these points were examined."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Does the hon. Member now realize that the Police morale has gone down?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think so. In fact, in these stray cases we are punishing them then and there."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Are the Government aware from the facts of the case that the alleged murderer was beaten in public streets by the police?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If the hon. Member reads the judgment, he will get the information he wants."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" Do not the Government feel the necessity of prosecuting the real person concerned ? "

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

Civil Justice

Income from court-fees in the District Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot.

* 337 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the court-fees collected in the District Court of North Arcot from the years 1920 to 1930 yearwar ;

(b) the court-fees collected in the District Court of Chittoor from 1910 to 1930 yearwar ; and

(c) the court-fees collected in the District Munsifs' Courts yearwar of Chittoor, Tirupati, Sholinghur, Ranipet, Arni, Madanapalle, Cheyyar and Tiruvannamalai for the years 1910 to 1930 ?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Inclusion of certain villages in the North Arcot and Chittoor districts within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif, Sholinghur.

* 338 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what is the reason for clubbing together within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Sholinghur certain villages in the North Arcot district and certain villages in the Chittoor district ?

A.—The Government have no information. Under section 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs' Courts is fixed and modified by the High Court.

Alterations in the territorial jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Chittoor, etc.

* 339 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why there have been many alterations in the territorial jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Chittoor, Tirupati, Sholinghur, Tiruppattur and Ranipet since 1917 ?

A.—The Government have no information. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 338.

Criminal Justice

Alleged practising of private pleaders at Polur and Tiruvannamalai.

* 340 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that uncertificated private pleaders are allowed to practise before the Sub-Magistrates at Polur, Tiruvannamalai and Chengam ;

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(b) how long they have been practising in these Courts ; and

(c) why they have been allowed to do so where there is no dearth of qualified pleaders ?

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

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to rules 192 and 193 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.

Electricity

Licences for electric supply to Salem, Erode and Coimbatore.

* 341 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any schemes on hand for electrification of Salem, Erode and Coimbatore municipal areas and in what stage each of those schemes now stands ;

(b) whether the Government Electrical Inspector prepared a scheme and submitted a report in September 1929 estimating the cost of electrification of Salem and whether the Government approved of the scheme ;

(c) whether that scheme has been dropped and whether the Government have resolved upon another scheme of themselves selling to the Salem Municipality a bulk supply of electric energy from a Government transmission line from Mettur and what arrangements the Government have made for the distribution of the supply ;

(d) whether the Chairman, Salem Municipal Council, addressed the Government asking for the grant of the distribution licence to the municipality itself ;

(e) whether the Government have offered or granted the distribution licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and whether the licence has been actually issued to that company ;

(f) what are the terms or the main terms as to the period of licence, time within which the licensee is to start and complete his initial work, remuneration or payment to the licensee and payment by the municipality ;

(g) why the Government preferred the company to the local municipal council ;

(h) whether the Erode and Coimbatore Municipal Councils or either of them have asked for the grant of licence to themselves and objected to the licence being granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, or other outsiders ; and

(i) whether Government will be pleased to enunciate definitely their policy and programme on the subject ?

A.—(a) & (c) Yes. As regards Salem and Erode, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 163. The question of a licence for the distribution of power from Pykara Project in Coimbatore towards the end of 1932 is under consideration.

(b) The Electrical Inspector investigated a scheme at the instance of the Municipal Council. The Government received no report on the results of this investigation.

(d) to (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 163.

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The terms of the licence granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. were published at pages 34-40 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1931.

- (i) The Government's programme in regard to these places is explained in the answer to clause (a). The grant of licences for distribution depends on the circumstances of each case.

Jails

Change of certain political prisoners from a higher to a lower class.

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

(a) the number of political prisoners who were treated as A or B class by the convicting Magistrate but were subsequently changed into B or C class respectively in the jail, with the reasons, if any, for the change of classification;

(b) whether Mr. Mangipudi Purushottama Sarma, Mr. Tallapragada Narasimha Sarma and Mr. Kuduganti Jagganna Sastri of West Godavari district were so changed from A to B; and, if so, why; and

(c) whether Mr. Vittalla Virabhadrarao, Poduri Perraju and Sagi Subharaju of West Godavari were similarly changed from B to C; and, if so, why?

A.—(a) The Government have revised the classification of satyagraha prisoners in about 186 cases in all for the period from March to the end of December 1930. The number of those alone who were changed from A or B class into B or C class respectively is not readily available separately. The classification was changed by Government with reference to—

(1) the status, education, mode of life, property, etc., of the prisoners; and

(2) the request from certain prisoners to put them in C class.

(b) & (c) Yes; the change in classification was effected for the reason (1) given in the answer to clause (a).

Supply of newspapers and writing materials to political prisoners.

* 343 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether newspapers and writing materials are denied to the political prisoners in Madras?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 2 (VI) of Law (General) Department Press Communiqué, dated 19th March 1930, and to rules 437, 747-C (5) and 747-D (5) of the Madras Jail Manual.

Hand-cuffing of Dr. P. Gurumurti on transfer from Rajahmundry.

* 344 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Dr. P. Gurumurti (of Rajahmundry, East Godavari) was hand-cuffed and taken in a third-class compartment from Rajahmundry to Vellore Jail; and, if so, the reason for hand-cuffing him and not providing him at least with second-class accommodation during the railway journey?

A.—The information has been called for.

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Hunger-strike in jails.

* 345 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the jails and the number of times in each jail the political prisoners went on hunger-strike, the respective periods of duration of each strike, and the number of prisoners involved each time?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 192. The Government have no information for the period subsequent to October 1930.

Canals

Length, etc., of the Buckingham Canal.

* 346 Q.—Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what was the original length of the Buckingham Canal and what is its present length;

(b) what were the breadth and depth of the Buckingham Canal when it was first dug and what are its present depth and breadth;

(c) what parts of the canal are now silted up and by how much and why;

(d) what was the minimum depth of water when the Buckingham Canal was originally dug up and what it is now; and

(e) what was the average number of boats per year plying in the Buckingham Canal between 1900 and 1915 and what it is now?

A.—(a) The original canal cut in 1806 ran 11 miles north of Madras and was known as 'Cochrane's canal.' In 1878 it was named 'Buckingham Canal.' Its length was then 196 miles. Its present length is 262 miles.

(b) In 1882 the canal bed was 30 feet wide north of Madras and 20 feet wide south of Madras and its depth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below M.S.L. The Government have not information regarding the present average depth and breadth but have called for it.

(c) & (d) The Government have called for a report.

(e) The figures for the years 1900-1915 and for 1928-29 are given below:—

			Cargo boats.	Passenger boats.	
1900-01	...	...	14,719	5,238	Number of trips of boats.
1901-02	...	...	19,985	4,230	
1902-03	...	...	21,080	4,641	
1903-04	...	...	15,938	6,518	
1904-05	...	...	20,186	6,369	
1905-06	...	...	24,504	5,471	
1906-07	...	...	20,700	6,814	
1907-08	...	...	22,535	6,984	
1908-09	...	...	20,979	6,970	
1909-10	...	...	17,403	8,806	
1910-11	...	...	13,989	655	Number of boats.
1911-12	...	...	13,000	1,049	
1912-13	...	...	864	682	
1913-14	...	...	907	706	
1914-15	...	...	891	693	
1928-29	...	...		2,351	(cargo and passenger).

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (e), seeing that obviously there is a considerable falling off in the number of boats plying in the canal which only shows that the canal is not fit for proper use, may I know what the Government propose to do to make the canal more efficient?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I do not think there is any special proposal before the Government at the present moment."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Do the Government propose to take measures to make the canal as fit as it was in the year 1900 or so?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"As far as I am aware, the canal is being maintained now as efficiently as in those years."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Then, may I know why the traffic has been falling?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Probably it is due to the competition with railway and other means of communication."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"But the railway was there even in the year 1900?"

Floods

Relief to the depressed classes affected by floods in the Madras City and Chingleput.

11-15 a.m. * 347 Q.—Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damage that was caused to the people of the City of Madras and Chingleput especially to the members of the depressed classes by the recent cyclone and floods;

(b) what assistance the Government have rendered in this connexion to the sufferers in the City similar to that given in Coimbatore and other districts; and *

(c) whether the Government propose to give special relief to the sufferers of the depressed classes through the Labour Department or other suitable agency?

A.—(a) A detailed report has been called for about the extent of the damage caused by the floods in the City of Madras. A copy of the report from the Collector of Chingleput showing the extent of the damage done by the floods in the Chingleput district is annexed.*

(b) & (c) The answer to (c) is 'Yes'; the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 142.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether the Government have called for a report only in regard to a particular community, or have they called for a general report?"

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 769—771 infra.

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"We have called only for a general report."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member will call for a report with reference to any particular community?"

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

Irrigation

Progress of the Tungabhadra project.

* 348 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the site of Tungabhadra reservoir has been finally settled;

(b) when Government expect to have the complete estimates for the project; and

(c) whether irrigation in Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks of the Anantapur district will be provided for?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The final estimates cannot be prepared until an agreement has been reached with the other Governments concerned in regard to the utilization of the waters of the Tungabhadra and the site for a reservoir.

(c) The question has not yet been finally decided.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know why, in view of the fact that the correspondence with the other Governments, especially so with the Hyderabad State, takes a long time, the Government should not carry out the scheme as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee, when the site has been settled and the plans also are ready?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The reason why the Government cannot carry out the scheme at once is because that scheme also affects the lands belonging to other Governments, and without their consent this Government cannot proceed with the scheme."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the site also is under consideration? Is it not a fact that Government have already pitched upon Malappuram as the final site?"

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

Maintenance of a high level of water at the Godavari anicut.

* 349 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any estimates are being prepared for works necessary to maintain at the Godavari anicut a higher level of water for irrigation than at present; and

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made for this in the budget for 1931-32?

[31st January 1931]

- A.—(a) The pivots of the shutters on the anicut have been raised. The effect has been beneficial, as the shutters now do not fall until the water is at a higher level than before, but the full effect will appear only in a bad year, and the Government propose to obtain further experience of this alteration before deciding whether any further improvement is required.
- (b) No.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have calculated the amount of water that will be discharged as a result of this improvement, and whether they have assured themselves that this improvement will give such a discharge as to obviate the present insufficient supply of water, which is the cause for the present delay in transplantation?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"As I have said in the answer, the Government await further experience of this alteration before deciding whether any further improvement is required."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not possible to calculate what the water level and the resulting discharge are likely to be in such a case?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"That is a technical question, Sir, which the hon. Member is better qualified to answer than I."

Creation of a Separate Irrigation Advisory Board for Godavari Central Delta.

* 350 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the annual conferences with ryots, held by the Executive Engineer, Godavari Central Delta, at four centres in Razole and Amalapur taluks of the East Godavari district during October 1930, the ryots of the two taluks requested unanimously for the creation of a separate irrigation advisory board for that delta, and that the Executive Engineer welcomed the proposal as essential and desirable; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to consider their request?

A.—(a) A representation to this effect has been received from the East Godavari District Association.

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

Construction of a syphon over the Moratu channel.

* 351 Q.—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a syphon was sanctioned by the Collector over the Moratu channel in Vylamore village, Chidambaram taluk, in 1929;

(b) whether any reference was made by the Board of Revenue for an objection statement being taken from the ryots likely to be affected by the said construction;

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(c) whether the Divisional Officer of Chidambaram has already submitted any such statement to the Collector; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to ascertain the reason for the delay, if any, in the matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b), (c) & (d) The Collector has reported that the parties likely to be affected by the proposed syphon have no objection to it. The proposal has been approved by the Government.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know when the proposal was approved by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Quite recently."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know what is the scope of the new scheme approved by the Government?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know how many villages will be benefited by this proposed scheme?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Notice, Sir."

Expenditure on minor irrigation in Chittoor district.

* 352 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the allotment for minor irrigation work in Chittoor district for each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929;

(b) how much was spent during each of these years; and

(c) what are the reasons for the unspent balance, if any?

A.—(a) & (b) The following statement shows the allotment for, and the expenditure on, minor irrigation works in the Chittoor district for the official years 1926-27 to 1929-30:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1926-27	44,000	43,999
1927-28	40,000	38,161
1928-29	49,027	48,726
1929-30	60,120	60,012

(c) There are no special reasons.

