

INDEX TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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	PAGES
A	
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—	
Bills—	
District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend —	46-47
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee)	88-90
Resolution <i>re</i> —	
Depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision	162-163
Madras Infantry Battalions, raising of certain —	361
Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	193-197
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Act assented to by His Excellency the Governor—	
Panchayats (Repealing) Act	48
Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General—	
East and West Tanjore Sessions Division (Validation) Act	42
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	42
Madras Services Commission (Amendment) Act	48
Panchayat (Repealing) Act	43
Roads Traffic Control Act	43
Acting allowances—	
<i>See</i> Lower Division clerks.	
Adhigaris and amsam menons—	
Question <i>re</i>	280
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	47, 200-220
Admission—	
<i>See</i> "Teachers' Training School, Chingleput".	
<i>See</i> Teachers' Training School, Ranipet.	
Advisory Committees—	
<i>See</i> "Excise Advisory Committees".	
Agricultural and live-stock insurance companies, etc.—	
<i>See</i> Joint stock companies, etc.	145
Agricultural College—	
Question <i>re</i> Selection committee for — personnel of and allowances drawn by —	290-291
Agricultural loans—	
Question <i>re</i> allotment for —	281
" grant of — in Godavari and Kistna	281-282
Agricultural products—	
Question <i>re</i> enquiry into fall of prices of —	38
Agriculture—	
Question <i>re</i> lands used for — in Tirupattur	24-25
" propagation of improved methods of —	158
" washing of — in schools	158
Alipuram jail—	
Question <i>re</i> closing of —	232-233

A—cont.

Aliyasanthana family yajaman— Question <i>re</i> suits for deposition of —	14
Allowances— See Agricultural College.	
Alluri Sri Ramaraju's fituri— Question <i>re</i> classification of prisoners connected with —	274
„ treatment of prisoners connected with —	273-274
Amendment to Standing Order No. 21— Motion <i>re</i> —	43-44
Amsam menons — See Adhiparis and amsam menons.	
Andhra districts— See Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	
Andhras— Question <i>re</i> — in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration	268
Annadevarapetta— Question <i>re</i> relief to people affected by fire at —	232-233, 368
Applicants— See Clerkships. „ Madras Services Commission. „ Subordinate Services.	
Appointments— See Secretariat.	
Appu Nayar, Mr. P.— Question <i>re</i> appointment of — as Under Secretary, Law (Drafting) Department ..	271-272
Arasu, Mr. V. T.— Bills— Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill	100
Demands for supplementary grants— Education—Transferred (Muslim Education Committee)	91
Resolution <i>re</i> depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision	163-164
Provincial Service Officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	187
Vijayabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the —	172, 176-177
See Questions and Answers.	
Assessment— Question <i>re</i> — in East and West Godavari districts	238-239
Assessment of lands— Question <i>re</i> — under the Tirupattur Big tank	266
Assistant Directress of Public Health— Question <i>re</i> duties of the —	303-304
Assistants to Public Analyst— See Public Analyst.	
Auction— See Toddy shops.	
Backward classes— Question <i>re</i> Labour Department — allocation work	274-276
Balam Patro— See Rents, collection of—	
Balur— See Grazing grounds.	
Bantwal hospital— Question <i>re</i> —	141-142
Barlock Typewriter Agency— Question <i>re</i> — contract with Government	276-277

B—cont.

Basheer Ahmad Sayeed, Mr.— Demands for supplementary grants— Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee)	83-86, 95
Resolution <i>re</i> — Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	183-187, 193, 322, 324-327
See Questions and Answers.	
Basu Dev, Mr. C.— Resolution <i>re</i> — Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	315-316
Bellary— See Junior certified school.	
Bench Court— Question <i>re</i> — in Kalambur	15
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.— Demands for supplementary grants— Education — Transferred — (Muslim Education Committee)	90-91
Bhinayaram— See Lathi charges.	
Bills— District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend— Introduction and motion to take the Bill into consideration	44-51 44-45
Bill discussed	44-51
Bill passed into law	51
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill to further amend —	56-80
Select committee report presented	56
Motion to take the Bill into consideration	56
Bill discussed	56-73
Motion to pass Bill into law	73-80
Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend —	51-55
Introduction and motion to take Bill into consideration	51-52
Bill discussed	52-55
Bill passed	55
Malabar compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, Bill to extend — Introduction and motion to take bill into consideration	55-56 56
Bill considered	56
Bill passed into law	56
Marumakkattayam Bill, (of Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar)— Motion for leave to introduce —	153
Marumakkattayam Bill, (of Mr. R. M. Palat)— Motion for leave to introduce	153
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, Bill to amend — Introduction and motion to take the Bill into consideration	102
Bill considered and passed into law	102
Nambudiri Bill, (of Mr. Madhusoodhanan Thangal)— Motion for leave to introduce	153
Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill— Introduction and motion to take the Bill into consideration	97-99
Motion to refer the Bill to Select Committee	99-101
Announcement <i>re</i> appointment of Chairman of Select Committee on —	220
Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam Bill, (of Mr. K. Koti Reddi)— Motion for leave to introduce	154
Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill, (of Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar)— Motion for leave to introduce —	153
Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill, (of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar)— Motion for leave to introduce —	154
Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill, (of Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar)— Motion for leave to introduce —	153
Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill, (of Mr. A. B. Shetty)— Motion for leave to introduce —	153

B—cont.

Board of Revenue — Question <i>re</i> staff of —	242-243
Boarding grants— Question <i>re</i> Payment of — to Indian Orphanages	291-293
Bones— Question <i>re</i> export of —	25-27
Boring operations— Question <i>re</i> — in South Kanara	254
Brahman clerks— See "sub-registrars".	
Breeding bulls— See papers placed on the table.	
Breeding bulls — Mr. Munro's report — See papers placed on the table.	
Bridge in Tinneveli district— Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> repairs to —	96
Burma rebellion— Question <i>re</i> effect of — on the Madras	298-299
C	
Campbell, the hon. Mr. A. Y. G.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	217-220
Bills— Malabar compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, Bill to extend — ..	55, 56
Demands for supplementary grants— Irrigation — Reserved (Godavari Western Delta)	80
Miscellaneous departments — Reserved (Village statistics)	95-96
Resolution <i>re</i> — Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	348-350
South Pennar, diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes	182-183
Viswabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the —	178-179
Catholic Christians— Question <i>re</i> number of — employed as Sub-Inspectors of Excise	305
Chairmen, Panel of— Announcement <i>re</i> members constituting —	43
Cinchona Audit Report, Government Order on— See Papers placed on the table.	
Civil Budget Estimates, corrections— See Papers placed on the table.	
Civil Works — Grants-in-aid—Transferred— Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —(Repairs to a bridge in Tinnevely) ..	96
Classification— See Forest areas.	
Clerical posts— Question <i>re</i> Madras Services Commission Examinations	268
Clerks—A, B and C class offices— Question <i>re</i> acting allowances of — if appointed to Secretariat	269
Clerkships— Question <i>re</i> applicants for — who sit for the examinations of the Madras Services Commission	300-301
Clothes— See Liquor shops. See Toddy shops.	
Commercial schools— Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	261-262

C—cont.

Committee— See Jails. See Loans Rules Simplification Committee.	
Communal disturbance— Question <i>re</i> — at Tiruppattur.. .. .	275-276
Concrete towers— See Mettur dam.	
Conference— See Sethiathope Mirasidars' Conference.	
Convictions— See Indian Christian Marriage Act.	
Co-operative credit societies— Question <i>re</i> discharge of debts by members of —	141
Copper, etc., industries— Question <i>re</i> development of —	41
Copyists and examiners— See Papers placed on the table.	
Courts— See North Arcot district.	
Cyclone and floods in Chittoor, etc.— See Papers placed on the table.	

D

Davis, Mr. J. A. — Resolution <i>re</i> ill-treatment of depressed classes in the Devakottai subdivision ..	169
Demands for supplementary grants— Civil Works — Grants-in-aid—Transferred—(Repairs to a bridge in Tinnevely)..	96
Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee)	82-95
Electricity—Reserved—(Distribution of power from Pykara)	80-82
Irrigation—Reserved—(Godavari Western Delta)	80
Miscellaneous departments—Reserved—(Village statistics)	95-96
Depressed class girls— See Training School for Mistresses, Tinnevely.	
Depressed class pupils— Question <i>re</i> admission of — in Training schools—Tinnevely district	134
Depressed classes— Question <i>re</i> lands relinquished by — in North Arcot district	261-262
Resolution <i>re</i> ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision	154-173
Depressed classes conference at Ilavankottai— Question <i>re</i> — Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code	275
Devadasan, Mr. M.— Resolution <i>re</i> ill-treatment of depressed classes in the Devakottai subdivision ..	154-157
See Questions and Answers.	
Devannakavundanur— See Suryamalai reserves.	
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.— Resolution <i>re</i> South Pennar, diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes	179-180, 183
Director of Agriculture— Question <i>re</i> appointment of civilian as —	245-247
Director of Industries— Question <i>re</i> qualifications of Mr. V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S.	137-139
Disafforestation— See Kathiranatham reserves. See Marandaballi reserves.	
Distribution of Electric Power— Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> — from Pykara	80-82
District Municipalities Act (Amendment) Bill— See Bills.	

	PAGES
D—cont.	
District Munsif's Court, Sankaridrug—	
Question <i>re</i> shifting of — from Salem to Sankaridrug	295
District Registrars—	
Question <i>re</i> — from Telugu speaking areas	247
Draft Rule—	
See Local Boards Act.	
Drinking water—	
Question <i>re</i> supply of — to Salem from Mettur project	304-305
E	
East and West Godavari and Kistna districts—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement of —	49
East and West Tanjore Sessions Divisions (Validation) Act—	
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General—	
Education—Transferred—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> — (Muslim education committee)	82-95
Educational service—	
See Superior Educational Service.	
Election—	
See "Temple Committees."	
Electrical energy—	
See Mettur project works.	
Electricity—Reserved—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	80-82
Elundrakundu Periyakulam tank—	
Question <i>re</i> extension of ayaet of —	236
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	214
See Questions and Answers.	
Ellore—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of headquarters buildings at —	141
Engineering College, Madras—	
See Selection Committees.	
Examinations—	
See "Madras Services Commission."	
Excise Advisory Committees—	
Question <i>re</i> closure of liquor shops and —	293
„ personnel of the —	252-253
Excise Department—	
Question <i>re</i> representation of South Kanara men in —	135-136
F	
Factories Act (Indian)—	
Question <i>re</i> — and private workshops	87-93
Finance Committee—	
Government Order <i>re</i> renomination of Mr. N. Siva Raj	104, 129
Finance Committee, Proceedings of—	
See Papers placed on the table.	
Fish-curing yards—	
Question <i>re</i> closure of —	136
Fisheries Inspector—	
Question <i>re</i> qualifications of—	35
Fisheries—	
Question <i>re</i> — of Kanigiri Reservoir	34
Fisheries Training Institute—	
Question <i>re</i> working of the —	136-137

	PAGES
F—cont.	
Forest areas—	
Question <i>re</i> classification of —	295-296
Forest College—	
Question <i>re</i> abolition of the —	281-282
Forest grievances—	
Question <i>re</i> — in South Kanara.. .. .	16-17
Forest lands—	
Question <i>re</i> disafforestation of —	16
Forest Panchayat propaganda—	
Question <i>re</i> Central fund for —	250
Forest panchayat—	
Question <i>re</i> statutory basis for —	250
See "Suryanalai reserves"	
Forest policy—	
Question <i>re</i> Orders passed on — of Government	229-230
Forest utilization division—	
See Papers placed on the table.	
Furniture—	
Question <i>re</i> purchase of — from jails	272-273
G	
Gazetted Appointments—	
Question <i>re</i> filling up of — by the Madras Services Commission	300
Gazetted posts—	
See Iyars and Nayars.	
Godavari and Kistna districts—	
See Agricultural loans.	
Godavari Bank Road—	
Question <i>re</i> Vehicular Traffic on — from Kovvur to Prakkilanka	236
Godavari Western Delta—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> irrigation facilities for second crop zone of the —	80
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.—	
Bills—	
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill further to amend —	79-80
Resolution <i>re</i> —	
Provincial service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	197-198
See Questions and Answers.	
Government College, Mangalore.	
Question <i>re</i> Raising the —, into first grade	32
Government revenue—	
Question <i>re</i> distraint for collection of —	18
Grants—	
See "Boarding grants"	
Grazing fees—	
Question <i>re</i> enhancement of —	306
Grazing grounds—	
Question <i>re</i> assignment of—in Balur	282
H	
Harinarayana Rao, Mr.—	
Question <i>re</i> transfer of —	242
Harichandrudu, Mr. A.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	211
Hartog Committee recommendations—	
Question <i>re</i> Orders passed on—	31

	H—cont.	PAGES
High Court—		
Question <i>re</i> staff in —		229
High Schools—		
<i>See</i> Muhammadan high schools		134
“Hindi” —		
Question <i>re</i> teaching of — in schools and colleges		132
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, bill to further amend—		
<i>See</i> Bills		
Hindu Religious Endowments Board —		
Letter <i>re</i> question No. 591—		
Letters <i>re</i> question No. 631—		
<i>See</i> Papers placed on the table		
Home Industries—		
Question <i>re</i> encouragement of —		139-140
Hood, Mr. H. M.—		
Oath of office		12
House committee—		
Announcement <i>re</i> election of members to —		306-307
Motion <i>re</i> —election of members to —		44
Hunger strike —		
Question <i>re</i> Sri Hari Rao, Mr., hunger strike of —		297
Hydro-Electric Scheme—		
Question <i>re</i> Tapanasam —		306

I

Illicit distillation—		
Question <i>re</i> — of arrack in South Kanara, etc.		33
Immoral Traffic—		
<i>See</i> Bills		
Inamdars—		
Question <i>re</i> service rendered by —		285-286
Indian Christian Marriage Act—		
Question <i>re</i> Prosecutions and convictions under the —		286-287
Indian Orphanages—		
Question <i>re</i> Boarding grants for —		291-293
Industrial Institute, Madura—		
Question <i>re</i> —		36
Industrial Research Engineer—		
Question <i>re</i> Expenditure on account of —		255-256
Inspector-General of Registration—		
Question <i>re</i> Staff of —		248
Irrigation—		
Question <i>re</i> — of lands east of Telugan tank		240
Irrigation in Tanjore—		
<i>See</i> Papers placed on the table.		
Irrigation — Reserved—		
<i>See</i> Demands for supplementary grants		

J

Jails—		
Question <i>re</i> committee to examine conditions of — in the Presidency		
<i>See</i> Furniture		296-297
Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies—		
Question <i>re</i> —		247
Joint stock companies, etc.—		
Question <i>re</i> working of —		145
Junior certified school—		
Question <i>re</i> — Rajahmundry—Transfer of — to Bellary		229

K

Kanigiri reservoir—		
<i>See</i> Fisheries sales		
Kannambadi Dam—		
Question <i>re</i> Ayacuts of — in Tanjore, etc., districts		234-235
Documents relating to the arbitration on —		262
Kasaragod—		
<i>See</i> Resurvey.		
Kathirantham reserves—		
Question <i>re</i> disafforestation of —		296
Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.—		
Resolution <i>re</i> depressed classes, ill-treatment of, in the Devakottai subdivision.		165-166
Kist Collections—		
Question <i>re</i> — in North Arcot district		20-21
orders <i>re</i> —		17
Kist exemption—		
Question <i>re</i> — of lands not used for agriculture		264
Kistna, East and West Godavari districts—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in —,		43
Kists—		
Question <i>re</i> memorial about — from Tiruppattur		287
postponement of collection of —		236-237, 361
Kolanda Reddi, Rao Sahib C.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —		
Resettlement in the Kistna, East and West Godavari districts		42, 201-207
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.		
Kollegal tank—		
Question <i>re</i> — assessment on lands under—		267
Kondappa, Mr. A.—		
Resolution <i>re</i> —		
Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —		198, 314-315
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts		215-217
Bills—		
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill		154
Resolution <i>re</i> —		
Provincial Service Officers, Committee to suggest reduction of pay of—		317-318
Kovvur—		
<i>See</i> Godavari Bank road.		
Krishnamurthi, Rao Sahib D.—		
Resolution <i>re</i> Viswabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the—		176
Krishnan, Mr. C.—		
<i>See</i> Questions and answers.		
Krishnan Nayar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —		
Resettlement in Kistna, East and West Godavari districts		43
Demands for supplementary grants—		
Electricity—Reserved—(distribution of power from Pykara)		80-81, 82
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur S.—		
Demands for supplementary grants—		
Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee)		82-83, 94-95

L

Labour Department—		
<i>See</i> Backward classes.		
Lady Willingdon Medical School—		
Question <i>re</i> admission to —		142
Land revenue—		
Question <i>re</i> — collection on certain lands in Tiruppattur		264

	L—cont.	PAGES
Land revenue remission—		
Question <i>re</i> — on account of economic depression		263-264
Lathi charges—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Bhimavaram		12-13
Law College Council—		
Question <i>re</i> —		28
Licenses—		
See Papers placed on the table.		
Liquor sales—		
Question <i>re</i> — picketing and renters		150-151
Liquor shops—		
Question <i>re</i> closure of — and Excise Advisory Committees		293
Liquor supply—		
Question <i>re</i> — to women and children		253-254
Loans Accounts, simplification of—		
See Papers placed on the table.		
Loans Rules Simplification Committee—		
Question <i>re</i> recommendations of —		297
Local Boards Act —		
Motion <i>re</i> draft rule under section 201 (1) of the—		96-97
Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, bill to amend—		
See Bills.		
Local Bodies—		
Question <i>re</i> Election of members to Temple Committees by—		287-288
Local Fund Audit—		
See Papers placed on the table.		
Lower Anicut System—		
Question <i>re</i> distribution of water in —		233-234
Lower Division Clerks—		
Question <i>re</i> — acting allowances—Secretariat		269
Question <i>re</i> promotion of — in the Secretariat		270
„ „ promotion of — to upper division, rules regulating the—		301
See Salaries Commission.		

M

Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.—		
Resolution <i>re</i> Viswabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the—		178
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.—		
Bills—		
Nambudiri Bill		152
Madras Infantry Battalions—		
Resolution <i>re</i> raising of certain —		351-357
Madras Services Commission—		
Question <i>re</i> applicants who sat for the April examination of the —		300-301
Question <i>re</i> gazetted appointments, filling up of—		300
Madras Services Commission (Amendment) Act—		
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.		
Madras Services Commission Examinations—		
See Clerical posts.		
Madras residents in Burma—		
Resolution <i>re</i> condition of —		331-351
Madras—		
See “Burma rebellion”.		
Madura Municipal Council—		
Question <i>re</i> supersession of the —		303
Mahboob Ali Baig, Mr.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts		213-214

M—cont.

Mahmud Sohamnad Sabib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur—		
Bills—		
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill further to amend—		78-79
Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act—		
Bill to extend—		
See Bills.		
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.—		
Bills—		
District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, bill to amend —		45-46, 50-51
Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, bill to amend—		52
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill		153
Resolution <i>re</i> —		
Provincial Service Officers, Committee to suggest reduction of pay of —		316
South Pennar, diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes		181-182
See Questions and Answers.		
Marandaballi reserves—		
Question <i>re</i> disafforestation of —		296
Marumakkattayam Bill (of Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar)—		
See Bills.		
Marumakkattayam Bill of Mr. R. M. Palat)—		
See Bills.		
Marumakkattayam Suits—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Malabar		14
Medical inspection—		
Question <i>re</i> — on improved lines		133
Medical Officers—		
Question <i>re</i> Circular regarding private practice of —		23-24
„ „ Private practice of —		21-23
Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad—		
See Questions and Answers.		
Mettur Dam—		
Question <i>re</i> concrete towers at —		279-279
„ „ drinking water supply to Salem from —		305
Mettur Project—		
Question <i>re</i> drinking water to Salem, supply from —		304
Mettur Project works—		
Question <i>re</i> electrical energy for the —		278
Mirasidars' Conference—		
See “Sethiapothe Mirasidars' Conference”.		
Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved—		
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —		95-96
Moplah education—		
Question <i>re</i> memorandum on —		133-134
Motion <i>re</i> —		
House Committee, election of members to the —		44
Local Boards Act, draft rule under section 201 (1) of the —		96-97
Standing Order No. 21, amendment to —		43-44
Motor cars exempted from tax—		
See Papers placed on the table.		
Motor Vehicles and accidents—		
Question <i>re</i> —		150
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act—		
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.		
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, Bill to amend—		
See Bills.		
Mount Stuart Working Circle—		
Government Order on audit report of —		
See Papers placed on the table.		

	PAGES
M—cont.	
Muhammadan High Schools— Question <i>re</i> —	134
Municipal Councils, Chairmen of— Government Order <i>re</i> appointment of — as Survey officers	103
Municipal Service— Question <i>re</i> constitution of a — for the Presidency	289
Muniswami Nayudu, the hon. Diwan Bahadur B.— Bills— District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend — .. 44, 47-49, 51 Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill further to amend— .. 56, 57, 58, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67-68, 69, 73 Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend — 51, 52-53, 55 Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, Bill to amend— 102 Demands for supplementary grants— Civil Works—Grants in-aid—transferred (repairs to a bridge in Tinnevely) .. 96 Motion <i>re</i> — Local Boards Act, draft rule under section 201 (1) of the — 96-97	
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.— Demands for supplementary grants— Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee) 90 Electricity—Reserved—(distribution of power from Pykara) 82	
Munro's (Mr.) Report <i>re</i> Breeding Bulls— See Papers placed on the table.	
Murtuza Ali Khan, Mr.— Question <i>re</i> — Bench Magistrate — Nomination 148-149	
Muslim Education Committee— Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> — 82-95	
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.— Resolution <i>re</i> — Madras residents in Burma, condition of — 342-344	
Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.— Resolution <i>re</i> — Provincial Service Officers committee to suggest reduction of, pay of — .. 192-19	

N

Nachiappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> settlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts See Questions and Answers.	211-213
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.— See Questions and Answers.	
Nambudiri Bill, (of Mr. Madhusoodhanan Thangal)— See Bills.	
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.— Resolution <i>re</i> — Madras Infantry Battalions, raising of certain — 351-353, 357	
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts Bills— Marumakkathayam Bill 163	
Nayars— See Tiyaars and Nayars.	
Nilambur Valley Forests— See papers placed on the table.	

N—cont.	
Nominated members— Question <i>re</i> interests represented by —	228-229
Nomination— See Murtuza Ali Khan, Mr. See "Temple Committees".	
Non-voted appropriations— See papers placed on the table.	
North Arcot district— Question <i>re</i> abolition of a superior court in —	152

O

Oath of office— Hood, Mr. H. M. 12 Sengodaiyan, Mr. S. G. 12 Sivaraj, Mr. N. 12 Tottenham, Mr. G. R. F. 12	
Officers in the City— Question <i>re</i> limit for service of — 18-19	
Oil-seeds— Question <i>re</i> export of — 36-37	
Ongole municipality— Question <i>re</i> —, division of wards 142-143	
Opium— Question <i>re</i> consumption of — in the Presidency, reduction of — 294-295	
Orphanages— See "Indian Orphanages".	

P

Paddy— Question <i>re</i> export of — 277	
Paddy (foreign)— Question <i>re</i> import of — for prisons 249	
Palamecottah municipality— See "water-supply".	
Palat, Mr. R. M.— Bills— Marumakkathayam Bill 153	
Panchayats Conference— Question <i>re</i> expenses <i>re</i> — 249	
Panchayats (Repealing) Act— See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor. See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.	
Panel of Chairmen— Announcement <i>re</i> members constituting the — 43	
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.— Bills— Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill further to amend — 78 Resolution <i>re</i> — Provincial Service Officers, Committee to suggest reduction of pay of — .. 322-324	
Papers placed on the table— Breeding bulls, Government Order <i>re</i> construction of sheds and maintenance of — 102 Breeding bulls, Government Order <i>re</i> Mr. Munro's report on stationing of — .. 103 Cinchona audit report, Government Order on — 103 Civil Budget Estimates, corrections to — 102 Copyists and examiners, statement <i>re</i> receipts and expenditure on account of the establishment of — 220, 223-225 Cyclone and floods in Chittoor, etc., in November 1930, survey of — .. 103, 113-120 Finance Committee, proceedings of the first meeting of the — held on the 24th June 1931 226	

	PAGE
Papers placed on the table— <i>cont.</i>	
Forest Utilization division, Government Order on audit report of—for 1929-30 ..	103
Hindu Religious Endowments Board and Collector of South Kanara, letters from — <i>re</i> question No. 634 ..	124
Hindu Religious Endowments Board, letter <i>re</i> question No. 591 ..	123
Licences, Government Order <i>re</i> rules for production of -- and proceedings for recovery of taxes ..	104
Loans Accounts, Government Order on report of the committee on simplification of -- ..	103
Local Fund Audit, Government Order <i>re</i> discontinuance of consolidated annual report of -- ..	103, 112-113
Motor cars exempted from tax, Government Order <i>re</i> classes of -- ..	103
Mount Stuart Working Circle, Government Order <i>re</i> audit report on -- ..	103
Nilambur Valley Forests, Government Order on audit report <i>re</i> -- ..	103
Non-voted appropriations during 1930-31, statement <i>re</i> -- ..	104
Posts on Rs. 500 and above created during the quarter ending March 1931, list of -- ..	104, 120-122
Public Accounts Committee, personnel of the -- ..	102, 111
Resettlement in Malabar district—G.O. No. 1367, Revenue, dated 26th June 1931, regarding report on —exclusion of the Wynad taluk, British Coochin and Laccadives ..	220
Retrenchment Committee, press communiqué regarding deliberations of— ..	104, 125-128
Survey officers, Government Order regarding appointment of chairmen of Municipal Councils as -- ..	103
Tamilians in the Secretariat, memorandum regarding representation of -- ..	104, 125
Tax in respect of vehicles, exemption of dealers and manufacturers from payment of -- ..	104
Tellicherry—Coorg and Calicut—Chundole-Nilgiris frontier roads, Government Order regarding rules for traffic regulations on -- ..	103
Udumalpet Municipal Council, Government Order regarding supersession of -- ..	103
Vyasarpady lake, report of the Board of Revenue regarding the breaching of— ..	104, 123-124
Water-cess for irrigation with Cauvery water in Tanjore, Government Order regarding draft rules for levy of -- ..	103
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.—	
Bills—	
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill to amend -- ..	61-62, 75-77
See Questions and Answers.	
Patnaik, Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.—	
Bills—	
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill to amend— ..	61, 63-64, 65, 66-67, 71-72
Resolution <i>re</i> Viswabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the -- ..	176
See Questions and Answers.	
Patro, Rao Bahadur, Sir A. P.—	
Bills—	
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill further to amend— ..	77-78
Resolution <i>re</i> —	
Madras Infantry Battalions, raising of certain— ..	353-355
Provincial service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of— ..	319-322
Pensions—	
Question <i>re</i> — to Chobdars, etc., in the Secretariat ..	146
Physical Education—	
Question <i>re</i> report on -- ..	31-32
Pooker Sahib Bahadur, B.—	
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee) ..	91-94
Porto Novo dispensary—	
Question <i>re</i> Medical Officer for -- ..	24
Porto Novo Panchayat Board—	
Question <i>re</i> -- ..	144
Posts on Rs. 500 and above—	
See papers placed on the table.	