Repairs to the sluice of the Pidarithangal ayacut.

* 353 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the ayacut under Pidarithangal in Velambut village of Gudiyattam taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sluice of the Thangal has been out of repair and that on a petition presented by the ayacutdars for its repair, the Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, ordered them to pay up to Government three-fourths of the probable charges; and

(c) why there was a call for contribution from the ayacutdars?

[31st January 1931]

A.—(a) 9.02 acres.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

Alleged opening of a canal bund by the Sub-Collector of Tiruppattur.

* 354 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, accompanied by a few Muhammadans went to Anandipattu village and cut open the bunds of a channel passing through the village;

(b) under whose authority he did so;

(c) whether he held any enquiry prior to taking such action and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the papers connected with it; and

(d) whether some of the ryots affected thereby have submitted a petition to the Collector of North Arcot about this high-handed act of the Sub-Collector and, if so, what action has been taken on the petition and on the conduct of the Sub-Collector?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

Revenue Establishments*Promotions in the Revenue Department of the South Arcot district.*

* 355 Q.—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any complaints that promotions in the Revenue department of the South Arcot district to the posts of Head Accountants, Magistrates and Tahsildars are made without reference to efficiency and the fair representation of the non-Brahmans in the services?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI:—“May I know whether the hon. Member for Revenue will be pleased to cause an enquiry to be made in this matter?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I don't think there is any need, because at the head of every district, there is the Collector, and the Board of Revenue has authority to control the work of Collectors and the members of the Board inspect their work from time to time.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether the Government have satisfied themselves that all communities receive fullest consideration in the matter of promotion in the Revenue department in the South Arcot district?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“We made no inquiry at all.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Is it a fact that preference is being given to one particular community to the detriment of others?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I have no information.”

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether the Government will see that effective representation is given to all the communities in the Revenue department in the South Arcot district?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I do not think the Government need take any action in this. The matter can be better dealt with by the Collector and the Board of Revenue.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Is it not a fact that the minority communities are not properly represented in the Revenue department in the South Arcot district?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Notice, Sir.”

Military*Admission to the Fort premises.*

* 356 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that in December last, for examination of Fort passes, the Military at the east side part of the Fort stopped the cars of all persons having business in the Secretariat including those of Ministers and also pedestrians and refused admission to those who could not produce passes; and

(b) what arrangements Government have made to allow people who have business in the Secretariat, e.g., either with Ministers or Members of Council to enter the Fort without difficulty?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Arrangements have been made with the Station Staff Officer to allow all those who have business in the Secretariat or Legislative Council unrestricted entry by the South Sea gate whether they possess garrison passes or not.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I take it, Sir, that henceforth Fort passes will not be asked for from those who have business in the Secretariat and the Legislative Council?”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“Yes, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the fact that people have business not only in the Secretariat and in the Legislative Council but also sometimes in the Accountant-General's office, may I take it that they will not be obstructed from proceeding there?”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“I think so.”

Medical*Conversion of the dispensary at Tiruppattur into a hospital in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.*

* 357 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he received a memorial from the Municipal Council of Tiruppattur for converting the present hospital or dispensary there into a hospital in charge of an Assistant Surgeon; and

(b) whether he has examined the question and with what result?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Council's request is under consideration.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know whether the consideration so far has been sympathetic and favourable ? " (Laughter).

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" We received the memorial about the middle of December last and that has been forwarded to the Surgeon-General and we are awaiting his report."

Public Health

Supply of drinking water to Salem town from the Mettur Project.

* 358 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether steps have been taken to supply drinking water to Salem town from the Mettur Project; and if so, when the supply is expected;

(b) whether the Government have favourably considered the question of charging Salem only one-third of the cost of this work; and

(c) whether any deputation waited upon the former Governor about the charges for this work?

A.—(a) A scheme for the supply of water to Salem town from the Mettur dam is now under investigation.

(b) The financing of the scheme will be considered on receipt from the Sanitary Engineer of the report on the investigation. The report is expected to be ready by the end of February 1931.

(c) Yes.

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" May I know what will be the cost of the scheme ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" It will be 19 lakhs if the scheme is to be confined to Salem town alone; but if it is to serve the neighbouring villages also it will be 22½ lakhs."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Is it to be a Government scheme or a private scheme ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Notice."

Veterinary

Rinderpest in Malabar and South Kanara.

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

(a) the number of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in Malabar and South Kanara;

(b) the number of deaths due to rinderpest in the two districts in the last official year and till 31st December 1930;

(c) the number of rinderpest cases attended to by the Veterinary department;

(d) the number of serum simultaneous inoculations done by the Veterinary department;

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(e) whether the Government propose to increase the number of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons; and

(f) whether the Government have any proposals under consideration to increase the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the West Coast?

Malabar. South Kanara.

A.—(a) Number of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	5	3
Number of Probationary Assistant Surgeons engaged in touring work. ...	...	1
Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries with touring work ...	...	2
(b) Number of deaths due to rinderpest in the last official year... ..	5,080	1,288
Number of deaths due to rinderpest from 1st April 1930 to 31st December 1930	3,608	1,685
(c) Number of rinderpest outbreaks attended to during the last official year in the two districts	372	
Number of rinderpest outbreaks attended to during 1930 up to 1st December 1930 in the two districts.	284 ^a	
(d) Number of serum simultaneous inoculations done during the last official year in the two districts ...	15,420	
Number of serum simultaneous inoculations done from 1st April 1930 to 31st December 1930 in the two districts	8,429	
(e) & (f) No such proposals are under consideration of the Government. The Touring Staff and Veterinary institutions are increased every year according to the availability of funds and staff and the needs of the various districts in this Presidency.		

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" As the result of the representations made to the hon. Minister during his recent visit to Mangalore about the increasing mortality from rinderpest, may I know what further steps the Government have taken to combat this epidemic ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" The Government are taking all necessary steps."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Is there any proposal to increase the allowance for the Veterinary officers to enable them to do their work efficiently ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" No, Sir."

^a This is for eleven months ending November 1930 and so includes three months figures (372) given for the official year 1929-30. Separate figures for the period 1st April to 1st December are not available.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Have Government got any definite method to combat the enormous cattle mortality?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"We have the serum-simultaneous method and we are awaiting the stock; and as soon as we get it, we will start inoculation."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"May I know whether Government propose to increase the present staff of Veterinary officers as the existing one has been found inadequate to cope with the situation?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"I don't think a mere increase in the number of the staff will combat the evil."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"May I ask the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to get serum in the Presidency itself?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"At present experiments are being made to manufacture serum."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"May I take it that these experiments will go on for a number of years?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"It is hoped they will be over within two or three months."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I know whether the stock got from Muktesar is sufficient to meet the demand?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"No, Sir."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Are there proposals to produce serum in this province?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"I have already answered that query."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know what will be the cost of producing the serum in this province?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"It can be ascertained only when it is manufactured here."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It was said, Sir, it is being experimented now." (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"Yes, experiments are being carried on so as to locate the place of manufacture either in the plains or the hills."

Education

Retention of Miss Lowe as Deputy Directress of Public Instruction.

* 360 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the period for which Miss Lowe has been holding the appointment of the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction;

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(b) the period for which such officers are expected to hold such appointments; and

(c) the reason or reasons on account of which she has been allowed to hold this appointment for such a long period?

A.—(a) Miss Lowe has been holding the post from 17th August 1926.

During this period she was on leave for about eleven months.

(b) No period has been fixed.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a general dissatisfaction in the Service with regard to the retention of this officer in this particular post for so long a time?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I am not aware."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Then, may I know whether he will make an enquiry independent of the department and take necessary steps to see that there is no such dissatisfaction?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I don't know how to make an inquiry independent of the department; if the hon. Member will suggest any other method, I shall try to do so."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), is there any convention regarding this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"As far as I am aware, there is neither a rule nor a convention."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know whether the Government propose to have the convention of three years in the Education Department in the city of Madras?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"The matter was considered and dropped."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Is it due to the fact that because Miss Lowe is very efficient she is retained in her present post so long?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Hear, hear."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know why Government dropped the question of giving effect to this convention of three years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I am not responsible for that decision; but I think the decision is right."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"May I know whether the Government will reconsider that decision and bring it on a line with the other departments in the interests of efficiency of service?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I can't say now whether I can reconsider that decision; but I shall look into the papers."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—"Is it a fact, Sir, that this officer has a particular affection for the West Coast people?" (Laughter)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I am not aware." (Laughter)

[31st January 1931]

Grants to Mangalore Municipal Council for acquiring sites for schools.

* 361 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had promised the Municipal Council, Mangalore, a subsidy not exceeding one-half of the actual cost subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,515 towards the cost of the acquisition of land for the extension of the municipal elementary school at Bolar;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to pay the promised subsidy after the acquisition of the said land on the ground that the cost of the acquisition has exceeded the original estimate;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to pay at least the amount promised; if not, why not;

(d) whether it is a fact that a similar subsidy was promised towards the acquisition of a site for the market ward school; and

(e) whether the said subsidy has been paid after the acquisition of the site; and, if not, for what reasons?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The payment of subsidy was refused because (1) it was reported that the building on the site had been altered after the promise of a subsidy, was quite unsuitable for school purposes and should be demolished and (2) the previous sanction of Government to the revised estimate had not been obtained. The Government do not propose to reconsider the orders already passed.

(d) Yes.

(e) A subsidy not exceeding Rs. 10,500 was promised in 1926, towards the purchase of buildings for four schools of which the Market Ward School was one.

In 1929 the council proposed to construct buildings for two of the schools at a cost far in excess of the original estimate for the four schools and to defer the construction of buildings for the other two schools for want of funds, the Market Ward School being one of these. The council was asked to prepare plans and estimates for the two schools on a more economical basis and to submit them for the consideration of Government. In 1930 the council requested the payment of a subsidy for a site purchased for the Market Ward School against its previous decision to postpone the scheme for the construction of a building for the school. It did not also submit revised plans and estimates for buildings for the two other schools referred to. Payment of a subsidy was refused as the Government considered that the council should have confined its attention to immediate requirements instead of purchasing a site which would not be required in the near future.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know why the Government are not willing to pay at least the promised subsidy though not the excess sum involved ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ The reason is not really the amount involved but the unsuitability of the building for purposes of a school.”

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what the objection is for giving the promised subsidy at least ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ As a matter of fact the subsidy was intended for the acquisition of a site for school, and so I do not think the Government would be justified in giving a subsidy for the site when the building put up was unsuitable and had to be demolished and a new one has been erected without the sanction of the Government.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ Then may I know whether Government will pay any subsidy towards the cost of the site only ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ When that proposal comes forward, it will be considered.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—“ Is it correct to say that an unsuitable building was put up by the Municipal Council? I believe the unsuitable building was there already. May I know if that is correct ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Possibly it may be. But the point is that it was unsuitable for locating a school and it was demolished and a new building was erected.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—“ In view of the fact that the original building was not put up by the Municipal Council, and because it was unsuitable for a school another building had to be put up by the Municipal Council, will the hon. Minister revise his order ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ I shall look into the matter. I cannot promise that I shall revise.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that that building was recommended by the District Educational authorities for a school ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ If it had been recommended by the Educational authorities will Government give the full subsidy ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ That is purely a hypothetical question.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—“ In view of the fact that the excess amount is only about Rs. 350, will the Government pay the subsidy ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ There is no question of excess amount. It is a question of the original subsidy itself.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (e), it is said that the Council was asked to prepare the plans and estimates on a more economical basis. May I know what are the items that were considered to be extravagant by Government ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

[31st January 1931]

Fisheries*Pearl fishing off the coast of Tuticorin.*

* 362 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken in solving the question of the erratic appearance of the pearl oyster in the pearl fishing grounds off Tuticorin; and

(b) whether the latest appliances and apparatus for examining the sea bottom at great depths are being used for solving the problem referred to?

A.—(a) The mysterious appearance of the spat in phenomenal abundance in 1922 when the pearl banks in Ceylon and India were practically barren combined with the equally strange fact that from 1922—1928 when several banks in Ceylon and India contained breeding adult oysters there was practically no spat fall noticeable on the Indian banks led to a search for mother beds of oysters which very probably lie beyond the 11 fathom line, up to which alone the local naked diver is able to fish. The trawler was deputed for this work and did some survey beyond the 11 fathom line of Tuticorin and Manapad as well as to the south-west of Travancore and Cape Comorin for about six weeks in 1928 and a small patch of young oysters was met with in the latter locality in depths of 18 fathoms. Meanwhile the Fisheries Committee pointed out that the most important work of the trawler is the survey of the deep sea fisheries and that she should be engaged in this work primarily till the whole extent of the Coast has been surveyed and mapped. Thereupon the whole question of the policy and programme of work for the trawler was discussed and it has been decided to continue her work up to 1932 exclusively on deep sea research in order that Government may decide whether the survey should be continued or not. Further work on pearl banks has therefore been stopped for the present.

Experimental work on pearl oysters was started at Krusadai Island in 1928 but the oysters secured and kept under observation were lost in a storm and have not yet been replaced owing to the absence of live oysters on the banks so far inspected and also the suspension of the dredging operations by the trawler in search of mother beds of oysters in deeper waters.

(b) The usual types of oyster dredgers as well as some specially designed for the purpose have been tried and resulted in the discovery of the patches of young oysters in 18 fathoms mentioned above. But the bottom is rocky in most places and several dredgers have been lost. For rocky ground some type of grab will have to be tried when the research is started again.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I call the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that last October a large number of cases treated with special apparatus proved successful ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Notice, Sir.”

[31st January 1931]

Vacancies in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

* 363 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the vacancies in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, have been filled up;

(b) how long the institute was without the Headmaster and the First Assistant;

(c) whether the first assistant's post still remains vacant; and

(d) what arrangements have been made to carry on the work?

A.—(a) Not all.

(b) The Headmaster was absent from 7th October 1930 to 1st December 1930; the First Assistant from 4th August 1930 to 22nd August 1930. The latter has again been absent from 9th September 1930.

(c) Yes.

(d) The work of the absent members of the staff has been distributed among the other members of the staff.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether in the absence of the headmaster and the first assistant, the other members of the staff were able to carry on the work of the institute ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I think so.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know why the vacancies were not filled up ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Because it was not possible.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know what is the meaning of the word ‘absent’? Does it mean ‘without leave’ or ‘sent away’ or ‘suspended from work’? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It means absence on leave.”

Fish-curing yards in charge of peons.

* 364 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many fish-curing yards in charge of peons; and

(b) what the number of yards is which are now in charge of peons?

A.—(a) & (b) Out of 113 fish-curing yards, 45 are in charge of peons.

[For further list of starred questions, please see page 744 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Criminal Justice***Convictions for manufacturing contraband salt.*

365 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the decision of Sessions Judge, Nellore, declaring that it is illegal for the police to proceed in cases of manufacturing of contraband salt and that it is the Salt department alone that can move in such cases;

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(b) how many convictions there were in the Presidency for the offence of manufacturing contraband salt since March last;

(c) whether in all the cases, the Salt department put the law in motion;

(d) whether the Government have preferred any appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge, Nellore; and

(e) whether the Government have reviewed or propose to review the cases of convictions for the manufacture of contraband salt where it was only the Police and not Salt officers that put up charge-sheets?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The total number of convictions under the Salt Act in this Presidency for the six months ending with June 1931 was 553. The Government have no information as to how many of these convictions were for the particular offence of manufacturing contraband salt, or as to the number of convictions of any kind under the Act from July 1930.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) Yes.

(e) It would be premature to answer the question while the decision of the Sessions Judge of Nellore and a contrary decision on a similar issue are before the High Court of Judicature.

General

Rewards to public servants for services in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

366 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state in detail—

(a) the amount spent in rewarding public servants in connexion with the civil disobedience movement; and

(b) how many of the persons thus rewarded were persons against whom complaints have been made by the public for excesses committed by them in the discharge of their duties?

A.—(a) The total amount sanctioned is approximately Rs. 69,000.

(b) None, so far as Government are aware.

Legislative

Enfranchisement of holders of boat licence.

367 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made to Government that holders of boat licence should be enfranchised; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in order to examine the question?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

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Motor Vehicles Act

Engagement of brokers for selling bus tickets.

368 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the owners of buses running for hire in Salem and Coimbatore districts engage brokers for selling tickets in certain centres; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make rules to prevent this?

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

(b) The Government have issued instructions in the matter and are issuing an amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules with a view to removing the evils now associated with the practice in certain districts.

Police

Lathi charge on a procession in Madagole.

369 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a lathi charge on a procession in Madagole in Vizagapatam district on 6th January 1931;

(b) how many persons were injured and how many were under treatment;

(c) whether Mr. Somana Chettiyar, Vice-President, Madagole Union Board, was so badly beaten as to become unconscious; and

(d) whether any, and if so, what action was taken against the police who took part in the beating?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have no detailed information but have called for a report.

(d) None.

Arrest of Mr. S. Satyamurti.

370 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the time of the arrest of Mr. Satyamurti and others there was no crowd at all?

A.—The Government have no information.

Action taken on the suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic Act.

371 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken by the Government in order to put into operation the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic Act recently enacted?

A.—There are practical difficulties in the way of bringing into force "The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930." It presupposes the establishment of Juvenile Courts to deal with the girls removed from brothels and of rescue homes for their detention. (Section 6.) So far a Juvenile court has been

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established only in Madras City and the question of establishing similar courts in the mufassal can be considered after experience has been gained of the working of the Madras Court. There are at present no suitable rescue homes to which girls removed from brothels can be sent and the establishment of such institutions depends upon public enterprise. The Act is intended to apply to the Presidency as a whole and contains no provision enabling the local Government to apply it to particular areas only.

Revision of the scales of pay of subordinate Police officers.

372 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when the present scales of pay of the subordinate Police officers in this Presidency were fixed;
- (b) whether since then there have been any representations made by them to the Government, requesting that their scales of pay should be revised;
- (c) whether the Government propose to appoint a committee to go into the question of revision of scales of pay and travelling allowance rules relating to those officers; and
- (d) if so, when?

A.—(a) The existing scales of pay were sanctioned on the following dates:—

	City.	Mufassal.
Inspectors	10th August 1921	10th August 1921.
Sub-Inspectors ..	3rd August 1926	11th December 1924.
Sergeants	1st April 1929 ..	15th April 1929.
Head constables and constables ..	11th March 1922	18th March 1921.

NOTE.—The pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors appointed in the City Police on or after 1st April 1929 was fixed on that date at mufassal rates with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each per mensem respectively.

- (b) Memorials were received from the constabulary of certain districts for increase of pay.
- (c) & (d) No.

Criminal Justice

Convictions under section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

373 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHODARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many persons have been convicted up to date solely under section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act;
- (b) when the Criminal Law Amendment Act was applied to the Kistna district;
- (c) when Mr. M. Venkata Krishna Rao Pantulu, the Editor of *Krishna Patrika*, was convicted and under what provision of law;
- (d) whether Mr. Krishna Rao had any connexion with the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee after it was declared unlawful; and
- (e) whether the Government propose to examine the cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in this Presidency and remit the sentences in all deserving cases?

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- A.—(a) The Government have no information.
- (b) Certain associations operating in the Kistna district were declared unlawful on 21st June 1930.
- (c) The person intended to be referred to is apparently Matnuri Krishna Rao who was the Editor of *Krishna Patrika* who was convicted under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act on 24th June 1930.
- (d) The Government have no information.
- (e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of Legislative Council question No. 186-A.

Electricity

Electrification of Salem and Erode.

374 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHAYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) at what stage the electrification schemes of Salem and Erode municipalities are;
- (b) when these towns will actually receive the supply of electricity;
- (c) what the cost will be per unit;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to supply electricity to any wayside towns excepting these two municipalities; and
- (e) if so, what are those towns?

- A.—(a) A licence for the distribution of electric energy in these towns has been granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.
- (b) Probably towards the end of 1931.
- (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 11 published on pages 34—40 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 6th January 1931.
- (d) & (e) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government.

Jails

Alleged special treatment to political prisoners at Vellore.

375 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHAYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the political prisoners in Vellore Jail after release are taken direct to Katpadi under police escort and sent by the next train;
- (b) whether the same treatment is given to the ordinary prisoners also; and
- (c) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, why such a special treatment is given to political prisoners alone?

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

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Health of political prisoners.

376 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that iron vessels are used for cooking food and curries in the jails;
- (b) whether the Government are aware that the use of these iron vessels is proving injurious to the health of prisoners and whether they would consult expert opinion on this subject;
- (c) what is the total number of political prisoners in the Presidency from April last;
- (d) how many of them have lost weight in jails;
- (e) whether it is a fact that some have lost weight by 25 lb. and more, and some by even 40 lb.;
- (f) what is the reason for the said reduction;
- (g) what special arrangements are made for the treatment of such cases;
- (h) whether the Government have considered the advisability of releasing all such prisoners;
- (i) how many political prisoners in the whole Presidency are attacked with tuberculosis and how many are suspected of it; and
- (j) whether the Government have consulted medical opinion on the question of immediately releasing all such persons?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 351 of the Madras Jail Manual.

- (b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.
- (c) The hon. Member is referred to answer to question No. 191-B. Information for the period subsequent to October 1930 is not available.
- (d) to (f) The Government have no information.
- (g) The hon. Member is referred to the rules regarding the medical administration of jails contained in Chapter XXXVIII of the Madras Jail Manual.
- (h) No.
- (i) The Government have no information.
- (j) No.

Release of Mr. P. Venkatanarayana of Dendulur.

377 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Pyidipati Venkatanarayana of Dendulur, West Godavari district, a political prisoner, was recently transferred from Cannanore to Cuddalore;
- (b) whether any request was made by his relatives that he was a consumptive patient and that he should be transferred to a place with a dry climate;
- (c) whether the Government have any objection to transfer him to the Vellore Jail;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that he is now suffering also from consumption and is losing weight;

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(e) whether any representation was made by his brother to the hon. the Law Member regarding the state of his health; and

(f) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of releasing him unconditionally?

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

(c) The question will be considered.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

*Economic condition**Alleged difficulty among ryots in Northern Circars in paying kist.*

378 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is true that ryots in Northern Circars are finding it too difficult to find money to pay the kist due for land-tax and water-tax; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to relieve the situation?

A.—(a) The Government realize that the ryot is obtaining a lower price this year for his crops than in the last few years but this condition of affairs is not peculiar to the Northern Circars.

(b) The Government have decided to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to examine the effects of the general economic depression at present prevailing, and to report whether any measures should be adopted by Government to mitigate them by arranging for the co-operative marketing of certain products or otherwise.

Economic depression in the Presidency.

379 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is heavy economic depression in the country;
- (b) the present average price of paddy per candy;
- (c) the price of paddy per candy in the previous three years;
- (d) whether the Government have ascertained the reasons for this fall in prices of paddy;
- (e) what steps the Government have taken to secure better prices for paddy and what steps they propose to take to relieve the situation;
- (f) whether there is similar fall in price of groundnuts;
- (g) whether the Government have ascertained the causes for the said fall; and
- (h) what steps they propose to take to find a better market for groundnuts and to secure better prices for the same?

A.—(a) It is a fact that trade and agriculture in general have been adversely affected by the recent fall of prices.

(b), (c) & (f) A statement ^a is annexed.

(d) & (g) The Government have made no special enquiries as to the reasons of the fall in prices.

(e) & (h) Prices are regulated by supply and demand. The attention of the hon. Member however is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 378.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 772 infra.

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Irrigation*Irrigation of lands included in the 'suspense list' in Kistna ayacut.*

380 Q.—**Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the 6-feet shutters over the Kistna anicut were constructed to include in the ayacut of Kistna Eastern Delta a large extent of irrigable dry land;

(b) whether construction of the shutters was completed about five years ago;

(c) whether any dry land has been included in the ayacut since the completion of the construction; if not, why not;

(d) whether it is a fact that many lands for inclusion have been placed in what is called the 'suspense list', and if any extent of these lands is irrigated, the ryot is penalised therefor;

(e) how long this state of suspense is to continue; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to take necessary steps to accord permission for the irrigation of the lands already included in the 'suspense list'?