	PAGE
Prakki lanka—	
See Godavari Bank road.	
Presidency College, Madras—	
See Selection Committees.	
President, the hon. the—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts ..	42, 200-201
Announcement <i>re</i> —	
Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor ..	43
Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General ..	42-43
House Committee, election of members to the -- ..	306-307
Panel of chairmen ..	43
Bills—	
District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, bill to amend— ..	45-49
Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill further to amend -- ..	65, 71
Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, bill to amend— ..	53
Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill ..	99, 100, 101
Motion <i>re</i> —	
House Committee, election of members to the -- ..	44
Standing Order No. 21, amendment to— ..	44
Resolution <i>re</i> depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision. ..	170-171
Provincial service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of— ..	183, 197, 198, 322
Standing Order No. 21, amendment to— ..	162
Prisoners—	
Question <i>re</i> release of — under Gandhi-Irwin Pact ..	149
See "Hunger strike."	
See "Sri Hari Rao."	
Prisons—	
See Paddy (foreign).	
Private workshop—	
See Factories Act.	
See Trade Union Act.	
Promotion—	
See "Lower Division clerks."	
Prosecutions—	
See "Indian Christian Marriage Act."	
Provincial Service officers—	
Resolution <i>re</i> appointment of a committee to suggest a scheme for the reduction of pay of -- ..	183-200, 307-331
Public Accounts Committee—	
See Papers placed on the table.	
Public Analyst—	
Question <i>re</i> assistants to— ..	143-144
Public Prosecutors—	
Question <i>re</i> — scale of day fees ..	147-148
Public Works Department tanks—	
Question <i>re</i> — taken over by Fisheries Department ..	34-35

Q

Questions and Answers—	
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of raw graduates to upper division vacancies ..	270-271
„ clerks—A, B and C class offices—Secretariat ..	269
„ lower division clerks in the Secretariat—promotion of -- ..	270
„ lower division clerks — acting allowances — Secretariat ..	269
„ Salaries Commission (1921) — promotion of lower division clerks ..	269-270
„ Secretariat, appointments to the four Junior Superintendents' ..	302
„ posts in the -- ..	
„ upper division, rules regulating promotion of lower division clerks ..	301
„ to— ..	301
„ upper division, filling up of vacancies in -- ..	

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Arasu, Mr. V. T.—	
Question re appointment of a Civilian as the Director of Agriculture	245-247
„ assistants to Public Analyst	143-144
„ Director of Industries—Mr. V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S.	137-139
„ Lady Willingdon Medical School — admission to —	142
„ Law College Council	28
„ medical officers, circular re private practice of —	23-24
„ medical officers, private practice of —	21-23
„ officers in the City, limit for service of —	18-19
„ revenue collection in the first quarter of 1931-32	145
„ Selection Committees, powers, etc., of —	28-31
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—	
Question re Ayaots in Tanjore, etc., districts fixed by agreement re Kannam-	
badi dam	231-235
„ Industrial Institute, Madura	86
„ Industries Research Engineer and his establishment	255-256
„ Kannambadi dam, documents in re arbitration on —	262
„ Lower Ancient System, distribution of water in —	233-234
„ Porto Novo dispensary, medical officer for —	24
„ Porto Novo Panchayat Board	144
„ Research Engineer's tours	256-258
„ Sethiathope Mirasidars' conference	299-300
Devadasan, Mr. M.—	
Question re admission into Government Training School for Mistresses in	
Tinnevely—Depressed class girls	134-135
„ depressed classes conference at Havankottai—Section 144, Criminal	
Procedure Code	275
„ depressed class pupils—Government Training Schools—Tinnevely	
district	134
„ irrigation of lands east of Telugan tank	240
„ railway to connect Tinnevely and Nagercoil	260-261
„ supply of water to Eludrakondan Periyakulam	241
„ supply of water under Panjamthangi and Telugan tanks	241
„ transfer of dry lands under Eludrakondan Periyakulam	240
„ water-supply to Tinnevely and Palamcottah Municipalities	289-290
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.—	
Question re drinking water to Salem from Mettur Project, supply of — ..	304
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.—	
Question re grazing fees, enhancement of —	306
„ quinine, free distribution of —	151
Kolanda Reddi, Rao Sahib C.—	
Question re classification of prisoners connected with Sri Ramaraju's fituri ..	274
Krishnan, Mr. C.—	
Question re adhigaris and amsom menons	280
„ economic depression among tappers in Malabar	278
„ liquor shops — picketing — loss to renters	150-151
„ Tiyars employed as probationary sub-registrars	251
„ Tiyars employed in village offices in Malabar	250
„ Tiyars in gazetted posts	280
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.—	
Question re assignment of grazing grounds in Balur	232
„ backward classes—Labour department—amelioration work	274-275
„ Bench Court in Kalambur	15
„ Excise Advisory Committee, personnel of the —	252-253
„ Excise Advisory Committees and closure of liquor shops	298
„ forest areas, classification of —	295-296
„ liquor supply to women and children	253-254
„ Teachers' Training School, Chingleput, admission to —	293
„ Teachers' Training School, Ranipet, admission to —	293
„ Temple Committees, nominations to —	288-289
„ toddy shops in Tirupattur taluk, closure of —	305-306
„ Veterinary College, personnel of the selection committee for the— ..	259-260

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad—	
Question re concrete towers at the Mettur dam	278-279
„ electrical energy for the Mettur Project works	278
„ Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme	306
Nachiappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.—	
Question re disafforestation of Kathiranatham and Marandaballi reserves ..	296
„ District Munsif's Court, Sankaridrug, shifting from Salem of — ..	295
„ drinking water-supply to Salem from Mettur Dam	305
„ Madras Services Commission, applicants who appeared for the	
examinations of —	301
„ Madras Services Commission, filling up of gazetted appointments	
on selection by —	300
„ Suryamalai reserves, declaration as unreserved areas	285
„ toddy shops in Tiruchengodu taluk, auction of —	294
„ Vellala community, use of the suffix "Gounder" to the members	
of —	299
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.—	
Question re foreign paddy for prisons, import of —	249
„ major works of taluk boards—supervision, etc.	277-278
„ repairs to rivers — Vanaganagur village	279
„ silt clearance — Papanasam taluk	279-280
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.—	
Question re Registration clerks appointed as sub-registrars	258
Patnaick Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.—	
Question re collection of rents of Balaram Palo	230-231
„ Murtuza Ali Khan, Mr. —, Bench Magistrate	148-149
„ Oriya test for Police Sub-Inspectors	13
„ Oriyas in the Registration Department	28
„ water-rate, levy of penal—	264-265
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala—	
Question re copper, etc., industries, development of —	41
„ Factories Act, application of —	37-38
„ Hindi teaching in schools and colleges	132
„ home industries, encouragement of —	139-140
„ representation of Home Industrial Workmen in Village Pancha-	
yats	245
„ tobacco, cultivation of —	286
„ Trade Union Act, extension to private workshops of —	38
„ village artizans, aid to —	140
„ village artizans — ill-treatment of	271
„ Viswabrahman Magistrates, etc., number of —	38
„ Viswabrahmans — judicial service	280
„ Viswabrahmans employed as sub-registrars	250-251
„ Viswabrahmans in the Education Department	40-41
„ Viswabrahmans in Government Service	39
„ Viswabrahmans in local bodies	40
„ Viswabrahmans — scholarships	150
„ Viswabrahmans, inclusion of — in the definition of Adi-Dravidas	
39-40	
„ Viswakarma community members, number of village officers	
from	39
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.—	
Question re Barlock Typewriter agency, contract with Government	276-277
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—	
Question re Alipuram jail, closing of —	282-283
„ Alluri Sree Ramaraju's fituri	278-279
„ Inamdars, service rendered by —	285-286
„ Indian Christian Marriage Act, prosecutions and convictions	
under —	286-287
„ Joint-Stock Companies, etc., working of —	145
„ Junior certified school, Rajahmundry, transfer of — to Bellary ..	229
„ Kollegal tank and ayaout	267
„ Lathi charge in Bhimavaram	12-13
„ Lathi charge in Bhimavaram, representation regarding —	13

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—cont.

Loans Rules Simplification Committee, recommendations of — ..	297
Madras Services Commission, applicants who appeared for the April examinations held by — ..	300-301
pensions to chobdars, etc., Secretariat ..	146
repairs to Sovenahalli tank supply channel ..	233, 359
second-crop lands in Dirisumarra village, withholding of water to — ..	265-266
Talaparigi tank and ayacut ..	267
treatment of prisoners connected with Alluri Sree Ramaraju's fituri ..	273-274
Yegnanarayana Sastri, Mr. V., release of — ..	283-284

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.—

Question re Agriculture, propagation of improved methods of — ..	24-25
bones, export of — ..	26-27
oil-seeds, export of — ..	36-37

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.—

Question re abolition of a superior court in North Arcot district ..	152
depressed classes in North Arcot district, lands relinquished by — ..	261-262
Forest panchayat propaganda, central fund for — ..	250
Forest panchayats, statutory basis for — ..	250
Government revenue, distraint for collection of — ..	18
Kist collections in North Arcot district ..	20-21
Panchayats' Conference, expenses regarding — ..	249
"Rural India" official organ of forest panchayatdars ..	249-250
Village officers of Arkonam, ill treatment of — ..	21

Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.—

Question re Jail Committee, appointment of a — ..	296-297
Bri Hari Rao, hunger strike of — ..	297

Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.—

Question re Agricultural produce, enquiry into the fall in prices of — ..	38
export of paddy ..	277

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—

Question re Agriculture, teaching of — in schools ..	133
Ahiyasanthana family yajaman, suits for deposition of — ..	14
Assistant Directress of Public Health, duties of — ..	303-304
Boarding grants for Indian orphanages ..	291-293
boring operations in South Kanara ..	254
Commercial schools in the Presidency ..	251-252
consumption of opium in the Presidency, reduction of — ..	294-295
Fish-curing yards, closure of — ..	136
Fisheries Training, Institute, working of the — ..	136-137
Forest College, abolition of — ..	281-282
Forest grievances in South Kanara ..	16-17
Forest lands, disafforestation of — ..	13
Orders re forest policy of Government ..	229-230
furniture, purchase of — from jails ..	272-273
Hartog Committee recommendations ..	31
Land revenue remission on account of economic depression ..	263
Madras Services Commission Examinations — clerical posts ..	268
Marumakkattayam suits in Malabar ..	14
Medical College at Vizagapatam ..	244-245
Medical inspection on improved lines ..	133
Mappila education, deputation in re — ..	133-134
motor vehicles and accidents ..	150
physical education, report on — ..	31-32
resurvey of South Kanara ..	20
rewards for tiger shooting in South Kanara ..	244
stipends to pupil-teachers in higher elementary training schools ..	135
superior educational service, reorganization of — ..	132

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Simhaachalam, Mr. G.—

Question re Co-operative Credit Societies, discharge of debts by members of — ..	141
Municipal service for the Presidency, constitution of — ..	289
Ongole Municipality — division of wards ..	142-143
Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Andhra districts ..	140-141
resettlement in Guntur and Nellore districts ..	243
Setti Balija community in the Registrar's department ..	248

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.—

Question re Sub-Inspectors of Excise, number of Catholic Christians employed as — ..	305
--	-----