A.—(a) The object of the shutters was to improve the supply to the existing ayacut and to see if irrigation of a larger area would be possible.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Lands on which the inclusion fee had been paid and of which the level had been lowered have been included in the registered wet ayacut.

(d) Three thousand acres of lands which were not selected for inclusion by the special staff engaged in the localization of the ayacut in 1917--20, have been placed in the suspense list. Such of these as lie at the fringe of the ayacut and were brought under wet cultivation subsequent to the localization of the wet ayacut are charged one extra water-rate as penalty; the rest are charged only single water-rate.

(e) & (f) Proposals on the subject have recently been received from the Board of Revenue and are under the consideration of Government.

Supply of water to Badvel tank.

381 Q.—**Mr. K. KOTI REDDI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in what stage the proposed project to supply water to the Badvel tank in Cuddapah district by means of a channel from the Sagileru river is?

A.—The project was abandoned as there was no prospect of its being successful.

Supply of water for lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks.

382 Q.—**Mr. K. KOTI REDDI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have investigated or propose to take steps to investigate the engineering possibilities of supplying water for irrigating lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks of Cuddapah district?

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A.—A. The following schemes were investigated and abandoned:—

(1) Lower Sagileru project (Badvel taluk).

(2) Itagundlapad scheme (" ").

(3) Tambalagundi tank restoration scheme (Siddhout taluk).

(4) Construction of new tanks across the Vanneswaram vanka (Siddhout taluk).

(5) Extension of the Velgode channel for the irrigation of lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks, one of the schemes connected with the proposed Tungabhadra-Kistna project.

B The following schemes are under investigation:—

(1) Improvements to the Badvel tank (Badvel taluk).

(2) Excavation of a channel from the Pennar to supply water for irrigation in Vogur, Vakavada, etc., villages (Siddhout taluk).

Repairs to the Kottapalle and Peddasettipalle channels.

383 Q.—**Mr. K. KOTI REDDI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in what stage the proposal to repair the Kottapalle and Peddasettipalle channels near Proddatur, Cuddapah district, is?

A.—The Government have no information in regard to the Kottapalle channel but have called for a report. The proposal to repair the Peddasettipalle channel is under the consideration of Government.

Levy of penalties in Tenali and other taluks for unauthorized use of water for irrigation.

384 Q.—**Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHODARI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue authorities have levied penalties on the ryots of Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla taluks in the Guntur district at the rate of six times and in some cases 12 times the ordinary revenue for unauthorized use of water for raising paddy crop;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lands where such unauthorized cultivation was made are lands surrounded on all sides by wet lands and unfit for dry crops;

(c) whether it is a fact that on account of the raising of shutters at Bezwada and by the removal of Pidaparru lock in Guntur district a large quantity of surplus water has become available for Tenali and Repalle taluks; and, if so, whether the Government have included in the permanent ayacut any more lands since then; and

(d) whether the Government have issued instructions to District Collectors to suspend collection of the penalties referred to in clause (a) or taken any other action in regard to them?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. They presume however that the irregular irrigation of lands not included in the ayacut of the Kistna Western Delta is being penalized under the rules in section II of Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4 (2). Rule V of these rules provides for levy in such cases of enhanced water-cess on a progressive scale.

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- (c) The Government have no information about the Pidaparru lock. The raising of the shutters at Bezwada has made a larger supply of water available for irrigation. An extent of 18,322 acres has been selected for inclusion in the ayacut of the Kistna Western delta. Lists of lands were published in the District Gazette in April 1929, February 1930 and July 1930. Further selections are being made.

(d) No.

Publication of the list of lands included in the Kistna Eastern delta.

385 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why the publication of the list of lands included in the Kistna Eastern delta is delayed; and

(b) if the publication of complete list is not possible in the near future, at least in parts, as they get ready?

A.—(a) A list of lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut subject to the payment of an inclusion fee and the lowering of their level within a fixed period was published in the *Kistna District Gazette* in May 1921.

(b) The question of including in the ayacut lands additional to those which have already been included in pursuance of the above notification is under examination, and it will be some time before orders are passed.

Refusal of water-supply for irrigation to non-co-operators.

386 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department passed orders refusing to supply water to non-co-operators to their lands in the West Godavari district;

(b) if so, to what class of lands the rule applies; and

(c) on what authority the said prohibition is based?

A.—(a) (b) & (c) The Government have passed no such orders.

Land Revenue

Acquisition of lands for building houses in So-Nambinanthal village.

387 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the villagers of So-Nambinanthal, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot, memorialized to the authorities for the acquisition of lands for building houses, and if so, what action was taken thereon; and

(b) why the lands have not yet been acquired for them?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information. No memorial addressed to Government can be traced.

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Remission of land revenue in the Presidency.

388 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the prospects of the collection of land revenue in the Presidency are, in view of the considerable fall in the prices of all the commodities and the floods in the south;

(b) whether the Government propose to render any assistance to the ryots and landowners in the Presidency by remissions or other means, in the payment of land taxes; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to collect the land taxes in one instalment only instead of in three instalments as before?

A.—(a) The Government are not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present.

(b) No such measure is contemplated. The hon. Member's attention however is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 378.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

Construction of the Collector's office buildings at Ellore.

389 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the construction of the Collector's office buildings at Ellore is likely to be completed;

(b) why the construction of the Collector's quarters has not yet begun; and

(c) whether the Government are aware of the considerable inconvenience felt by the public by the location of the office and the residence of the Collector at Masulipatam?

A.—(a) In 1931-32.

(b) It was undesirable that the Collector's residence should be built before the office was likely to be ready. The construction of the residence is to begin this month.

(c) The Government are aware that the existing arrangement is inconvenient.

Village Establishments

Action taken on the resolutions by the Village Officers' Conference.

390 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the resolutions of the Guntur District Village Officers' Conference held at Narasaraopet on 28th November 1929 submitted by M. R. Ry. Sahitya Visharada Kona Venkataraya Sarma, Secretary of the Association, regarding the grievances of village officers;

(b) whether the Government are considering the question of allowing village karnams like village munsifs to stand for elections to panchayats and local boards and other elective bodies;

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(c) whether the Government have considered the question of not compelling karnams who have once passed the Survey test to go again for survey training; and

(d) whether the Government have issued any circulars to Land Records Revenue officers in the matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Under section 48 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, village officers (including karnams) are not debarred as such from election as Councillors. Under section 54 (2) of the Local Boards Act, village headmen are not debarred as such from election to local boards (including panchayats) but not karnams. The Government are not contemplating any change in the law.

(c) & (d) The matter is governed by the Board's Standing Orders. A karnam who has once passed the survey test is sent again for survey training only when it is found that, in spite of his having once passed the survey test, he is incompetent as a surveyor.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Elections under the revised Local Boards Act.

391 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the District Panchayat officers referred to in section 68 of the new Local Boards Act are going to be appointed by the local boards;

(b) whether the Government have framed any rules fixing the pay, conditions of service and qualification of the District Panchayat officers;

(c) whether the rules framed in that connexion, if any, will be laid on the table of the House;

(d) whether the Government have taken all the steps necessary to enable the elections under the new Local Boards Act to take place as notified in the Act in August 1931;

(e) whether the business of the preparation of the electoral rolls relating to the Municipalities and Local Boards Acts has been started, and if not, what is the reason for the delay;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to expedite the preparation of the electoral rolls with a view to enable the municipalities and the local boards to have the elections held at the proper time; and

(g) whether the circles and wards referred to in sections 47, 48 and 49 of the Local Boards Act and 43 of the District Municipalities Act have been formed, and if not, when they are likely to be formed?

A.—(a) to (c) The matter is under consideration.

(d), (e), (f) & (g) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 240.

Construction of a bridge across the Cauvery between Velur and Mohanur.

392 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal some time ago to build a bridge across the river Cauvery to connect Trichinopoly and Salem districts at a point between Velur and Mohanur in the Salem district; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is and why it has not been carried further?

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A.—The proposal was considered and has not been lost sight of but it cannot be proceeded with in the present condition of finances until existing commitments are cleared.

Agriculture

Prohibition of the export of oil-cake, etc.

393 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what steps have already been taken or are proposed to be taken in order to prohibit the export of such articles as oil-cake (Poona) which are used as food for cattle or as manure or as both?

A.—None.

Education

Admission to the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane.

394 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received each year for the last five years from widows for residence in the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane, Madras, and how many of them applied also for Government scholarships;

(b) how many of them were admitted into the hostel and how many granted scholarships; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take in order to increase the number of scholarships and the residential accommodation for widows?

A.—(a) & (b) —Information is not available.

(c) None.

Alleged withholding of grants to the Hindu Middle School, Kaikaram.

395 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the general teaching grant relating to the Hindu Middle School, Kaikaram, West Godavari district, for the year 1927-28 has been withheld and if so, for what reasons?

A.—The grant for 1927-28 was withheld for the reason that the managing committee of the school was not then a registered body and the working of the school was reported to be unsatisfactory.

Excise

Closure of toddy and arrack shops in Pundipallam and Bulusutippa villages.

396 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether petitions were submitted to Government for the closing down of toddy and arrack shops in the villages of Pundipallam and Bulusutippa in the East Godavari district;

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(b) whether the villagers themselves have expressed their willingness for the closing down of the shops; and

(c) what is the reason for the delay in closing the toddy and arrack shops in the villages of Pundipallam and Bulusutippa in the East Godavari district, as prayed for by the residents of the villages?

A.—(a) to (c) No such petitions or representations are traceable.

Industries

Manufacture of chemical manures.

397 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to investigate the possibility of manufacturing chemical manures such as super-phosphates and nitrates of lime; and

(b) if no steps have so far been taken, whether he proposes to take any steps?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government considered the question of starting a departmental factory for crushing phosphatic nodule deposits found in the Trichinopoly district for manurial purposes but dropped the proposal for the following reasons:—

- (i) The commercial potentialities of the nodule were doubtful;
- (ii) the effective value as manure of the phosphatic meal was decidedly limited;
- (iii) as a source of super-phosphate, the nodules were definitely unsuited, as the deposits compared so unfavourably with imported phosphates in the matter of phosphoric acid content that it was cheaper per unit of phosphoric acid to import the higher grade phosphates; and
- (iv) as, owing to the high content of carbonate and of impurities such as iron, the amount of sulphuric acid required for manufacturing super-phosphate out of the nodules would be excessive and the product tended to 'revert' or become insoluble.

As regards manufacturing nitrates of lime, there is at present no prospect of manufacturing nitrogen fixation products in this country at an economic rate and the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

[For further list of unstarrd questions, vide page 749 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Jails

Allowances and rent-free quarters to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on jail duty.

* 398 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to the 1st September 1923, the jail allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem and the rent-free quarters were allowed to the sub-assistant surgeon on jail duty;

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(b) what were the reasons for their abolition;

(c) whether the Indian Jails Committee recommended the restitution of the jail allowance in addition to a reward allowance and rent-free quarters to the sub-assistant surgeons to compensate for the loss of their private practice;

(d) whether it is a fact that the period of jail service for the sub-assistant surgeons is three years whereas the period for Agency service is two years;

(e) what are the reasons for such distinction;

(f) whether the Government have received any memorial from sub-assistant surgeons on jail duty; and if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General have recommended the allowances and rent-free quarters and the reduction of the period of jail service from three to two years;

(h) if so, the reasons for the delay in giving effect to the new proposals; and

(i) when the proposals will be given effect to?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In view of the improvement effected in the pay of sub-assistant surgeons in 1921 and as service in a jail was made an ordinary incident in a sub-assistant surgeon's career, the Government directed the abolition of the duty allowance and the concession of rent-free quarters allowed to them.

(c) The Indian Jails Committee submitted its report before the scale of pay of sub-assistant surgeons was revised in 1921. The Committee recommended the grant of a special allowance and of reward allowance and the provision of rent-free quarters. The recommendations were not accepted by the Government.

(d) Yes.

(e) The usual period for which a sub-assistant surgeon is expected to remain in a district is five years. The period of Agency service was fixed as two years on account of the unhealthy nature of the Agency. A period of six years was considered necessary in the case of sub-assistant surgeons employed in jails in order to ensure that the officers are not changed just when they have become thoroughly conversant with the Jail rules and routine.

(f), (h) & (i) Yes. The question is under consideration. Orders will be issued shortly.

(g) The Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General have recommended the grant of duty allowance and the concession of rent-free quarters. The Surgeon-General is in favour of reducing the period of jail duty from three to two years, while the Inspector-General of Prisons is not for it.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the answer to clause (g) runs thus:—'The Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General have recommended the grant of duty allowance and the concession of rent-free quarters.' May I know whether these two gentlemen are expert advisers of Government. And may I know whether in view of their unanimity Government are going to pass orders accordingly?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid I cannot say what the Government Order will be. But I will say this : There is no question of expert advice in this matter. They are the heads of departments concerned and naturally the Government will attach weight to their recommendations ; but the Government are not bound to accept their recommendations."

11-30 a.m. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed to live anywhere they like, or are they to live in the official quarters ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" They will have to live as near the jail as possible."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" So that, Sir, does it not follow that they will have to pay higher rents, now that their choice is restricted ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In that case, will not the hon. Member consider the necessity of compensating them ? "

The hon. the Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As I have said before, the question is under the consideration of the Government."

Registration

Appointment of the Inspector-General of Registration.

* 399 Q.—B. POKKER SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the principle on which the vacancy in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration has been filled ;

(b) whether among the applicants to the said post there were Deputy Collectors, senior in grade to the Deputy Collector who has been appointed to the office, and, if so, how many of them were Muslims and on what grounds their claims were overlooked ;

(c) what is the special qualification of the gentleman who has been appointed to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration ;

(d) whether the Government are aware that no Mussalman has up till now been appointed to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration ;

(e) whether the communal Government Order is applicable to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration ; and

(f) whether the claims of the Muslims have been considered by the Government in filling up the vacancy ?

A.—(a) The appointment has been filled up in accordance with the Statutory Rules issued with Notification No. 235, Public, dated the 11th May 1928, published on page 793 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd May 1928.

(b) Yes. No Muhammadan candidate applied for the post.

(c) Among the persons whose claims were considered for the post, the Government considered him to be the best.

(d) No Mussalman has been appointed permanently.

(e) No.

(f) Yes.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state why the post of the Inspector-General of Registration has invariably been given to an outsider instead of from among the senior men already in the department ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Of course, Sir, the claims of the men in the department have been considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether they have been condemned or found unfit to hold that post ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" No, Sir ; as I said before, the claims of the officers within the department have also been considered by the Government in the matter of making the present appointment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know, Sir, why no Muslim has been appointed to this post ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" There is nothing to state that a Muhammadan should be appointed."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I enquire, Sir, whether there was any agitation from the Muslim community that their claims have been overlooked in this matter even as early as four or five years ago ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" No agitation, Sir ; I believe a memorandum was sent to the Government that the claims of the Muslim community should be considered in making this appointment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask, Sir, why the memorandum was not considered ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" It was considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the policy of bringing outsiders to fill this post is demoralizing to the establishment, and whether the Government have considered the necessity of passing a rule that at least in future no outsiders should be appointed and that the appointment will be restricted to persons within the department ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Of course the claims of officers within the department have been considered and whenever such an appointment can be made within the department, it will be done."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if there is any rule or convention that only persons from the Revenue Department should be appointed to the post ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" How, Sir, is a Deputy Collector qualified for Registration work ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Administrative experience, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Administrative experience as a Magistrate, Revenue Officer or what, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" General administrative experience, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Then, Sir, why was not an officer from the Public Works Department or Judicial Department appointed ? "

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The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"As I have stated before, it is only a question of general administrative experience, and the Government in this case have fully gone into this question before making this appointment, and based their choice thereon."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I enquire whether any applications were invited for the post, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"No, Sir, but one or two had sent in their applications"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether applications were invited by the Public Services Commission, before it was filled up?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"There was no necessity, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government wanted them to recommend a most efficient officer for this appointment?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, why, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"The Government had all the information they wanted."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Will the hon. the Minister kindly state whether the prevailing political situation in the province contributed to the making of this appointment, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"I could not quite catch that question. Will the hon. Member mind repeating it, Sir?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Will the hon. the Minister kindly state whether the political situation in the City was to a large extent responsible for the appointment?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"Certainly not, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is it not, Sir, that a large number of appointments are directly due to the political situation in this country?" (Continued laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"No, Sir."

Fisheries

Supervision of fishermen co-operative societies on the West Coast.

* 400 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed any additional staff for the supervision of fishermen co-operative societies on the West Coast;

(b) whether this staff is also required to supervise the schools conducted by the Fisheries department; and

(c) whether the Inspectors of Fisheries continue to supervise the working of schools and co-operative societies?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Provision of rooms for members of the bar at Ellore.

401 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any provision in the District Court building at Ellore for allotting rooms to be used as Vakils' chambers on payment of rent; and

(b) whether the Government have received representations about the inconvenience that is being felt by the vakils for want of suitable rooms for the use of the members of the bar?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

Madras Children Act

Establishment of juvenile courts.

402 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken by the Government towards establishing juvenile or children's courts?

A.—The Government have provided for the establishment of a juvenile court in the City of Madras, under section 33 (1) of the Madras Children Act, 1920. The question of establishing juvenile courts in the mufassal will be considered after experience has been gained of the working of the Court in the City of Madras.

Irrigation

Investigation of the Thoppiar Irrigation project.

403 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state at what stage the investigation of the Thoppiar Irrigation project in Omalur taluk, Salem district, is at present?

A.—The project was abandoned because the financial prospects of the scheme did not warrant further expenditure on its investigation.

Education

Introduction of vocational training in aided schools.

404 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to introduce vocational training in all aided and grant schools also;

(b) whether the Government have received petitions requesting that teachers in carpentry, blacksmithy and brazier's work should be taken from the Viswa Brahman community only; and

(c) if so, what the Government propose to do with regard to those petitions?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

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

II.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

GRANT XXV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move—
‘ that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred.’

“ In moving this token demand, I have to remind hon. Members that this sum is for the appointment of a marketing officer for the Salem Weaving Co-operative Society. I have to refer hon. Members to the explanatory note wherein the need for this demand has been fully mentioned. As a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Salem weavers were hit very hard, for they lost their important market in the Northern Circars. There has been an intense propaganda against Salem cloth and the result was that a large number of weavers were thrown out of employment and conditions became very serious and the Collector and other leading men of the district started a co-operative society with a view to helping these weavers. The Committee was functioning well and the proposal is to give a helping hand to the society in the matter of finding sales for the manufactured goods and the appointment of a marketing officer is with a view to—

(1) go about the chief cloth-consuming centres of South India and study the condition of the cloth market,

(2) to ascertain the requirements and patterns of different localities,

(3) to put the Salem Weavers' Society in direct contact with the wholesale consumers, and

(4) to study the demand of the public and generally to assist the society in getting cheap yarn and to find a market for the sale of its goods.

In short, he will be the marketing officer for the society. The appointment is proposed to be made for a period of six months and the money can be found from the savings from the current year's budget. The expenditure constitutes a new service and hence this demand is moved and I hope the House will pass it.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise—

‘ to move the reduction of the grant by Re. 1 ’

to discuss the policy of the Government set forth by the hon. Minister, in his speech.

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“ I find that the Government are extremely solicitous about one particular class of weavers. The Government come forward with proposals for encouraging the weavers of the Salem district while on the other hand they have forbidden co-operative societies from dealing with hand-spun cloth or yarn. I, for my part, would have been greatly pleased if such a sort of encouragement were also given in the matter of the hand-spun cloth and yarn. But, instead there still stands the ban and we have been asked to vote this sum for the purpose of encouraging the sale of cloth made out of foreign yarn. It seems to me to be a case of distinct discrimination. Why is the Government anxious to safeguard the interests of these weavers? Why have they a soft heart towards the weavers dealing with foreign yarn? They are obstructing the general sentiment of the country in favour of the development of hand-spinning and the production of hand-woven cloth. I could have understood it if the Government had been equally solicitous of the interests of the whole community of weavers, be they the weaver of foreign yarn or the weaver of hand-spun yarn. I do not know what the policy of the Government will be regarding the Government Orders I have mentioned. If it is that they are to be withdrawn, then well and good. But so long as there is no endeavour on the part of the Government to encourage hand-spinning and the production of hand-spun cloth, so long as no such policy of helping a very important home industry is pursued, there will be nothing to relieve the economic strain the country is under. It has been recognized by the Government that cottage industries are the corner stones to the economic stability of the country. Now, Sir, if no help in this direction is forthcoming, I consider it most objectionable to take a step in the wrong direction, and I hope the House will support the cut motion.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Mr. President, Sir, in seconding this motion, I have just to say one or two words. It should be the policy of the Government, if really they desire to encourage a certain industry in this province, to make no distinction with regard to the particular class of weavers that they seek to help. There is no doubt that on the face of the motion, it seems that it is the Indian weaver that is sought to be helped. But, Sir, if we go deeper, we see what the real intention of the Government is, i.e., they want to find a larger market for the foreign cloth, instead of taking steps to introduce measures for improving the production of hand-spun yarn. They are now concerting measures to help a society which is dealing in foreign yarn. That ought not to be the policy of the Government—under whatever guise it may be. Instead of that, they ought not to make any distinction; they ought to help every weaver whether he uses foreign yarn or not. They know that it causes a good deal of trouble in making use of hand-spun yarn. The weavers themselves find no facilities afforded to them and they naturally resort to the foreign yarn so that they may get a living out of it. If such a step as this which, if followed on a wider scale, would amount to an anti-hand-spun cloth propaganda, were to be taken and if, instead of coming to the help of the hand-spun weaving, you go to the

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rescue of the foreign cloth dealer by finding ways and means to get sales for his production, it is not possible to have at least industrial independence which is the one object every body should have near his heart. I am of the opinion that it is the primary duty of the Government to protect the indigenous industries of the country and I have great pleasure in seconding the motion."

11-45
a.m.

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"I beg to oppose the motion for reducing the grant. In doing so, I should not be taken to mean that I am in any way opposed to encouraging or affording facilities to carders and spinners. I do not see the force or the relevancy or the necessity of Government coming forward to help carding. I do not see how it is relevant to the subject before the House. In Salem there are nearly 80,000 weavers and owing to the present economic conditions and probably also owing to the spread of the khaddar movement in this Presidency, these weavers are now in difficulties. Sir, their trade and occupation are at a standstill and now I believe the Government is coming forward to help these 80,000 weavers to find a market for their produce. I think the objections that have been made in connexion with the Government not coming forward to the help of the khaddar manufacturers does not really mean that the Salem weavers who are employed in their own hereditary business of weaving silk and other lace cloths should not also be helped by Government. I believe the Government would in due course of time, when the finances permit, come forward to help all the weavers of this Province. I hope that the Government will find the finance and I do hope that that time will be very soon. I believe there are co-operative societies all over the Presidency for helping weavers and if the Government would in a more generous measure come forward with financial facilities for the encouragement of co-operative societies all over the Province, I believe the problem of helping weavers in this Province will be largely solved. At the present moment the House has to consider whether there is not a case made out for this particular demand now before the House. I therefore beg to oppose the motion and support the granting of the demand."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I want to say a few words. It is more in the nature of a helpful criticism than regular opposition. I no doubt agree that the object is good. But I am afraid the method is entirely futile. It looks as though nothing could be done without casting a fling on the Congress and its activities. This Registrar of Co-operative Societies cannot evidently escape that temptation to somehow or other bring the Congress into disrepute if it lay in his power. But Congress is too big an organization for flies like the Co-operative Registrar to gibe at. That apart I should like the hon. Minister to examine the question in a little more detail. It is no doubt a new venture touching the economic aspect of nationalism by trying to help communities which have been following certain industries and now thrown out of employment. But in the matter of dealing with this question members are changing their opinion. Previous to the hon. the present Minister, my esteemed Friend, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar,

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while he was there, instituted a sort of general survey of cottage industries to tide over his regime of office. Certain reports are ready and I do not know if my hon. Friend, Mr. Rajan, who in his non-official days, did not very much care for these things had looked into the report dealing with the Salem district. I draw attention to page 11 of the Report on Cottage Industries in which the condition of the weavers is very graphically described. It is said:

'The Weaving Superintendent removed his headquarters from Tiruchengodu to Salem as the weavers of the former could not be brought to understand the advantage of a sizing machine which saves much labour and time. Even with their illiteracy they could improve their condition by thrift. But the drink evil has so much subverted them, that a big slice of their income is shared by the arrack shop-keeper and very little is left for sustenance and much less for ameliorating their condition. As we study the industry in different places, the problem of the weaver seems to constitute more a labour problem than anything else.'