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.—

Question re Burma rebellion, effect on the Madrasis ..	298-299
--	---------

Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.—

Question re Bantwal hospital ..	141-142
Excise Department, South Kanara men, representation of — ..	135-136
Government College, Mangalore ..	32
Illicit distillation ..	33
kist collections, orders re — ..	17
kist, postponement of — ..	236-237, 361
prisoners, release of — under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact ..	149
St. Aloysius' College authorities, alleged blocking of a road by — ..	260
section 144 in Tiruttani ..	13-14
Shri Hari Rao, Mr., release of — ..	284-285
Sub-Registrar (temporary joint) for Mangalore ..	27
Sub-Registrars, instructions to Registrars not to appoint Brahmins as — ..	291
Temple Committees, election of members by local bodies to — ..	287-288
trees on kunki lands ..	239
unsurveyed taluks, survey of — ..	19-20

Thomas, Mr. Daniel—

Question re extension of ayacut under Elundrakondan, Periyakulam tank ..	236
--	-----

Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.—

Question re Madura Municipal Council, supersession of — ..	303
Temple Committees, nominations to — ..	302-303

Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib B.—

Question re agricultural College, personnel and allowances drawn by selection committee for — ..	290-291
agricultural loans, allotment for — ..	261
agricultural loans in Godavari and Kistna districts, grant of — ..	231-232
assessment in East and West Godavari districts ..	238-239
Andhras in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration ..	258
Appu Nayar, Mr. P., Under Secretary, Law (Drafting) ..	271-272
construction of headquarters buildings at Ellore ..	141
District Registrars from Telugu speaking areas ..	247
High Court, staff employed in — ..	229
interests represented by nominated members ..	228-229
Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	247
Public prosecutors, scale of day-fees ..	147-148
relief to the people affected by fire at Annadevarapeta ..	232-233, 358
resettlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna districts ..	243-244
selection grade Sub-Registrars ..	248
staff of Board of Revenue ..	242-243
staff of the Inspector-General of Registration ..	248
suits and appeals in High Court and subordinate Courts ..	146-147
transfer of Mr. Harinarayan Rao ..	242
vehicular traffic on Godavari Bank Road ..	236

Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Muhammad—

Question re Fisheries Department and Public Works Department tanks in Nellore ..	34-35
Fisheries Inspector, qualifications of — ..	35
Fisheries sales of Kanigiri reservoir ..	34
Sub-Assistant Inspectors, clerk for — ..	32-33
Vavveru disafforested area, irrigation of — ..	17

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Yakub Hasan, Mr.—

Question re agriculture, exemption from kist of lands not used for —	261
“ assessment of lands under the Tirupattur big tank	266
“ communal disturbance at Tirupattur	275-276
“ land revenue collection on certain lands in Tirupattur	264
“ lands used for agricultural purposes in Tirupattur	263-264
“ memorial re kists from Tirupattur	237
“ Muhammadan high schools	134
“ Reid Sahab channel ayacut	239-240
“ repairs to Sathambakkam canal	236

Quinine—

Question re free distribution of —	151
--	-----

R

Ramakrishna, I.C.S., Mr. V.—

See Director of Industries.

Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.—

Demands for supplementary grants—

Electricity—Reserved—(distribution of power from Pykara)	81-82
--	-------

Resolution re Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	309 314, 329
---	--------------

Ramamurthi, Pandit Ganala—

Resolution re —

Visvabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the —	172-175, 176
---	--------------

Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.—

Resolution re—

Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	339-341
---	---------

Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.—

Bills—

Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill to amend —	58-61, 74-75
Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, bill to amend	53-54
Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill	100-101

Resolution re —

Depressed classes, ill treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision	161-165
---	---------

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.—

Resolution re —

South Pennar, diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes	180-181
--	---------

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—

Bills—

Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend —	53
Tirumalai, Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	154

Rangaswami Reddiyar, Mr. M. B.—

Resolution re —

South Pennar, diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes	182
--	-----

Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.—

Bills—

Tirumalai, Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	153
---	-----

Raw graduates—

See Upper division vacancies.

Recommendations—

See “loans rules simplification committee.”

Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

Question re — for Andhra districts	140-141
--	---------

R—cont.

Registration Department.

Question re Oriyas in the —	28
-----------------------------------	----

Reid Sahab channel—

Question re ayacut of —	239-240
-------------------------------	---------

Religious Endowments Act, Bill to further amend—

See Bills.

Rents, collection of —

Question re — of Balaram Palo	230-231
-------------------------------------	---------

Representation—

Question re — of Home Industrial Workmen in Village Panchayat boards	245
--	-----

Research Engineer.

Question re tours of —	256-258
------------------------------	---------

Resettlement—

Adjournment motion re — in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	201-220
---	---------

Question re — in Guntur and Nellore districts	243
---	-----

“ — of East and West Godavari and Kistna districts	243-244
--	---------

See East and West Godavari and Kistna districts.

Resettlement in Malabar district—

See Papers placed on the table.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest—

Depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision	154-172
---	---------

Madras Infantry Battalions, raising of certain	351-357
--	---------

Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	331-351
---	---------

Provincial service officers, appointment of a committee to suggest a scheme for the reduction of pay of —	183-200, 307-331
---	------------------

South Pennar, diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes	179-183
--	---------

Visvabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the —	172-179
---	---------

Resurvey—

Question re — of taluks in South Kanara other than Kasaragod	20
--	----

Retrenchment Committee—

Press communiqué re deliberations of —	104, 125-128
--	--------------

Revenue collection in the first quarter of 1931-32—

Question re —	145
---------------------	-----

Rewards—

Question re — for tiger shooting	244
--	-----

Road blocking—

Question re — by St. Aloysius' College authorities	269
--	-----

Roads Traffic Control Act—

See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Rulings—

Amendments and resolutions—

A member may bring in an amendment to a resolution under discussion, incorporating the substance of another resolution of his, lower down in the agenda, provided it is relevant; if the amendment is passed, the other resolution will not be allowed to be discussed to the extent to which the decision on the amendment covers it	197
---	-----

When discussion has taken place on a resolution and an amendment thereon, the resolution as proposed to be amended may be put to vote, and, if it is carried, the original resolution will not be put	170-171
---	---------

Debate—

A member, who is less proficient in English than in his vernacular, may make his speech in English as it will be helpful to the Council to understand his arguments in English	172
--	-----

Questions.

A question cannot be put to a non-official member on a business of the Council for which he is not responsible	30
--	----

Rural India—

Question re Forest panchayatdars' official organ	249-25
--	--------

	PAGES
S	
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.— Resolution <i>re</i> depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision.	158
Salaries Commission (1921)— Question <i>re</i> —, promotion of lower division clerks	269-270
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	219, 220
Bills— District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend	49
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, Bill to amend	102
Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill	97-99
Resolution <i>re</i> depressed classes, ill-treatment of, in the Devakottai subdivision	158-159
Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	336-339
Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	187-192, 200
Vishwabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the members of the —	172
Sankaridrug— Question <i>re</i> District Munsif's Court, —, shifting from Salem	295
Sathambakkam canal— Question <i>re</i> repairs to —	235
Second crop lands— Question <i>re</i> withholding of water to —	265-266
Second crop zone— See Godavari western delta.	
Secretariat— Question <i>re</i> Appointments to the four junior superintendents' posts in the —	302
See clerks — A. B. C. class offices.	
See lower division clerks.	
Secretariat, Tamilians in— See papers placed on the table.	
Section 144— Question <i>re</i> — in Tiruttani	13-14
Selection Committees— Question <i>re</i> powers, etc., of —	28-31
See 'Agricultural College'.	
Selection grade Sub-Registrars— Question <i>re</i> —	248
Sengodaiyan, Mr. S. G.— Oath of office	12
Sethiatope Mirasidars' Conference— Question <i>re</i> action taken on the resolutions of the —	299-300
Settibaliya Community— Question <i>re</i> — in the Registrars' department	248
Sheds for Breeding Bulls. See papers placed on the table.	
Shetty, Mr. A. B.— Bills— Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	153
Demands for Supplementary grants— Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee)	87
Resolution <i>re</i> — Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	316-317
Silt clearance— Question <i>re</i> — Papanasam taluk	279-280
Siva Raj, Mr. N.— Oath of office	12
Resolution <i>re</i> depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai sub-division	161-162
See Finance Committee.	

	PAGES
S—cont.	
Sobonahalli tank— Question <i>re</i> repairs to the supply channel of —	233
South Kanara. See Excise Department.	
South Pennar— Resolution <i>re</i> diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes	179-183
Sri Hari Rao, Mr.— Question <i>re</i> hunger strike of —	297
„ release of —	284-285
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.— Resolution <i>re</i> — Depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision	159-161
Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	331-336
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.— Resolution <i>re</i> Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	345
Standing Order No. 21— Motion <i>re</i> amendment to —	43-44
Members nominated for election to the Select Committee on amendment to —	152
Stipends— Question <i>re</i> — to pupil teachers in higher elementary training schools	135
Stokes, the hon. Mr. H. G.— Resolution <i>re</i> — Madras Infantry Battalions, raising of certain —	356-357
Provincial Service officers, committee to suggest reduction of pay of —	186, 188, 189, 192, 193, 197, 198-200, 307-309, 312, 313, 328
Sub-Assistant Inspectress— Question <i>re</i> clerk for —	32-33
Subbarayan, Dr. P.— Bills— Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, Bill to amend	54-55
Resolution <i>re</i> — Madras Infantry Battalions, raising of certain —	355-356
Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	331, 345-348
Sub-Inspectors of Excise— Question <i>re</i> Catholic Christians employed as —, number of	305
Subordinate services— Question <i>re</i> applicants for — who sat for the examinations of the Madras Services Commission	300-301
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	214-215
Bills— Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Bill to amend —	56-57, 68-69
Sub-registrar(s)— Question <i>re</i> instructions to Registrars not to appoint Brahman clerks as —	291
„ Registration clerks appointed as —	258
„ Temporary Joint — for Mangalore	27
Sub-registrars (Probationary)— Question <i>re</i> Tiyars employed as —	251
Suits and appeals— Question <i>re</i> — in High Court and subordinate courts	146-147
Superintendents— See "Secretariat".	
Superior Educational Service. Question <i>re</i> reorganization of —	132
Supersession— See "Madura Municipal Council."	

	PAGES
S—cont.	
Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill— See Bills.	
Survey Officers— See Papers placed on the table.	
Suryamalai reserves— Question <i>re</i> declaration of — as unreserved areas	285
Swearing in of Members— See Oath of office.	
T	
Talaparigi tank— Question <i>re</i> — and ayaout	267
Tamilians in the Secretariat— See Papers placed on the table.	
Tappers (Malabar)— Question <i>re</i> economic depression among	278
Taluk boards—Major works — Question <i>re</i> — supervision, etc.	277-278
Tax in respect of vehicles— See Papers placed on the table.	
Taxes, proceedings for recovery of— See Papers placed on the table.	
Teachers' Training School, Chingleput— Question <i>re</i> — admission to —	293
Teachers' Training School, Ranipet— Question <i>re</i> — admission to —	293
Tellicherry—Coorg and Calicut—Chundole—Nilgiris frontier roads— See Papers placed on the table.	
Temple committees— Question <i>re</i> — election of members to — by local bodies Question <i>re</i> — nominations to —	287-288 288-289, 302-303
Thomas, Mr. Daniel— Resolution <i>re</i> ill-treatment of depressed classes in Devakottai subdivision See Questions and Answers.	167-169
Tinnevely District— See Depressed class pupils.	
Tinnevely Municipality— See 'Water-supply'.	
Tinnevely—Nagercoil— Question <i>re</i> — railway between —	260-261
Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams Bill (of Mr. A. B. Shetty)— See Bills.	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill (of Mr. K. Koti Reddi)— See Bills.	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill (of Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar)— See Bills.	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill (of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar)— See Bills.	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill (of Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathy Mudaliyar)— See Bills.	
Tiruppattur— See Communal disturbance.	
Tiruppattur Taluk— Question <i>re</i> — closure of toddy shops in the —	305-306

	PAGE
T—cont.	
Tiruttani— See Section 144.	
Tiyars— See Sub-Registrars (Probationary). See Village establishments.	
Tiyars and Nayars— Question <i>re</i> — in Gazetted posts	280
Tobacco— Question <i>re</i> cultivation of —	286
Toddyshops— Question <i>re</i> auction of — in Tiruchengodu taluk Question <i>re</i> closure of — in Tiruppattur taluk	294 305-306
Tottenham, Mr. G. R. F.— Oath of office	12
Trade Union Act— Question <i>re</i> — extension of — to private workshops	38
Training School for Mistresses, Tinnevely— Question <i>re</i> admission of depressed class girls into —	131-135
Training Schools— See Stipends.	
Transfer of lands— Question <i>re</i> — under Elundrakondan Periyakulam	240
Trees— Question <i>re</i> — on kumki lands	239
U	
Udamalpet Municipal Council— See Papers placed on the table.	
Unreserved areas— Question <i>re</i> Suryamalai areas, declaration as —	285
Unsurveyed taluks— Question <i>re</i> survey of — in South Kanara	19-20
Upper Division— Question <i>re</i> lower division clerks, rules regulating promotion of — Question <i>re</i> vacancies in the—, filling up of—	301 301
Upper Division Vacancies—Secretariat— Question <i>re</i> — appointment of raw graduates to —	270-271
Usman Sahib Bahadur, the hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed— Bills— Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill Motion <i>re</i> — House Committee, election of members to the — Standing Order No. 21, amendment to — Resolution <i>re</i> depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivi- sion	97, 100 44 43-44 169-170
V	
Vacancies— See "Upper Division".	
Vanaganagar village— Question <i>re</i> repairs to banks of rivers passing through —	279
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.— Resolution <i>re</i> — Madras residents in Burma, condition of —	341-342
Vayveru disafforested area— Question <i>re</i> irrigation of —	17

V—cont.