"Again, later on, the same officer in page 39 says: 'Thus the problem of the actual weaver is a labour problem requiring solution.' There are two reasons which are quoted in this survey of the Cottage Industries Report and I should very much like to know from the hon. the Minister for Public Works who evinced very much interest towards the weavers, whether he has tackled the first reason, namely, the drink problem and whether he has had any consultation with his Colleague, Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddi, to see that a few drink shops are closed there in order to save these poor weavers from starvation. Apart from that the present question is that the weavers have got a certain stock of cloth. Those are Salem angavastrams and dhotis. They were hitherto consumed by the Northern Circars. Owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, or the Swaraj movement or the khaddar propaganda, those things are not saleable. What is this marketing officer going to do? Is he going to educate the weavers and the Circars people to give up khaddar and take up to these angavastrams or go to other places to spread the angavastram propaganda? This seems to be a mischievous proposition. I may assure the hon. Minister that no such thing will be possible especially under the present trying circumstances. It may be easy for an experienced man to try fresh markets when things settle down and people are not very much enthused, and they may also take up to Indian goods turned out by Indian industry locally. Even there what the Government is going to do is to appoint a Deputy Tahsildar, or a Revenue Inspector who knows absolutely nothing of business, who knows no method by which he can canvass business. He is not going to profit the weavers. It may profit some officer for six months and he will be continued for another year drawing pay without benefit to the weavers to whom so much sympathy is evinced. Instead of doing this for six months, you may offer that to the co-operative society itself and ask one of the merchants themselves to tour and find out if there is any market for these goods. Unless the Minister is in a position to assure that one of the weavers themselves would be deputed to do this work I should ask the Council to reject this demand unceremoniously. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this aspect of the question. It is not our unwillingness to assist the Minister in his laudable object of rescuing

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the weavers of Salem or some other district. I would rather like one district benefited than all districts going without it. But let that not be wasted on a Deputy Tahsildar. Let the weaver himself go and find out a market for himself."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"When my attention was drawn to this demand I did not read into it the suggestion that this is an attempt to help this industry as against hand-weaving and hand-spinning industry. I took it to be an innocent thing and considered it on its own merit from all points of view. I am a merchant myself and I have given much thought to all matters connected with industries such as finding a market and creating a demand and all that. These questions always come before merchants and from a mercantile point of view I consider this question. Marketing and creating a demand are not questions which can be solved by the appointment of an officer. There are laws of supply and demand and these cannot be manipulated by a Government official. Co-operative weaving societies will have to adjust their industry according to the law of supply and demand. The manufacturers produce whatever patterns are wanted. Salesmen go round and find out patterns generally in demand. I cannot understand why those weavers have no idea of the patterns that are saleable. They are supposed to have been long in business and they ought to know the A B C of the industry. Then, Sir, it has been said that another object of appointing the officer is that he will bring the weavers into contact with the consumers. The consumers go to the manufacturer and not the manufacturer to the consumer. Consumers suggest the thing that is wanted. The manufacturers also send round their salesmen to go and find sales for their wares. But an officer appointed by the Government could give no help whatever in this matter. Then, Sir, the appointment is for six months. I consider that more than six months will be necessary to study this question. If we sanction the appointment of this officer now, it means that we must be prepared after six months to extend it again. It means that the Government is adding to its departments a new department by appointing salesmen for certain industries. If the Government were to commit themselves to the policy of appointing a salesman to a particular industry, then why should it be to the weaving industry alone? I think this is a very broad question and it should not be dealt with in such a haphazard manner as it is now attempted to do. So I am opposed to this whole grant and support this motion for cut."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, in replying to the points raised by various hon. Members, may I with your permission give them the following information about the co-operative weaving societies? Sir, co-operative societies for weavers are formed in villages wherever they can be found. In the Presidency there are about 134 societies solely or mostly composed of weavers. A central society which would supply yarn to those societies would arrange for the sale of their finished products and would require financial help, which unfortunately the Government is not in a position to afford. (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: Do they use foreign yarn?) They use all kinds of

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yarn, any yarn that is available to them. Salem, Sir, is a good centre for the weaving industry. As I told the House, as the weavers find their lot very hard on account of the trade depression, something has to be done, and that is why we are giving a special marketing officer to find sales for the cloths they produce.

"Then, coming to the point raised by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, I may assure the House that there is no prohibition or obstacle thrown in the way of khadder being made and sold even by co-operative societies if those societies are meant for the production and sale of khadder. (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: What about the Government Order? Will you cancel it?) There is no Government Order which prevents it, and so there is nothing to cancel. There is no bar to co-operative societies being formed for the production and sale of any kind of cloth.

"Coming to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's remarks, I am indeed thankful to him for his criticisms which I am sure are merely to help the Government. I am quite in agreement with him that there are a number of problems connected with the weaving community at Salem. Of course, I do not say that I am dealing with the question in all its aspects. There is the labour problem with which my hon. Colleague, the Home Member, deals, and there is the drink problem, which my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, will deal with. There is only one aspect with which I should now deal, and that is how best to help the weaving societies in finding a market for their products. By the appointment of this special marketing officer, the Government's intention is not to carry on any anti-khadder propaganda. If that is the fear of any of the hon. Members here, I can assure them that there is nothing of the sort. My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, said that we were going to appoint a Revenue Inspector or a Tahsildar for the purpose. It is not at all the case. We are going to lend the services of a Sub-Deputy Registrar who knows all about co-operative work. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Can he find a market for the particular kind of cloth?) It is his business, Sir, to go round and find a market for the products of those co-operative weaving societies. I do not say that he is going to do any propaganda against khadder. He will find out the particular localities where the cloth turned out by the societies can be sold. For that purpose, we are making the appointment for six months at the initial stage. Later on, it may be possible for one of the members of the society there to carry on that work. I hope that within the six months during which this officer will carry on the work, trade depression would go and that the society itself would be able to carry on the work without outside help.

"As far as Mr. Yaqub Hasan's remark is concerned, I agree with him that six months will be too short a period for the purpose. But, as I said, it may be possible that after six months, the society itself through one of its members will be able to do the work that is proposed to be done by the special officer. So, I hope the House will reject the amendment and pass the grant."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the token demand of Rs. 100 under Grant XXV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred be reduced by Re. 1."

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred."

The demand was carried, and the grant made.

GRANT XXXI—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 900 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred.'

"The explanatory note gives detailed information regarding the items comprised within this demand. I hope the House will pass it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

*'that the allotment for each of the nine token demands * totalling Rs. 900 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred, be reduced by Re. 1.'*

"I do so, Sir, in order to draw the attention of this House to the way in which the Government propose to spend the money at their disposal. Mr. President, you know what unparalleled economic distress this country is now passing through. I do not think any one in this House knows within living memory a state of things similar to the one

	RS.
* (a) Acquisition of land for the construction of buildings for offices and for residence for Government officials in Anantapur ...	100
(b) Adjustment of the value of the Mettur Taluk office buildings and quarters written back from the accounts of the Mettur Project to '41. Civil Works—Provincial' ...	100
(c) Reconstruction of the latrines in the High Court and Law College on the flush-out system ...	100
(d) Construction of quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad, at Madura ...	100
(e) Electric installation in the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore ...	100
(f) Drainage scheme for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam ...	100
(g) Improvements in the water-supply of the Raja Mirasdar District Headquarter Hospital, Tanjore ...	100
(h) Resurfacing the road over the Coleroon Bridge at Trichinopoly ...	100
(i) Grant of compensation on account of the premature retirement of two Assistant Engineers ...	100
Total ...	900

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which we have now. It has become so difficult for the ryots of this Presidency even to raise a portion of the land revenue that is necessary to be paid to the Government. They are finding it impossible to meet in full the ordinary demands of the Government. All the gold with them has been pledged. Prices are so low that their commodities will not fetch sufficient money, and even for the low price that they are likely to get, they are not finding it easy to find a sale for their commodities. When such is the state of affairs, whatever money the Government can spare should be utilized for the purpose of relieving the distress that is prevailing amongst the ryot population in this Presidency. Unless it is for an urgent or paramount necessity, on no account should a pie of this money be spent on other things.

"Now, Sir, let us come to the present demand for providing money for building construction. I am not attacking merely the items comprising this demand. But I would certainly attack any provision made for construction of new buildings. With regard to this, a distinction ought to be made between the buildings which are necessary for the purpose of offices and buildings which may be considered necessary by the Government for the purpose of providing residential quarters for their officers. I for one would not ordinarily question the necessity for making provision for residential quarters for officers of the Government. Even in regard to providing residences to officers, the time for doing such a thing is not now, unless it is a paramount necessity. Otherwise, not a pie of Government money should now be spent on that. So far as the budget allotment goes, there are really not very many items of building construction on which money is proposed to be spent. I leave it at that.

"Now, coming to the question of residential quarters, I find included in this demand the construction of quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad, at Madura. I do not know, Sir, what exactly is the amount that is necessary for this purpose. It is not mentioned in the small note supplied to us. I find from the proceedings of the Finance Committee that the amount required is something like Rs. 40,000. But, according to the note supplied to us, the estimated cost of the quarters was Rs. 25,500. You know, Sir, recently the Government appointed a committee for the purpose of finding out whether the ordinary designs which were then in existence were suitable for the officers, and they have decided to change the design, with the result that the cost of construction has enormously increased from Rs. 25,500 which was the original estimate, to the present estimate of Rs. 40,000. That is for providing a residence for the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad. I also found in another connexion a provision for similar quarters for the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ellore. Apart from the economic aspect of this question, the times are such that, unless the Government find it absolutely impossible to make a provision otherwise for the officers concerned, I do not think it would be advisable to spend any money on these buildings. It

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is no doubt said that the present building in which the Deputy Superintendent is living is wanted for a Sub-Collector. I believe, if the Government want it, I do not think it will be impossible for the Government to find some other public or private building for him. I am pretty sure a building could be found. But the Deputy Superintendent may say that the building is not suitable for him. The times are coming when officers, big or small, should be satisfied with the buildings supplied to them.

“Now, coming to the economic aspect of this question of providing residences for officers, we are told very often that the Government is making provision for residential quarters for officers because it is necessary to provide them with quarters in places where suitable buildings are not available, and that the Government are recovering rent from them for those quarters. The Government receive as rent only about 10 per cent of the pay of the officer concerned, and that is the maximum that he can be asked to pay. As it is, even our Government is finding it difficult to raise money on less than 6 per cent interest. Until recently, the Government of India was lending at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the local Governments. Now they have to pay 6 per cent. At that rate, the interest will come to Rs. 200 for a building costing Rs. 40,000. And then, what about depreciation, repairs, and taxes that are necessary to be paid to the municipality? It will all come to, I believe, Rs. 70 to Rs. 100. At a moderate calculation, you can put the cost at Rs. 275 a month as the expenditure on such a building. Will 10 per cent of the pay of the officer cover that amount? I do not think it would. Unless the Government can convince us that these buildings will pay their way and that the officers concerned are going to pay for all that is necessary for the building that is provided for them, we in this House cannot allow any such expenditure. I think that even if the Government guarantees that the expenditure is likely to bring in an adequate return, the times are not such that you can at present spend any money on capital construction. Every pie of the money that the Government can spare should be reserved for relieving the distress that is now prevailing amongst the ryots of this Presidency.

“I do not know, Sir, whether I will be allowed to speak on the other items on which I have given notice of amendments.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member may speak on all the amendments together.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“Sir, in another connexion, I have given notice of a cut motion with regard to the provision for improvements to the water-supply of the Raja Mirasidar District Headquarter Hospital at Tanjore. The point I want to raise is this. It is said that the municipal supply is insufficient to meet the growing demands of the hospital. Since the municipal supply was insufficient, the Government thought it necessary to supply its own water to the hospital. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the municipality has been consulted, whether it is not able to supply the growing demands of this hospital. If they are prepared to meet the growing demand

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for water, I really think it would be a very bad policy for the Government to supply its own water at such a cost. I believe that a good portion of the taxes that are collected by the municipality does come from the residences of officers provided by Government and from other public buildings. Naturally the municipality would certainly look to this source of income. Unless the municipality is charging the Government an excessive rate taking advantage of the necessities of the Government, I think this scheme would be uneconomical both in the interests of the Government as well as that of the municipality. Sir, if you take the figures here given in the explanatory note, you will find that even if the municipality has consented to it, the scheme of the Government to provide its own water for the hospital would cost about Rs. 20,300. If you take into account the interest on this capital outlay it will come to more than Rs. 1,200 per annum and the recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 7,000. As against this, the note says, there will be a saving of at least Rs. 7,300 a year under water charges otherwise payable to the municipal council, and a further saving of Rs. 1,200 on account of the cost of meters. I do not know how the item under meters is a saving. The meters are already there. Are the Government going to get any money for these old meters? So, I think the scheme would not be economical. In my opinion it would be advantageous to allow the municipality to supply water to the hospital. If the Government is going to supply water to the hospital when the municipality is prepared to meet the demand in that respect, it would not be in the interests of the municipality or the Government themselves to set up a new water-supply system for the needs of the hospital.

“On the question of the supply of electricity also the same principles will apply. With regard to the other items such as the provision of latrines for the High Court although there is not the same objection, I do not think there is any necessity for the expenditure of such large sums as have been provided. And at least at this juncture when the finances of the province are not in a normal condition, it is absolutely necessary that the expenditure of large sums on residential quarters should be put off.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, after the remarks on the subject that have fallen from my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, I think I can be very brief. I can speak about this question from personal knowledge and that is why I rise. These buildings are all constructed and maintained at a loss. It is a fact which every one in the House knows. On the whole the Government is incurring a loss on the construction and maintenance of these buildings. Now, Sir, at a time like this when the country is passing through a serious economic crisis and the funds at the disposal of the Government are very limited on account of the fact that the taxes are not likely to be collected in full, it seems to me to be very questionable that the Government should, at this stage, commit the House and the country to a policy of building construction which is certainly going to enhance the losses already incurred on buildings

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and their maintenance. In addition to this, there is this fact that at the present day, on account of the rise in the cost of materials and rise in the cost of labour you cannot really construct buildings which, if assessed at the proper rate, will be acceptable even to their occupants. Very often the assessed rent comes to such a figure that you cannot really recover the amount from the officers concerned and so you have necessarily to recover a smaller amount. This is a common feature of the Government buildings in the matter of rent. So that, knowing all this, with their eyes wide open, if the Government are going to commit the country to further losses by this policy of constructing residential quarters especially in the present financial situation, there will be no justification for it. I have no doubt, Sir, that there are stations where there is some inconvenience about quarters but it is possible to get over that inconvenience in various ways. I want to refer to another point.

"Sir, in view of the coming constitutional changes one of the effects of which, I should think, would be a rather larger Indianization than hitherto, it seems certain that many of these quarters may not be wanted by their future occupants. Even now, Sir, many Indian officers do not care to live in the residences intended for them. They stay elsewhere. Very often what happens is this: you construct a residence to suit the convenience of European officers and then when an Indian officer comes to occupy it, you have got to make alterations in that building to suit his convenience. When a Brahman officer wants to occupy it, you have to make some changes, and then when a Muhammadan officer has to occupy it, you put up temporary arrangements for gosha and things of that sort. I think, Sir, that in view of the fact that Indianization will be a feature of the coming constitutional changes and that, in consequence, possibly even the present quarters, or some of them, may not be required, it seems to me a doubtful policy for the Government to launch further into a scheme of provision for further residences.

"For the present, Sir, I am suggesting the following arrangement: if private residences are not available for the use of your officers, you can, by agreement with some private people, arrange for the construction of these buildings, yourself agreeing to pay a certain rent for a certain number of years. The only thing is that they would construct their buildings according to their plan and not according to the Government plan. Some such arrangement can be made. It seems to me that where there is a will there would be a way. I am only asking the Government that, at this stage, they should not commit themselves and the public into further schemes of construction of residences which are surely going to enhance the loss which is incurred by the Government on this item."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, I am very glad that the Government propose to construct buildings for the accommodation of the officers especially, Sir, in a district where I am told there is a dearth of proper accommodation for them. But my

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grievance is that the same liberality is not shown in the case of certain irrigation works for which money is badly needed. Sir, when we ask for money for the digging of a channel or for the repair of a tank and so on, the Government plead lack of funds. But when they are on the question of constructing residential quarters for their officers, they are very liberal and are able to find enough money. When I see this attitude adopted, my mind naturally grows suspicious and makes me think that there is something deeper in this affair. The Public Works Department are always anxious to put up plans for new and big buildings. I hope the hon. Minister during his term of office will find out what the secret of it is. I see that they have got a very big idea of acquiring a large tract of land and building various offices and residential quarters. I want to know whether the Government have got a definite plan well scrutinized or whether they are taking up the question of these residential quarters haphazard. It is very often the case that they go on constructing one building after another and then pull them down when they are found to offend a certain taste. Therefore I ask the hon. Minister whether the Department has drawn up a definite plan or scheme and what the ultimate cost of the whole scheme will be."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, my idea in giving notice of a motion* to reduce the supplementary demand is to know what is going to happen to the buildings and other structures which are already there at Mettur and whether it is not a fact that the whole cost of those buildings should be debited to the loan funds which are received from the Government of India. In case they are to be so debited to the loan funds, why should we debit them to depreciation in the Provincial account? I thought, Sir, that the Mettur scheme is being financed by the loan funds from the Government of India, the interest thereon being payable after some years. If my presumption is correct, I want to know why the value of the present structures and depreciation thereon should be debited to the Provincial account and what is really going to be done with these structures after the scheme is completed."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I quite sympathize with my hon. Friend from Cuddapah when he pleads that we should not spend our money on buildings. But so far as the departments under my charge are concerned, there are only three items which come in for expenditure under this demand. These are (1) Electric installation in the Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore, (2) Drainage scheme for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, and (3) Improvements to the water-supply of the Raja Mirasidar District Headquarter

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:

To reduce the token demand for Rs. 100 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred—(i) Grant of compensation on account of the premature retirement of two Assistant Engineers, by Re. 1.

(To elicit further information as to the total sum involved by the premature retirement of Assistant Engineers owing to the reduction of the cadre from 106 to 75.)

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Hospital, Tanjore. I see that no objection has been taken to the first two items. As regards the third item of expenditure, some objection has been taken. In regard to that I am asked for information whether the municipal council has been consulted and whether after all it is a wise policy to deprive the municipal council of the income it is now getting and to instal a new set of plant for the supply of water for the hospital alone. Sir, the fact is that some 20,000 gallons of water are required every year for this hospital at Tanjore. The chairman of the municipal council found that the present supply was not sufficient even for the municipality and therefore he wanted to introduce meter and also some other changes in regard to the supply of water to the hospital.

12-30 P.M. " Certain correspondence passed between the hospital authorities and the chairman and ultimately the Chairman, Municipal Council, cut off the supply for certain reasons as a result of which the Government had to consider and ultimately the Medical officer suggested whether it might not be more economical if the hospital had its own well, pump and elevated reservoir so that a satisfactory supply of water might be assured and that at the same time the supply to the town might be improved by releasing the quantity now used for the hospital. Then a committee was constituted by the Government in 1929 with the Collector as chairman, the other members being the Superintendent of the hospital, Chairman, Municipal Council, the Municipal Electrical Engineer, the Superintending Engineer of that division and the Superintendent, Borstal school. They were asked to go into the question as to how far it was advisable for the hospital to have an installation of its own for the supply of water. That committee met, but the Chairman, Municipal Council, would not attend, the Electrical Engineer would not attend, but other members attended. The committee decided to have a separate water-supply to the hospital. A copy of this report was communicated to the Chairman, Municipal Council, but he did not care to reply either to the Collector or to the Government until to-day. In fact I was anxious to find out whether the Chairman, Municipal Council, has any objection to the proposed scheme, but more than six months have passed but the Chairman, Municipal Council, has not raised any protest. We ascertained that the supply of water given by the Municipal Council was not sufficient and that if there was a separate installation, it will supply about 20,000 gallons per day, required for the hospital. Mr. Koti Reddi observed that there will be no saving in regard to meters. The Chairman insisted that meter should be attached within a certain time on penalty of water-supply being cut off. The question thus arose before the Government whether they may have their own scheme put into operation or they may put up meters. If the meter is put up, we will have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1,200. There are no old meters to be scrapped. You will find that under the scheme proposed you will have three items of expenditure, viz., (1) water-supply scheme, Rs. 7,200, (2) flush syphon in the hospital compound, Rs. 2,000 and (3) drainage improvements, Rs. 11,100. The first item of expenditure is only Rs. 7,200 which will

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have to be incurred on account of fixing up a pump which would be worked by electricity. I may give for the information of the House that it is proposed to take the supply of electricity from the municipal council and to that extent the municipality will be benefited. It is considered that more than 20,000 gallons a day will be required for the hospital and now the hospital is paying at Rs. 2 per 1,000 gallons to the municipality. The actual extra cost that would have to be incurred is only Rs. 7,200 as mentioned above. It is considered that the work may be taken up this year alone so as to avoid putting up meters and incurring unnecessary loss."

* The hon. Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I wish to refer only to the observations of one of my hon. Friends who referred to the construction of buildings at Anantapur. As a matter of fact, item (b) in this grant refers only to the acquisition of the lands. It is not intended to cover the construction of any building. A costly building for the location of the District Court has been completed and it has cost something like 1½ lakhs, and the District Judge has begun to hold his court there. The proposal is to acquire a site in front of that building so that we may prevent unsightly buildings springing up in front of the District Court. When I went two or three months ago to Anantapur, the members of the Bar and of the public waited on me and represented that inasmuch as the Government had sanctioned the location of a permanent District Munsif's court in Anantapur and inasmuch as the munsif's court was now located in a rented building, it was highly necessary that Government should acquire the plot in front of the District Court building so that a building might be put up there, to locate the District Munsif's court. There is no proposal now for the construction of a building. In fact, neither plans nor estimates have been prepared. When the plans and estimates for the construction of the building are ready, they will be placed before this House. My Friend will then have an opportunity of speaking on that. Now it is proposed only to acquire the site. I may also tell my hon. Friend that we are able to find funds for the acquisition by re-appropriation."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I should just like to say a few words in regard to the quarters of the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Is he to be permanently put at Madura?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Yes. The building in which he now resides belongs to the Revenue Department and it is intended for the Assistant Collector who is posted to Madura. The Revenue Department want that we should surrender the building to them. I fully agree with the criticisms that have been levelled against us, that we should not put up costly buildings in a year when we have got so much of financial stringency. But we find it is very difficult to transfer the officers for want of suitable building there. It was pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, that Government should try to find out private capitalists who could put

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up these buildings and rent them. I may say for the information of the House that the Inspector-General of Police tried to find out whether there were any private capitalists who could do this in Madura; but there were none coming forward. Hence arises the necessity of building a suitable house for the police officer and I have to come before this House for this grant."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"As for the remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, as to what is going to happen to the taluk office building after the Mettur project is finished, I may say that it may be utilized for some other Government office there or it may be sold."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I have explained to the hon. Member personally and I think he is now satisfied."

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, wanted further information regarding the total amount of compensation involved owing to the reduction of the cadre. The amount of compensation in all amounts to Rs. 1,42,905-5-4."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that each of the nine token demands totalling in all Rs. 900 be reduced by Re. 1."

The motion was lost.

Then the demand for Rs. 900 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred, was put and carried, and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,230 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Reserved.'