PAGES

Vellala community— Question re use of suffix "Gounder" to the members of —	299
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib B.— Adjournment motion re resettlement in the Kistna, West and East Godavari districts	207-210
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.— Resolution re South Pennar, diversion of excess water of, — for irrigation purposes	181
Veterinary College— Question re Selection Committee for —	259-260
Village artisans— Question re aid to —	140
„ ill-treatment of —	271
Village establishments— Question re Tiyaars in — in Malabar	250
Village officers— Question re ill-treatment of — by the Tahsildar of Arkonam	21
Village statistics— Demand for supplementary grant re preparation of —	95-96
Viswabrahmana community— Resolution re honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the —	172-179
Viswabrahmana— Question re — employed as Sub-Registrars	250-251
„ — in Education Department	40-41
„ — in Judicial service	280
„ — in local bodies	40
„ — scholarships	150
„ classification of — as Adi-Dravidas	39-40
„ number of magistrates among —	38
„ number of — in Government service	39
Viswakarmas— Question re number of village officers among —	39
Vizagapatam Medical College— Question re —	241-245
Vyasarpady lake— See Papers placed on the table.	

W

Water-cess— See Papers placed on the table.	
Water-rate— Question re levy of penal —	264-265
Water-supply— Question re — Elundrakondan Periyakulam	241
„ — to lands under Panjamthangi and Telugan tanks	241
„ Tinnevely and Palamcottah municipalities, water-supply to —	289-290

Y

Yakub Hasan, Mr.— Demands for supplementary grants— Education—Transferred—(Muslim Education Committee) Electricity—Reserved—(Distribution of power from Pykara)	87-88
Resolution re depressed classes, ill-treatment of — in the Devakottai subdivision	82
South Pennar, diversion of excess water of — for irrigation purposes	167
Viswabrahmana community, honorific prefix and suffix to the names of the members of the —	181
Yegnanarayana Sastri, Mr. Velury— Question re release of —	177-178
	283-284

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. 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. |
| | 17. Stores and Stationery (required for reserved departments). |

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, Kt., 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 scheme. | 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.F., 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. Archæology. |
| | 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. | 7. Stores and Stationery (required for transferred departments). |
| 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.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU Garu.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.

„ W. M. BROWNING.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA.

„ T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR Avargal.

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 Garu, B.A., B.L.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2. 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, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5. Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association.
6. Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
7. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
8. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
9. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
10. Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
11. Bayappa Reddi, P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
12. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	NOMINATED.
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. Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
22. Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
23. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
24. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
25. Harischandrudu Nayudu, A. ...	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
26. Hood, I.O.S., H. M.	NOMINATED.
27. Indrayya, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
28. Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (Deputy President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
59. Pattagar of Palayakottai [Rai Bahadur Nallathambi Serkarai Maradiyar].	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
60. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
61. Narasa Reddi, T. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
62. Narasimhaswami, D. V. ...	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
63. Narayanan Numbiyar, V. P. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
64. Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural
65. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Ebadur C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
66. Palat, R. M., alias Ravunni Menon.	West Coast Landholders.
67. Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly cum Madura (Christian).
68. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
69. Pate, I.C.S., H. R.	NOMINATED.
70. Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
71. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
72. Pattabhiramayya, K. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
73. Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
74. Premayya, G. R. ...	NOMINATED.
75. Rajagopala Pillai, P. V. ...	NOMINATED.
76. Raja of Bobbili (Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Raja of Kallikota (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marada Raja Deo Garu).	Northern Landholders, I.
78. Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
79. Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. (Minister).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
80. Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Reddi, The hon. Mr. B. (President).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramakrishna Reddi, A. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural
84. Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala ...	NOMINATED.
85. Ramamurti, I.C.S., S. V. ...	NOMINATED.
86. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
87. Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ...	Madras University.
88. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
89. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
90. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
91. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
92. Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
93. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
94. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
95. Satyanarayana Choudari, C. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
96. Sengodaiyan, I.C.S., S. G. ...	NOMINATED.
97. Sesha Reddi, B. P. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
98. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
99. Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
100. Singam Ayyangar, K. ...	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
101. Siva Raj, N. ...	NOMINATED.
102. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
103. Soundara Pandian, W. P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
104. Sreshta, M. S. ...	West Coast Christian.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R. ...	NOMINATED.
107. Sriramulu, G. ...	NOMINATED.
108. Stokes, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	EX-OFFICIO.
109. Subbarayan, Dr. P. ...	South Central Landholders.
110. Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
111. Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. ...	Kanara South, N.-M. Rural.
112. Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
113. Swami Sahajanandam, A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
114. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
115. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Christian.
116. Tottenham, I.C.S., G. R. F. ...	NOMINATED.
117. Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX-OFFICIO.
118. Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. ...	NOMINATED.
119. Vedachala Mudaliyar, M. ...	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
121. Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
123. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast Muhammadan—Rural.
124. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur ...	North Arcot cum Chingleput.
125. Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.)	Southern Landholders.
126. Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
127. Zamindar of Ettayapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan).	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
128. Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
129. Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
130. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.
131. Vacant	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
132. Vacant	Madras Planters.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

Monday, the 3rd August 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.	Krishnan, Mr. C. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Luker, Mr. F. G.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Nachiappa Goundar, Mr. K. A.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradyar, Rai Bahadur [Pattagar of Palayakottai.]
Browning, Mr. W. M.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Davis, M.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Devadason, Mr. M.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Indriah, Mr. C.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Raja of Bobbili.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Raja of Kallikota.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Kondappa, Mr. A.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala,

[3rd August 1931]

PRESENT—cont.

Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.	Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.	Sahib.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Bahadur C. S.	Tottenham, I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Sengodaiyan, I.C.S., Mr. S. G.	Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.	Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Simhaachalam, Mr. G.	Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Siva Raj, Mr. N.	Bahadur.
Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.	Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi.

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

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

1. M.R.Ry. N. SIVARAJ AVARGAL.
2. Mr. H. M. HOOD, I.C.S.
3. Mr. G. R. F. TOTTENHAM, I.C.S.
4. Mr. S. G. SENGODAIYAN, I.C.S.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Police

Lathi charges in Bhimavaram in 1930.

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

(a) the dates on which there were lathi charges in Bhimavaram of West Godavari district during the year 1930 and the circumstances in which these charges were made;

(b) whether in the charge made towards the end of August or the beginning of September 1930, Sinchutri Appa Rao, Moday Ramachandrayya Chowdari and some others received severe injuries; and

(c) whether the Subdivisional Magistrate took any and, if so, what steps to prevent a recurrence of the use of such violence?

A.—(a) The 12th and 14th August 1930.

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“As regards clauses (b) and (c), may I know, Sir, whether the Government took any steps at all to get the information?”

[3rd August 1931]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The reason why Government did not call for the information was that this Council has set up in March last a convention not to go into such matters after the Pact.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“But the situation continues almost as if there was no Pact to-day. Even now one of our colleagues has been served with an order under section 144?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The matter has just been brought to my notice. I shall look into it.”

Representations regarding the lathi charge in Bhimavaram.

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

(a) the object of the first lathi charge made in the Bhimavaram town, West Godavari district, in the year 1930;

(b) whether the charge was confined to people in public thoroughfares or whether the police entered also office compounds and charged the people in the verandahs of the Taluk office, Sub-Registrar's office, etc.; and

(c) whether Sreenivasa Rao, Copyist Examiner, District Munsif's Court, and another gentleman, a clerk of pleader N. Sesha Rao, among others received injuries and complained of the fact to the Subdivisional Magistrate and Sub-Magistrate respectively and whether any action was taken at all on these representations and, if not, why not?

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

Oriya test for Police Sub-Inspectors in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency.

* 3 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that police sub-inspectors serving in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency are required to pass the Oriya test on pain of their promotion and increments being barred?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.
The relevant rule is appended.^a

Issue of order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in Tiruttani taluk.

* 4 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have not taken any steps to get rescinded the order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, promulgated

[3rd August 1931]

in the taluk of Tiruttani prohibiting picketing and the holding of public meetings as one contravening the terms of the truce between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin; and

(b) whether they have ascertained the events that led up to that order?

A.—(a) & (b) An order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting picketing was passed in Tiruttani in the interests of the preservation of the public peace. The order which did not contravene the terms of the Pact was subsequently rescinded by the District Magistrate of Chittoor on the assurance of the local Congress authorities that picketing would in future strictly observe the terms of the settlement with Congress.

* 5 }
* 6 } Cancelled.

Suits for the deposition of the Aliyasantana family Yajaman in South Kanara in 1929 and 1930.

* 7 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received by the Government in regard to question No. 603 answered on the 14th of March 1931?

A.—The information is furnished in the subjoined statement ^a and is laid on the table of the House.

Suits for the deposition of the karnavan in Malabar in 1929 and 1930.

* 8 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received by the Government in regard to question No. 604 answered on the 14th of March 1931?

A.—The information is furnished in the subjoined statement and is laid on the table of the House:—

Statement showing the number of suits filed in civil courts in Malabar by Marumakkattayam people in the years 1929 and 1930.

Name of the civil courts.	Year.	Number of suits for deposition of the karnavan.	Number of suits for maintenance.	Number of suits for setting aside alienations made by karnavans.
In the district of North Malabar.	1929	6	48	47
	1930	3	37	49
In the district of South Malabar.	1929	12	60	20
	1930	4	53	20

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 105 infra.

3rd August 1931]

Criminal Justice

Constitution of the bench court in Kalambur.

* 9 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a bench court was constituted recently in Kalambur, Polur taluk, North Arcot;

(b) what is its strength and what are the communities represented on it; and

(c) whether the constitution of the panchayat court is by election only and that of the bench court by nomination only?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Seven. Brahmans 2, Non-Brahman Hindus 4, Muhammadan 1.

(c) Yes.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“Is it for any particular reason, Sir, that the panchayat court was abolished and the bench court was constituted?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As far as I can remember now, it was abolished because it was not functioning well. But in order to be accurate, I want notice.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Inasmuch as both are courts and do judicial work, how is it that one is constituted by election and the other by nomination?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Bench courts are constituted under the Criminal Procedure Code, and the panchayat courts are constituted under a different law.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know, Sir, why no member of the depressed classes has been nominated to this bench court?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As far as I can say, the District Magistrate probably did not find any person competent for the place.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“When there is scope for constituting a court by election, may I know, Sir, why the Government took upon themselves the constitution of a bench court by nomination?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“A bench court cannot be constituted by election, as I told my Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. According to the Criminal Procedure Code, it has to be constituted by nomination.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether any definite reasons influenced the Government in substituting a bench court by nomination for a panchayat court by election?”

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

[3rd August 1931]

Forests*Disafforestation of forest lands near villages in South Kanara.*

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

(a) what extent of reserved forests in the vicinity of inhabited villages or cultivated lands has so far been disafforested by Government; and

(b) whether any such disafforestation has been done in South Kanara, and if so, when and where?

A.—(a) Nine hundred and seventy-three acres since 1926.

(b) Yes. One hundred and sixty acres since 1926 and 1,019 acres since 1900 as shown in the appended statement.*

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) may I know on what grounds this disafforestation was done in South Kanara?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because it was thought necessary in the interests of the Forest Department, and also in the interests of the people."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that in many places in South Kanara, in fact in most places, reserved forests run very close to inhabited villages and cultivated lands?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government are not aware of that."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government will call for a report on this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider my hon. Friend's suggestion."

Forest grievances in South Kanara.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the representations made to him about forest grievances in South Kanara when he visited the district; and

(b) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in regard to each of the grievances brought to his notice?

A.—(a) & (b) The representations are still under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government have called for a report from the Chief Conservator of Forests regarding these grievances?"

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

* Printed as Appendix III on page 108 infra.

[3rd August 1931]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know what action has been taken on the report Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The report has not been received yet."

Irrigation*Irrigation of the Vayveru disafforested area in Nellore district.*

* 12 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total estimated cost of digging channels to irrigate the Vayveru disafforested area from the Kanigiri Reservoir in Nellore district;

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Government to be spent in 1931-32; and

(c) whether it is true that those lands once intended to be distributed to the depressed classes, are now being sought to be put up for public auction, and if so, what circumstances have led to such a change?

A.—(a) Rupees 41,300.

(b) Yes. Rupees 10,000.