"Sir, the reasons for which this amount is required are clearly shown in the explanatory note which has been already supplied to hon. Members."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,89,230 under Grant XXXIII be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this cut is to ask for information. On page 25 of the explanatory memorandum it is stated 'The heavy issues in 1929-30 were due to the general expansion of work and to the creation of new offices in various departments.' This has not been very clearly explained. This House does not know how the work has so much extended. In the same paragraph they say 'The budget figures of 1930-31 were based on the issues of 1928-29 which were the latest figures available at the time the budget estimates were framed.' That may be part of the reason for their wrong estimate in the year 1930-31. But curiously

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enough they say further in the same paragraph 'The heavy issue in 1929-30 were due to the general expansion of work and to the creation of new offices in various departments.' The point I wish to make is that this House has no means of knowing about the creation of new offices. We have no information for giving expression to our opinions on many of the items. I merely make this motion to obtain information."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"I simply second the motion."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,89,230 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"The object of my motion is to elicit information as to what, if any, amount is utilized in the purchase of articles manufactured in India and what amount is spent on articles imported from England and other countries. I see that the hon. the Home Member has in his charge several portfolios in the administration of which it is very easy for him to come into conflict with his Colleagues. One such is purchase of stores. In articles like stationery, it is common knowledge that this country can produce equally good and fine quality of material and there does not seem to be any reason why at least this particular item, namely, stationery, could not be entirely purchased in this country.

"As a matter of fact, the Government themselves have started a pencil factory and have handed it over to a very enterprising commercial firm, who, I am told, are running the factory on very efficient lines and they are manufacturing many kinds of pencils including copying pencils. In every exhibition we see their articles exhibited. Apart from the paper factories in Calcutta, in our own Presidency there is a mill at Rajahmundry where paper is being manufactured. Perhaps paper is not being manufactured there in as large a quantity as may be required. When stationery articles are being manufactured in this country, it seems to me that it is the duty of each department of the Government to buy their requirements from India. I wish to know whether these indigenous articles are being purchased. I hope the hon. the Home Member will agree with me in this matter of encouraging Swadeshi articles. There need not be any conflict of opinion in this matter. We might easily follow the example of the Britishers in encouraging their Swadeshi articles, the example followed by them in England and not in India. They have got different ways of encouraging Swadeshi articles, one for their own country and another for this country. We should rather follow what they do in their own country and not what they ask us to do here. With these words I beg to move the motion standing in my name."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, wanted information about increase of expenditure for stationery articles on account of creation

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of new offices. I find that during the end of the year 1929-30 about 53 new offices came into existence. I shall give below the names of those offices:—

Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
 Special Officer for Korava Reclamation Work, Salem.
 Manager, Sembiam Criminal Tribes Settlement, Villivakkam.
 Chairman, Temperance Publicity Committee, Madras.
 District Agricultural Officer, Salem.
 Executive Engineer, Investigation Division, Trichinopoly.
 District Superintendent of Police, South Madura.
 Secretary, Central Propaganda Board, Madras.
 Executive Engineer, Cauvery Delta Investigation Special Division, Kumbakonam.
 Executive Engineer, Special Investigation Division, Bezvada and Bhavani.
 District Labour Officer, Tinnevely.
 District Labour Officer, Kurnool.
 District Labour Officer, Coimbatore.
 Inspector of Factories, III Circle, Guntur.
 Government Industrial Institutes, Bellary and Calicut.
 Government Trades School, Mangalore.
 Assistant Industrial Engineer, Bellary.
 Five new Circle Officers in the Veterinary department.
 Five offices of the Co-operative department.
 One District Labour Officer.
 Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishweram Circle.
 District Educational Officer, Malabar South, Calicut.
 Headmistress, Government Training School for Women, Tinnevely.
 Inspectress of Girls' Schools, V Circle, Calicut.
 Inspectress of Girls' Schools, II Circle, Nellore.
 Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Masulipatam.
 Six Muslim Girls' Range, Nellore.
 Sub-Assistant Inspector, Girls' Range, Cannanore and Kurumbanad.
 Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools for Salem, Usilampatti, Palghat, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Amalapuram, Walluvanad and Dindigul.
 Headmistress, Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Vaniyambadi.
 Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division, Vizagapatam.
 Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Southern Division, Coimbatore.
 Inspector of Excise, Jeypore Agency.
 Superintendent, Presidency Jail for Women.
 Superintendent, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.

“On account of the creation of these 53 new offices, we require very much more stationery than what was anticipated, therefore I have come before the House with this demand.

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“As regards the purchase of stationery, I may say this: That of the amount of supplementary grant required, viz., Rs. 2,89,230 and Rs. 20,800, stationery accounts for Rs. 1,58,700; the Superintendent of Stationery reports that of this, only Rs. 40,000 represents the cost of imported articles, which cannot be made in India and the rest is for articles manufactured in India. I have no reason to suppose that that statement is incorrect.

“Other articles of stationery such as ink, pencils, gum, sealing wax, paste, etc., are mostly purchased from Indian firms, Jail department, Industries department, etc., and except when certain superior qualities are required, they are almost invariably of Indian manufacture. I shall always bear in mind the question of increasing our purchases in India.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I beg to withdraw my motion.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“I also beg to withdraw my motion.”

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question is ‘that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,230 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Reserved.’”

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV—STATIONERY—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Sir, I beg to move—

‘that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 20,800 under Grant XXXIV—Stationery—Transferred’

“As explained in the note that has been circulated to hon. Members, this amount represents that portion of the stationery articles that are supplied to Transferred departments. I therefore request that the demand be granted.”

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

‘that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXV—Agency Tracts—Reserved.’

“This token demand provides for the reconstruction of some 50 culverts on the Baud Road in the Ganjam Agency, an important road which leads from the Agency to the border of Bihar and Orissa. These culverts are at present constructed with wooden deckings; they are worn out; in some cases abutments are shaky. There has been considerable increase of traffic on this road and traffic is also becoming

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heavier. In any case a considerable sum of money must be spent on the repairs of these wooden deckings and it is considered wiser to replace them even by reinforced concrete."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

III.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'that the report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1929-30, submitted with reference to section 20 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Madras Act XI of 1929), be taken into consideration'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to second the motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I make a submission to you, Sir? I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to agree to the suggestion. We are somewhat taken by surprise though this item has been put on the agenda paper. I must say that, owing to negligence, some of us have not read the report at all. My request is that this item may be taken at the next convenient meeting of the Council. I wish to know if there is going to be any inconvenience if this matter is taken up for consideration at the next convenient meeting."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Sir, this report was placed on the table of the House on the 19th November 1930. Therefore it has been before hon. Members for over two months. If the House wishes to have further time to consider it, I have certainly no objection."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I move, Sir,—

'that the consideration of this item be taken up at the next convenient meeting of the Council.'"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and meet again on the 24th February at 11 a.m."

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

31st January 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 347 asked by Mr. H. M. Jagannatham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st January 1931, page 718 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of Chingleput, R.O.C. No. 9140-30, dated the 23rd December 1930.

I enclose a statement which will show at a glance the extent of loss of cattle and of human lives and damage to irrigation sources, houses and local fund and Government property.

2. The total number of irrigation sources both major and minor that have breached and been damaged is given in the margin. The tanks in the Chingleput division are the most affected. An amount of nearly two lakhs of rupees will be required to restore the minor irrigation tanks alone and at least three additional Minor Irrigation Overseers will be required for the purpose of putting these tanks in order. I shall submit a separate application for additional allotment required in the current year.

3. There has not been much loss of human lives fortunately. Only two young girls were killed in a house collapse.

4. Five hundred and eighty-six heads of cattle have been lost.

5. The number of houses damaged is heavy in Madurantakam, Ponneri, Chingleput and Conjeeveram taluks.

6. As regards local fund property portions of the Great Southern Trunk Road in Madurantakam taluk and various other roads in Conjeeveram taluk have been badly damaged. The bridge over the Kallar river near the 49th mile on the Great Southern Trunk Road has been practically washed away and it is understood that the District Board will attend to it shortly.

7. The extent of damage to crops is not much except in Madurantakam, Chingleput and Ponneri taluks. Alivu re-cultivation charges will have to be remitted on a large scale. As matters stand at present no suspension of collection of kist seems necessary.

8. A meeting was convened on 8th December 1930 in the District Board meeting hall, Saidapet, for collecting funds for granting relief to those in distress. About Rs. 6,500 has been actually collected so far. The Public Works Department Secretariat Party very kindly enacted a drama in aid of the flood relief fund under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of H. A. B. Vernon, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and nearly Rs. 1,000 was collected. I hope to collect another sum of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 shortly.

[31st January 1931]

9. The Ramakrishna Mission very kindly and readily acceded to my request to undertake relief measures in the taluks of Ponneri and Madurantakam and a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been placed at their disposal. They are doing splendid work in these taluks.

10. Local committees are being formed in the remaining taluks and the amount collected will be spent through these committees in these taluks.

11. The relief measures consist of the following items:—

- (1) Grant of building materials.
- (2) Grant of mud utensils.
- (3) Provision of food and clothing where necessary.

12. The Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers have been asked to give building materials such as trees and palmyra leaves liberally to persons deserving them and to co-operate without reserve with the Ramakrishna Mission.

31st January 1931]

ENCLOSURE

Statement showing loss of cattle and human lives and damages to irrigation sources, houses and local fund and Government property caused by the recent cyclone.

Taluk.	Loss of		Damage to tanks.				Amount required for closing breaches and repairing minor irrigation tanks.	Damage to houses and property.	Damage to local fund and Government property.
	Cattle.	Human beings.	Public Works Department.	Minor irrigation.	Breached.	Damaged.			
Madurantakam ..	530	..	46	16	109	31	Rs. 1,00,000	1,271 houses	The Great Southern Trunk Road near Kallar river (49th mile) and Nelvay roads have been washed away by floods. The cost of repairing the roads is roughly Rs. 20,000. The roofs of the ryots' sheds and the sub-jail kitchen have been damaged and the estimated cost of repairs is Rs. 200. Six pounds have been damaged and Rs. 1,800 will be required to put them in order.
Chingleput ..	24	..	17	30	39	88	67,600	502 houses	Portions of the northern wall of the ruins of the Dutch Governor's Fortions of local fund roads in Perungudi, Mallianganai, Uttiramerur, Vedapalayam and Perunagar and in some other places have been damaged. The cost of repairs is estimated at Rs. 75,000.
Conjeevaram ..	16	2 girls.	48	..	51	..	16,100	431 houses	Three cattle pounds have been slightly affected.
Ponneri ..	16	..	17	..	14	..	2,200	912 houses. Bazaar articles worth Rs. 107 and two bundles of cloths from washermen's houses are reported to have been washed away in the floods.	Portions of local fund roads in Perungudi, Mallianganai, Uttiramerur, Vedapalayam and Perunagar and in some other places have been damaged. The cost of repairs is estimated at Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000.
Sriperumbudur ..	14 pigs.	..	..	..	15	15	7,500	..	..
Saidapet ..	1 ass.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvallur ..	Nil.	..	3	3	3	1	480	170 houses	Periakuppam road dam by the side of Tiruvallur railway station has been affected.

[31st January 1931]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 379 asked by Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st January 1931 page 737 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Prices—Paddy, second sort—Averages for the Presidency.

	July to June.	Imperial acres of 50 tolas per rupee.
Fasli 1337	(1927-28)	9.42
Fasli 1338	(1928-29)	10.8
Fasli 1339	(1929-30)	11.9
December 1930		14.4

* Price per candy are not available.

Price of groundnut.

Average price of machine shelled groundnut kernels per candy of 530 lb. for the Port of Madras.

	July to June.	RS. A. P.
Fasli 1337	(1927-28)	56 2 0
Fasli 1338	(1928-29)	52 10 0
Fasli 1339	(1929-30)	47 12 0

Average price of machine shelled groundnut kernel per candy of 530 lb. for the Port of Madras for the month of December 1930. 27 4 0

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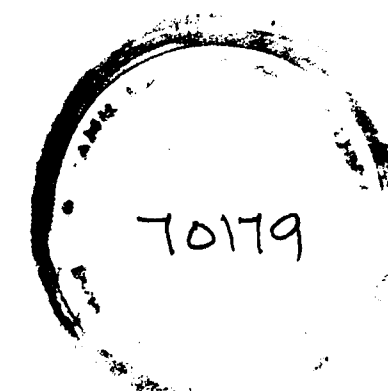
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