(c) The question is under consideration.

Land Revenue*Alleged orders to village officials regarding kist collections.*

* 13 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Tahsildar of Belthangadi in South Kanara district issued orders to village officials to force kist collections under threat of punishments during the last kist collections;

(b) if so, how many such orders were issued and what were the contents of the same; and

(c) in how many instances coercive action was taken to collect revenue in Belthangadi circle during the last kist collections and what were the results of each?

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the Government will call for the information and place it on the table when it is received?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I shall call for the information and consider the question of placing it on the table or communicating it to the hon. Member after examining the report."

[3rd August 1931]

Alleged compulsion of village officers in North Arcot district to pay the balance of land revenue.

* 14 Q.—MR. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Tahsildars of North Arcot district (especially the Tahsildar of Arkonam) insist upon the village officers paying the balance of land revenue out of their pockets, threatening them with suspension and dismissal?

A.—The Government have no information.

Distrain of properties for arrears of Government revenue in North Arcot district.

* 15 Q.—MR. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of cases in which movable and immovable properties were distrained for arrears of Government revenue in faslis 1339 and 1340 in the North Arcot district?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to statement No. 12 attached to the report on the Settlement of the Land Revenue for fasli 1339. The Government have not yet received information in regard to fasli 1340.

Public Service

Limitation of the term of officers in the City of Madras.

* 16 Q.—MR. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule or Government Order to the effect that officers should not be retained in the City of Madras for more than a certain number of years;

(b) if so, whether the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to lay it on the table of the House and state the reasons which impelled the Government to pass such a rule or order; and

(c) whether that order is being strictly enforced by all the departments, and if it is not enforced by any of the departments, what are the special reasons for not doing so?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) There is no such rule as that suggested in clause (a).

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"When there is no such rule, why is it that the officers in the City of Madras are constantly being disturbed and transferred to mufassal stations, Sir?"

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of the fact that they are unnecessarily transferred."

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether some officers in the Secretariat are not allowed to remain in the Secretariat for more than three years? Is it a fact, Sir?"

3rd August 1931]

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"There is such a rule for Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries to Government. But I am not aware of any similar rule in the case of other officers."

DIWAN BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether compensatory allowances are not paid to officers of the mufassal when they are transferred to and are working in the Madras City?"

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Such allowances are paid to some officers."

DIWAN BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"If so, may I know why officers are not transferred periodically so that many of the officers may get the advantage of compensatory allowance?"

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Transfers are not made on this ground. A compensatory allowance is intended to cover the increased cost of living in Madras and should not be a source of income for the officers enjoying it."

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"Madras City being a centre of culture and learning, will the hon. Member consider the suggestion that all officers should be given an opportunity of coming to Madras?"

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether this rule or convention obtains in any other department of Government in the City of Madras?"

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that this rule or convention is in force in regard to certain grades of Police officers in the City of Madras?"

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of it, Sir. The question should be addressed to my hon. Colleague, the Home-Member."

Survey

Resurvey of the unresurveyed taluks of South Kanara.

* 17 Q.—MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of necessity of a resurvey of the unresurveyed taluks of South Kanara was referred to the Collector of South Kanara; if so, what is the report of the Collector thereon; and

(b) what orders the Government have passed on the said question of resurvey?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of the resurvey of the Udipi, Coondapoor, Puttur, Mangalore and Karkal taluks in the South Kanara district is now under the consideration of the Government. They do not consider it necessary to publish at this stage, the report of the Collector on the subject.

[3rd August 1931]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether there is anything confidential in this report?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I cannot say at the moment, Sir. We do not generally publish such reports until we have considered them."

Resurvey of South Kanara in taluks other than Kasaragod.

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

(a) what report the Government have received in regard to the attitude of the ryots in South Kanara about the proposed resurvey in taluks other than Kasaragod; and

(b) what decision the Government have come to regarding this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 17. The Government do not consider it necessary at this stage to publish any reports that have been received on the subject.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the question of resurvey was not once considered and dropped by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" It was considered, I believe, on a former occasion, but the question is under further consideration now."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know why the question has been reopened now?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I do not think any object will be served by continuing this discussion at this stage. Government have the whole matter under consideration. And if the hon. Member wants any further information, I shall endeavour to place it before the House when we pass final orders."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Is there any attempt on the part of the Survey officer or anybody else to force the issue by carrying on the work this year in this area?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Village Establishments

Collection of kist in North Arcot district.

* 19 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing information relating to North Arcot district as tabulated below:—

- (1) name of taluk;
- (2) number of village officers suspended for slackness in collection work during fasli 1339;

[3rd August 1931]

(3) number of village officers suspended for slackness in collection work during fasli 1340;

(4) number of times the village officers were summoned to Taluk office every month for slackness in collection work for fasli 1340;

(5) number of times the village officers were summoned to Revenue Divisional Office;

(6) number of village officers who were granted certificates of merit for collection work during fasli 1339;

(7) number of village officers who were granted certificates of merit for collection work during fasli 1340;

(8) number of village officers out of those shown in column 6 suspended for slackness in collection work during the current fasli; and

(9) number of village officers suspended for slackness in collection work after 1st May in fasli 1339 and after 1st May in fasli 1340 ?

A.—The Government are of opinion that the time and labour involved in collecting the information asked for would not be justified by the result.

Alleged ill-treatment of village officers by the Tahsildar of Arkonam.

* 20 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tahsildar of Arkonam in North Arcot district is summoning village headmen three or four times in a month to the Taluk Office on the pretext of slack collection work and thereby causes inconvenience and expenditure to the village headmen;

(b) whether it is a fact that he is sending punishment rolls to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, for punishing village munsifs for the only reason of slack collection and for not showing nil balance within April 1931;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is also summoning the village headmen very frequently for the same reason and detaining them for unusually long periods;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is awarding punishments and suspending village headmen for mere slackness of collection and for not showing nil balance within a prescribed date; and

(e) if so, how many headmen were suspended or otherwise punished till now ?

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

Medical

Private practice by officers in the Medical Department.

* 21 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the officers in the Medical Department are permitted to supplement their incomes by means of private practice; and

[3rd August 1931]

(b) if so, what are the special reasons for which the Government have suspended the Government Servants' Conduct Rules in the case of these officers and allowed them to do so?

A.—(a) & (b) All medical officers, except those holding certain teaching and special posts who are debarred from private practice subject to certain conditions, are permitted to engage in private practice within the limits prescribed in Government Servants' Conduct Rules. The Government consider that this arrangement should continue until the independent medical profession in the Presidency is in a position to satisfy the medical needs of the people.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister in which year this arrangement was come to, the arrangement referred to in the answer to clauses (a) and (b)? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The arrangement is embodied in the Fundamental Rules and the Civil Medical Code.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister whether it is his considered opinion that the independent medical profession is still incapable of meeting the medical needs of the Presidency? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: “ That is the opinion of the Surgeon-General.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ I want to know the opinion of the hon. the Minister. Does he think that the independent medical profession is still unable to meet the needs of the Presidency? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Government act on the advice of the head of the department, the Surgeon-General.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Is the hon. the Minister aware that it will not be possible to encourage the independent medical profession to grow unless a limit is placed upon the private practice that is undertaken by the medical officers of the Government? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ That is a matter of opinion, Sir. At the same time, I may say that the rules permit private practice under some limitations.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ These medical rules were passed somewhere about 15 or 20 years back, and at that time the independent medical profession was not able to meet the demand. But are they still in such a condition? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ That is an argument.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Arising out of the answer given by the hon. the Minister that the opinion is of the Surgeon-General and that he has only to act on his advice, am I to take it that he is not free to go against that opinion if he differs from him? ”

[3rd August 1931]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ I do not see any reason to differ from him on this point.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether in the Madras City there is not a sufficient number of independent medical practitioners to satisfy the medical needs of the people? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ That again is a matter of opinion.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ I want to know whether the hon. Minister has made any enquiries as regards particular areas, whether their needs can be met by private practitioners. Are the Government going to say that they are going to consider the whole Presidency as one area and not consider individual areas? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Each case stands on its merits, but that is the position generally.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Why is it, Sir, that the Surgeon-General has allowed some officers holding teaching posts to have private practice? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Notice.”

Circulars regarding the abuse of the privilege of private practice by medical officers.

* 22 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether within the past two years any circular or circulars were sent round to the officers of the Medical Department by the Surgeon-General to the effect that it was brought to his notice that officers of the Medical Department were abusing the privilege of private practice allowed to them; and

(b) if that is a fact, whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to lay them all on the table of the House, and state the basis of the information on which those circulars were sent?

A.—(a) A confidential circular was issued by the Surgeon-General drawing the attention of the medical officers in the Presidency to the rules on the subject of private and consulting practice and Government Servants' Conduct Rules and warning them that any breach thereof which may come to the notice of Government thereafter would be most severely noticed.

(b) The Government are not prepared to place the circular on the table. The circular was issued as a result of the enquiries made with reference to the allegations made by Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., against certain medical officers.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Is it not a fact that an officer was specifically warned for having abused the privilege of private practice? ”

[3rd August 1931]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“No officer was specifically warned. Certain information was laid before the Government and names were also mentioned, and a circular was issued on those allegations.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I do not want it to be circulated. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied that there was some basis or ground for the allegations made by Mr. Shetty.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“The Government were not satisfied about the allegations. But, in view of the allegations made by Mr. Shetty, they were brought to the notice of the officers and their attention was drawn to the rules on the subject.”

Appointment of a Medical Officer for the Porto Novo dispensary.

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

(a) whether there is any hospital or dispensary at Porto Novo, South Arcot, and if so, by whom the same is maintained;

(b) whether there is any lady Medical Officer at Porto Novo for the benefit of the female population and particularly for the gosha women of the Muslim community; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to appoint a Medical Officer for the dispensary?

A.—(a) There is a local fund dispensary at Porto Novo and it is maintained by the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

(b) No.

(c) No. It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the appointment of a lady medical officer.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the necessity of appointing a lady medical officer for this dispensary at Porto Novo?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“That is a matter for the local board concerned.”

Agriculture

Propagation of the improved methods of agriculture.

* 24 Q.—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the desirability of disseminating knowledge of scientific and improved methods of agriculture at the weekly market gatherings or fairs and at periodic religious festivals;

3rd August 1931]

(b) what steps have been taken to demonstrate improved farming methods in selected villages in rural areas; and

(c) what facilities have the Government offered to newly passed graduates in Agriculture and officers of the department for inducing them to settle down to private farming and educative propaganda?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Every demonstrator has three or four such selected villages.

(c) The services of the Department are at the disposal of such men but they should have sufficient confidence and inclination to settle down to private farming. It is open to these men to apply for any special facilities they require for the purposes indicated.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, the kind of facilities which the Government are prepared to consider and grant, if necessary, to the applicants?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—“That depends, Sir, on what they ask for.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will they give, for example, waste lands on favourable terms?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The matter will be considered when it arises.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Are they prepared to grant loans free of interest as the Mysore Government are doing?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—“That also will be considered in due course. But, for the present, the hon. Member himself knows the financial position of the Presidency.”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“May I know whether these questions were ever considered by the Government?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Notice.”

Export of bones from this Presidency.

* 25 Q.—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity of bones exported from this Presidency for purposes of manure and the quantity exported from each port in the Presidency with their value and destination, if known;

(b) the revenue realized by the Government per ton, if any, from such export;

(c) the manurial value per ton lost to the Presidency through such export;

(d) whether the Government propose to take immediate steps to prevent such a large drain on the phosphatic resources of the Presidency; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken and intend taking to crush and cheapen and popularize the use of bones as manures?

[3rd August 1931]

- 4.—(a) Two statements are appended.
 (b) No export duty is levied on bones.
 (c) A ton of bone yields about 18 cwt. of bonemeal manure.
 (d) & (e) The question was considered by the Royal Commission on Agriculture who were not in favour of the imposition of export duty on the article but advocated the establishment of small bone-crushing factories at upcountry centres where sufficient supply of bones was forthcoming. They were, however, of opinion that a far more thorough investigation of the economics of bone-crushing industry was required before the establishment of such mills could be safely undertaken.

The subject was placed in June 1929 before the Provincial Agricultural Advisory Committee who came to the conclusion that nothing could be done to encourage the use of bonemeal manure by establishing bone-crushing factories in this Presidency so long as the price of bonemeal remained high. Partly owing to the demand in distant markets and partly due to the prices offered by the big commercial firms, the price of raw bones was about Rs. 80 per ton and bonemeal sold at Rs. 105 per ton. It was reported by the Director of Agriculture that it was not economical to use bonemeal as manure at a cost exceeding Rs. 85 per ton and that for this purpose raw bones should be available at Rs. 50 per ton. In view of these, Government then agreed with the Committee that nothing could be done in the matter. In view, however, of the present fall in prices, the Director of Agriculture has now been asked to re-examine the whole question in consultation with the Director of Industries and report whether the use of bonemeal can be further extended.

11-16 a.m. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, it is said that it is not economical to use bonemeal as manure at a cost exceeding Rs. 85 per ton and that for this purpose raw bones should be available at Rs. 50 per ton. Am I to take it that the existing factories are running at a loss?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—"The Government are unable to express an opinion on the matter."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In that case, how is it that they have come to the conclusion that it is not worth while to encourage or start new factories?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is the expert opinion expressed by the Director."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"We are dealing with responsible Ministers. If they are to turn at every stage to their experts and

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 107-108 infra.

3rd August 1931]

do not add whether they agree with them or not, you should kindly come to our help and see that Government express their opinion, Sir."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is it not a fact that almost all the bonemeal produced by the mills is exported, that the mills make their profit on the export trade only and that very little quantity of bonemeal is sold to the agriculturists in India?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Notice."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I know if the Government propose to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The question will be further considered."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Has it been ever considered?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes."

Registration

Appointment of a Temporary Joint Sub-Registrar at Mangalore.

* 26 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that every year a temporary joint sub-registrar is appointed in the Registrar's office at Mangalore for about four months from June;

(b) whether it is a fact that usually an experienced clerk of the office is appointed for the post in the absence of a probationary sub-registrar;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a vacancy of a temporary joint sub-registrar this June also; if so, whether the Registrar recommended an experienced clerk who had acted for nearly two years as a sub-registrar;

(d) whether the Government or the Inspector-General of Registration turned down the proposal of the Registrar and ordered a junior man from Hosdrug to be appointed for the job; if so, why the claims of the senior officer have been ordered to be superseded; and

(e) what extra travelling allowance and acting allowance will have to be paid to the newly appointed temporary joint sub-registrar by reason of his having to come from Hosdrug?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not the information, but have called for it.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know if the Government will be pleased to place the information on the table of the House, when it is received?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—"The question will be considered."

[3rd August 1931]

Representation of Oriyas in the Registration Department.

* 27 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the information said to have been called for in answers given on 12th March 1931 to questions 573 and 574 regarding the representation of Oriyas in the Registration Department has been received and will be placed on the table?

A.—The information obtained in respect of questions Nos. 573 and 574, clauses (b) to (h), answered on 12th March 1931 is given in the appendix to this answer.^a

Education*Resignation of certain members of the Madras Law College Council.*

* 28 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that three members of the Madras Law College Council have resigned their membership within the last four or five months; and

(b) if so, whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to lay on the table of the House copies of their letters of resignation together with the orders of the Government thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider that any public purpose will be served by laying the correspondence on the table.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ I want to know whether, without laying the correspondence on the table of the House, the hon. Minister will be pleased to say the reasons assigned by them for resigning?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No, Sir.”

Powers and functions of the Selection Committees to the Presidency College and the Engineering College, Madras.

* 29 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the powers and functions of the Selection Committees to (1) the Madras Presidency College, (2) the Madras Engineering College, constituted by the Government; and

(b) what are the qualifications essential for membership of those Committees?

A.—(a) Selection Committees assist the principal in the selection and admission of students to the college concerned. No

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 109-110 infra.

3rd August 1931]

special powers or functions have been assigned to the Committees constituted for the Presidency College and the Engineering College.

(b) No specific qualifications have been prescribed.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know in what way these Committees are expected to assist the principals?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It is a matter for the Selection Committees and the principals to settle among themselves. The Committees have been assisting all along and the question has not arisen.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the fact that the principals admitted students without consulting the Committee Members?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether it is not a fact that the members of the Law College Council who have resigned belong to a class which was over represented in the Council?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ We are now in question 29.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the hon. Minister consults public bodies with regard to the appointment of gentlemen representing different communities on these various Selection Committees?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I must examine whether public bodies have at any time been consulted.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ What is the procedure that the hon. Minister adopts in nominating these gentlemen?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ There was a renomination quite recently and the existing men were mostly renominated because they were functioning quite well.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the names or the persons were renominated? I understand that in the case of a similar Committee in the Presidency College, an old gentleman is dead. I want to know from the Minister whether all the gentlemen have been nominated or if there is any change?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ We had no information that anybody there was dead.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Will the hon. Minister compel the principal of the Presidency College to consult the selection board in the matter of selection of students for admission to the College?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I have no information that the principal has not consulted the Committee.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ How many students recommended by the Committee were refused admission?”

[3rd August 1931]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, through you, Sir, whether any meeting of the Selection Committee was held by the principal as he is a member of that Committee?"

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to enquire whether the principal did convene a meeting of the Committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that the principal of the Presidency College did not consult the Selection Committee this year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have no information on that point; I shall enquire."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"If the hon. Minister is satisfied that the principal has not convened a meeting of the Committee, may I know what he proposes to do?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is a hypothetical question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"You have not called upon Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar to reply, Sir. That is why he is keeping quiet. If he has not to go through the formality of your calling him by name to answer, then he is prepared to answer?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that the question which is proposed to be put to Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar relates to any business of the Council for which Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar is responsible. I do not think I can call upon him, to answer."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"If he is in possession of the information?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then the hon. Member can get it from him outside the Council, if he wants."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it a fact that this year none of the principals of these various colleges consulted the members of the Committees in making the selections?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am aware that the principals of many of these colleges consulted these committees?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the principal of the Presidency College also consulted the Committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware."

[3rd August 1931]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Perhaps that is the only college you are not aware of."

Orders passed on the Hartog Committee's recommendations.

* 30 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government have passed any orders on the report made by the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the Hartog Committee's recommendations?

A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to pass any orders on the report.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Do the Government propose to take any action on the report of the Director?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government have carefully considered the report. I may say, for the information of the House, that there are no specific recommendations which call for any immediate action by the Local Government. The report was intended to be a review of the growth of education and it was an auxiliary committee appointed by the Statutory Commission for helping it in its work. There are facts and figures and other materials there which will be very helpful when we undertake any schemes of educational advancement. No such thing is at present in contemplation on account of the existing financial stringency. When we undertake such schemes, we shall look into the report for guidance."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know if the report of the Director will be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I will consider that question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"We are now remodelling the Elementary Education Act. Are all the points raised in the report being taken into consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Oh, Yes; they are being taken into consideration."

Orders passed on the report of the Committee on physical education.

* 31 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed by the Government on the reports of the Committees in regard to physical education in boys' elementary schools and in girls' schools?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know why no orders have been passed on the reports of these committees?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They are still under consideration."

[3rd August 1931]

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"How long since?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Perhaps for a fairly long time."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"How long more?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say. Unless the financial conditions improve, there is no use passing orders, as none of the orders can be brought into force with the present state of finance."

Raising of the Government College, Mangalore, to a first-grade College.

* 32 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hindu and Muhammadan public of South Kanara have been memorialising the Government for a number of years to get the Government College, Mangalore, raised to a first-grade college; and

(b) whether the Government propose to raise it to a first-grade college?

A.—(a) Representations urging the desirability of raising the college to the first grade have reached the Government.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know why the Government have not taken the matter into consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government are in the first place not convinced of the need for a first-grade college and of course the considerations of financial stringency also stand in the way."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if there is any first-grade college run by Mission authorities?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Sanction of a clerk to the Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Nellore.

* 33 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what is the allowance paid to the Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Muhammadan Girls' Range, Nellore, for travelling and what districts comprise her charge;

(b) what is the allowance paid to a Deputy Inspector of an ordinary boys' range, and what is the average extent of his charge; and

(c) whether the Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Muhammadan Girls' Range, Nellore, is not permitted to take a clerk with her during her inspections, and if so, whether the Government are aware that this bar proves a serious handicap in the case of touring officers who have to travel over an extensive range, and who have to do an enormous amount of pioneer work?

[3rd August 1931]

A.—(a) Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools draw travelling allowance according to the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules. In the case of the particular officer the rates are—

(1) One and three-fifths second-class fare for railway journeys;

(2) mileage of five annas for road journeys; and

(3) daily allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for every day spent on tour.

The officer's jurisdiction comprises the districts of Nellore, Kistna, Guntur and Chittoor.

(b) A fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 37-8-0 a month.

A Deputy Inspector's range normally consists of 133 schools. The territorial extent of the range depends on whether the schools are scattered as in rural areas or are concentrated as in urban areas. Roughly it may be taken as a revenue taluk.

(c) Sub-Assistant Inspectresses are allowed to take a clerk and a peon with them on tour.

Excise

Illicit distillation of arrack in South Kanara and Malabar districts.

* 34 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of cases of illicit distillation of arrack in the districts of Kanara and Malabar in each of the years during the last 15 years;

(b) what are the yearly sales of arrack in each of the years during the last 15 years in the districts of Kanara and Malabar; and

(c) since which date the monopoly in the sale of arrack in Kanara and Malabar has been given to Messrs. Parry & Co.?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the number of cases of illicit distillation and of possession and of sale of illicitly distilled spirits and also the consumption of arrack in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar during the fifteen years ending 1929-30 is appended. No separate figures are available to show the number of cases of illicit distillation alone.

(c) Messrs. Parry & Co. have been the contractors for the supply of arrack to the two districts since 1st October 1900.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 110 infra.

[3rd August 1931]

Fisheries*Fisheries sales of Kanigiri Reservoir in Nellore district.*

* 35 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fisheries sales of Kanigiri Reservoir in Nellore district were conducted recently;
- (b) whether it is by public auction or by private negotiations;
- (c) what is the amount realized;
- (d) what was the amount offered by private negotiations; and
- (e) for how many years the sale has been confirmed and lease has been granted?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) By public auction.

(c) Rs. 8,575.

(d) (i) Rs. 3,200 by the Christian Co-operative Society, Nellore; and

(ii) Rs. 3,500 by Sheik Dastagir Sahib.

(e) For one year from 1st January 1931.

Public Works Department tanks taken over by the Fisheries Department in Nellore district.

* 36 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Public Works Department tanks that have been taken over by the Fisheries Department in the Nellore district for the purpose of developing new varieties of fish;

(b) in how many tanks experiments were conducted, at what cost and with what results;

(c) whether there are any tanks where no experiments have been or are sought to be conducted, and if so, what is the purpose for which such tanks have been taken over by the Fisheries Department and the principle on which the auction sales of the right of catching fish in such tanks are conducted by the Public Works Department and confirmed by the Fisheries Department; and

(d) whether the Government are aware that in consequence of this dual system, delays are caused in confirmation and communication of acceptance of bids which have led to litigation against Government?

A.—(a) 42.

(b) All the tanks are stocked annually with good varieties of fish including new and non-indigenous ones. On an average a sum of Rs. 1,200 is spent annually towards stocking all Government tanks (Public Works Department and

[3rd August 1931]

Revenue Department) in the Nellore district. No separate account is maintained for Public Works Department tanks alone. The financial return derived was as follows:—

	RS.
1925-26	16,461
1926-27	10,828
1927-28	9,313
1928-29	12,385
1929-30	12,251

Compensation of Rs. 9,000 is paid to the District Board, Nellore.

(c) None, the second question does not arise.

The auction sales are conducted by the Public Works Department as the Fisheries Department have not adequate local staff for the work. It has, however, to be consulted as that department alone has the requisite technical knowledge of fisheries correctly to assess the value of fisheries. The Fisheries Department do not confirm sales.

(d) No undue delay has arisen under the present system and there has been no case of litigation against Government till now on account of delay.

Qualifications of the Fisheries Inspector, Nellore district.

* 37 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the post of a Fisheries Inspector;

(b) the qualifications of Mr. Adayya, Fisheries Inspector, Nellore district;

(c) how long he has been in the district of Nellore and the nature of the duties entrusted to him; and

(d) whether the Government have received any reports about his work in the district?

A.—(a) The qualification prescribed for the post of Inspector is that he should be a graduate in Zoology of an Indian or British University.

(b) M.R.Ry. Adayya is an Assistant Inspector of Fisheries and is in charge of the Ippur fish farm. He is an S.S.L.C.

(c) M.R.Ry. Adayya has been in the Nellore district in charge of the fish farm at Ippur since December 1929. In addition to work connected with the farm, the Assistant Inspector looks after tank stocking work in the district and attends to fishery sales.

(d) It has been reported that M.R.Ry. Adayya has done much to improve the fishery rentals in the Nellore, Kovur and Atmakur taluks.

[3rd August 1931]

Industries

Amalgamation of the duties of the Research Engineer and the Superintendent of the Madura Industrial Institute.

* 38 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined or propose to examine the question of amalgamating the duties of the Superintendent of the Madura Industrial Institute and of the Research Engineer; and

(b) whether they have ascertained the saving to the Government which could be effected by such a measure?

A.—(a) & (b) The proposals of the Director of Industries in regard to the suggestion are awaited by the Government.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether the proposal of the Director of Industries has since been received? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No, Sir.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government have decided for amalgamation and are awaiting proposals? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ They have not decided anything.”

Export of oil-seeds from this Presidency.

* 39 Q.—MR. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity of each variety of oil-seeds exported from this Presidency to countries outside India with the value thereof;

(b) the calculated loss the Presidency sustains by the loss in oil-cakes that can be used as food for cattle and as manure; and

(c) what steps have the Government taken or intend taking to effect efficiency in the indigenous oil-crushing industry and to encourage the industry in the province?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to pages 586—597 of the Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency for the year 1929–30.

(b) The total quantity of oil cake during the last three years that would have been available to the country, had the seeds not been exported but milled in the Province itself would be:—

351,486 tons for 1928–29.

347,762 tons for 1929–30.

281,097 tons for 1930–31.

3rd August 1931]

(c) The Industries Department has demonstrated to the public the efficiency of power crushing. The results of the demonstration of the Muller Oil Expeller at Kallakurichi have been published in a departmental bulletin, whilst a small scale power oil mill (the Pinto chekku) has been devised by the Department and its working demonstrated, as a result of which a large number of persons are now using this chekku. The Government grant financial assistance under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, if an oil milling concern applies for such assistance and satisfies the provisions of the Act.

The exploitation of the vast oil seed resources of the Presidency must depend to a great extent on general industrial development and the setting up of factories utilizing vegetable oil as a raw material such, for example, as soap factories. A still more important potential outlet for vegetable oil lies in the manufacture in India of artificial fats on a large scale. If the manufacture of artificial ghee is developed in India, it would result in the utilization in the country itself of an increasing quantity of the oil seeds produced in the Presidency and in the lowering to the public of the price of ghee and other fats, whilst an increased quantity of oil cake will become available for ryots at a cheaper price for use as manure and the soil will consequently be enriched. In order to obtain data as to the possibilities of manufacturing hardened fats, experiments will shortly be initiated at the Kerala Soap Institute on the refining, deodorization and hydrogenation of oils and fats.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Factories**

Application of the Indian Factories Act to private workshops.

40 Q.—PANDIT GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are considering the question of bringing under the scope of the Indian Factories Act the various private workshops, where work in iron, brass, bell-metal, copper, silver, gold and ivory, is being carried on;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that putting to work in the aforesaid workshops boys of tender age is detrimental to their health, education and future life;

(c) whether any memorial has been submitted to the Government on behalf of the members of the various professions enumerated above

[3rd August 1931]

praying that orders may be issued that boys put to work in the aforesaid workshops should not be below 12 years of age; and

(d) what orders the Government were pleased to pass thereon?

A.—(a) No.

(b) and (c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Extension of the Indian Trade Unions Act to private workshops.

41 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Labour Commissioner has made any suggestions to the effect that the private, petty artizan workshops of blacksmiths, carpenters, braziers, copper, gold and silver smiths and ivory workers also should be brought under the Indian Trade Unions Act, classified as unregistered guilds, and that the Trade Disputes Act and Workmen's Compensation Act should be made applicable to them; and

(b) if so, what orders the Government have passed thereon?

A.—(a) No, nor is it necessary that he should do so.

(i) Any of these workmen can, if they wish, form a Trade Union under the Trade Unions Act.

(ii) The Trade Disputes Act provides for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees whether or not the latter are members of a Union.

(iii) The Workmen's Compensation Act, also operates in the case of 'workmen' as defined in the Act whether or not they are members of a Trade Union.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Condition

Enquiry into the fall in prices of agricultural products.

42 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have made any attempts to ascertain the reasons for the fall in prices of agricultural products?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Land Revenue

Number of Viswabrahmin Sub-Magistrates, Deputy Tahsildars, etc., in the Presidency.

43 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Magistrates, Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors of the Viswabrahmin community working in each of the districts; and

(b) the number of candidates of this community qualified to hold the appointment of Deputy Tahsildars and not yet recommended by District Collectors for magisterial powers in each of the districts?

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

3rd August 1931]

Public Service

Representation of Viswabrahmins in Government service.

44 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of graduates, intermediates and S.S.L.C. holders of the Viswabrahmin community employed in various departments of administration in each of the districts of the Presidency including Madras?

A.—The Government have no information.

Village Officers

Appointment of members of the Viswakarma community as village officers.

45 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of karnams and village munsifs belonging to the Viswakarma community both in the Telugu and the Tamil districts;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to modify the provision in the Village Officers Act that karnams and village munsifs should be appointed on the right of heredity;

(c) whether any memorial has been submitted to the Government on behalf of the Viswabrahmin community representing that in olden days all the karnams used to be appointed only from among the members of their community and praying that they may hereafter be appointed in large numbers as village karnams and also in the Survey department; and

(d) what action do the Government propose to take upon the same?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Yes; but the memorial makes no reference to the Survey Department.

(d) Appointments to village offices in most districts are governed by the rules of succession prescribed by Statute. No action is therefore called for on the memorial.

Local Bodies

Inclusion of the Viswabrahmins in the definition of Adi-Dravidas.

46 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have rejected the suggestion sent by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Pokala Govindarow Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, East Godavari district,

[3rd August 1931]

to add the Viswabrahmana community to the list of communities covered by the definition of the term "Adi-Dravidas" in the Madras Local Boards Act and District Municipalities Act, on the ground that they are not untouchables;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation or memorial from the Viswabrahmana community requesting that the name of their community may also be added to the list of communities noted in the definition of "Adi-Dravidas" in the Madras Local Boards and District Municipalities Amendment Acts; and

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to consider in view of the above representations to repeal the G.O. No. 1541, L. & M., dated 7th May 1931?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No.

Representation of Viswabrahmins in local bodies.

47 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any monster petition from the members of the Viswabrahmin community stating that they would lose their representation in the local boards and municipalities if a special provision for nomination is not made in the Local Boards and Municipalities Amendment Acts; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in respect of the above petition?

A.—(a) Two mahazars were received from members of the community from Coimbatore and Dindigul to reserve seats but no mahazar was received suggesting amendment of the Acts.

(b) The question does not arise.

Education

Representation of the Viswabrahmin community in the Educational service.

48 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of male graduates, intermediates and S.S.L.C. holders of the Viswabrahmin community in the Presidency, classified according to their native languages;

(b) the number of people of this community employed in educational service;

[3rd August 1931]

(c) the number of people of this community appointed as members either by nomination or election to the District Educational Councils and their classification on linguistic basis; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for the improvement of education in this community?

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

(d) The community is included in the list of backward classes appended to Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. Poor pupils belonging to the community are therefore eligible to read in secondary schools and colleges on payment of half the ordinary rates of fees. The power to recognize caste and communities as backward for purposes of elementary education rests with District Educational Councils. If any District Educational Council has declared the Viswabrahmins as backward, then pupils belonging to the community are eligible to read in elementary schools under public management situated in the district concerned without payment of fees.

Industries

Development of the copper and other industries.

49 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what steps are taken by the Government to develop the copper, iron, brass and bronze works industries;

(b) whether the Director of Industries made any recommendations to the Government to extend the State Aid to Industries Act to this branch of industries also; and

(c) what orders the Government have passed thereon?

A.—(a) The steps taken by the Government to develop metal industries are recorded from time to time in the Administration Report of the Department of Industries, e.g., paragraph 25 (xiv) and paragraph 78 (iii) on pages 21 and 39 of the report for the year ending 31st March 1930 which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. The proposals submitted by the Director of Industries, with reference to the recommendations of the Cottage Industries Committee for opening classes in metal ware manufacture in the Government Industrial School, Bellary, with a view to developing this industry in the Ceded districts are under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No; these industries will be eligible for Government aid if they fulfil the conditions laid down in the Act.

(c) Does not arise.

[3rd August 1931]

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* RESETTLEMENT IN THE KISTNA, EAST AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS.

Rao Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move the following adjournment motion, viz.,—

‘that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the Government Orders passed on or about the 11th July 1931 sanctioning resettlement in the Kistna, and in the West and East Godavari districts, and enhancing rates of assessment.’ ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member, the mover, of the motion, will please enlighten me how this matter is urgent at this particular stage.”

* Rao Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“ It is this way, Sir. When the ryots in these three districts are groaning under the dead weight of depression which is unprecedented and terrible, when the ryots are in the iron grip of money famine, this Government Order comes down from the heights of Ooty as the veritable bolt from the blue. It created an uproar among the ryots. It has agitated the minds of the ryots. In order to allay the feelings of the ryots, the House must be given the earliest possible opportunity to express an opinion upon it. Moreover, Sir, the resettlement policy of the Government will continue and perhaps Salem will be the victim, if not Malabar or South Kanara. So the resettlement schemes must be held up, and the opinion of the House upon that must be expressed.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ My friend's reference to South Kanara, is irrelevant as this motion is confined to resettlements in other districts.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ He merely explained the urgency of it and then went on further to give illustrations. I think the motion is quite in order. I wish to know if any hon. Member objects.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ None objects on our side.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ No objection having been raised, the adjournment motion will be taken up to-morrow at 4 p.m.”

11-30
a.m.

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I have to announce that the under-mentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates mentioned against each:—

- | | | |
|---|-----|------------------|
| (1) The East and West Tanjore Sessions Divisions (Validation) Act, 1931 | ... | 21st March 1931. |
| (2) The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 | ... | 23rd March 1931. |

3rd August 1931]

[The President]

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------------|
| (3) The Madras Government Roads Traffic Control Act, 1931 | ... | ... | 30th March 1931. |
| (4) The Madras Services Commission (Amendment) Act, 1931 | ... | ... | 30th March 1931. |
| (5) The Madras Panchayats (Repealing) Act, 1931 | ... | ... | 2nd May 1931.” |

V.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I have to announce that the Madras Panchayats (Repealing) Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 25th March 1931.”

VI.—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 Members of the Council who constituted the panel of Chairmen during the last session to be a panel of Chairmen for this session, viz.,—

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
Mr. W. M. Browning.
Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya.
Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.”

VII.—AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the following amendment to the Standing Order No. 21:—

‘In the second sentence of Standing Order No. 21 omit the proviso consisting of the following words:—

“Provided that the President may in his discretion allow the motion to be taken up at 4 p.m. the next day if the Member of Government in charge of the subject-matter of the motion makes such a request.” ’

“The reason why this change is sought to be made is clearly given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that has been placed in the hands of the hon. Members of the Legislative Council. The difficulty pointed out in it actually arose in one or two cases. The hon. the President in March last called in his room a conference in which my hon. Colleague, the Law Member, all the Leaders of Parties in this House and myself were present. It was then decided that I, as the Leader of the House, should bring forward this amendment. It was also pointed out in that Conference that there may be an occasion in which the Government may not be ready with the information to be given to the House, if the adjournment motion is taken up on the very day on which it is made. It was then suggested that a convention might be set up by which the Member who makes the adjournment motion may agree to make it the following day if he is requested to

[Sir Mahomed Usman]

[3rd August 1931]

do so by the Member of Government in case he is not ready with the information to be placed before this House. I therefore move that leave be given to introduce the amendment."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment has been circulated to the hon. Members of the House, and it is also printed in the agenda. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House."

(After a pause.) "Since no Member objects, I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House."

"The draft amendment has now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six Members of the Select Committee have to be elected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf, the Deputy President, the Advocate-General and myself being *ex-officio* Members of the Committee. One of the Members of the panel of Chairmen has to be nominated by me as a Member of the Committee. I fix 5 p.m. to-day as the hour within which nominations should be handed over to the Secretary."

VIII.—HOUSE COMMITTEE.

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce to the House that, with reference to the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 11 a.m. tomorrow as the time by which notice of nomination of candidates for election to the House Committee should be sent to the Secretary."

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, there will be an election between 1-30 p.m. and 3 p.m. on the 5th August 1931."

IX.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1930.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill^a to amend the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930 (Bill No. 7 of 1931), and move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 21st July 1931.

[3rd August 1931]

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

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1.

Clause 1^a was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Sub-clause (iii).

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, in the amendment standing in my name, there is a slight mistake. In the Bill, the time is sought to be extended till January 1932. In my amendment, I want that it ought to be November 1931. If that is accepted, I will move the amendment."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I want to know, Sir, in the amendment given notice of by the hon. Member, by whom the mistake was made, and whether it can be rectified now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is no mistake in the office or in print. The hon. Member will kindly pass on his present amendment in writing."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that in line 2 of clause 2, sub-clause (iii), for the words "January 1932," substitute the words "November 1931."'"

"Sir, after the passing of the present District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, the municipalities have been functioning for nearly a year without fresh elections. If the hon. Minister wanted to bring the new municipalities into existence, he could have done it. But not having done it, he is now seeking by an amendment to extend the period of those municipal councils till January 1932. Sir, I object to the hon. Minister trying in this way to prolong the lifetime of the present municipalities. A sufficiently long time has already been given, and if it was thought that a further extension of the lifetime of those councils would be necessary, even in the amending Act that was passed in 1930 there should have been a provision empowering the Government by their rule-making power to extend the lifetime of the councils if and when necessary. But then it was thought that the new constitution would be brought into existence at the most by August 1931. And for some reason or other it was not brought about. But, if the hon. Minister puts some energy and sees that these municipalities come into existence soon, instead of continuing his weak and vacillating policy, I am sure, Sir, it is not so very difficult to constitute these municipalities by November 1931. Also, Sir, from what I understand, the electoral rolls for almost all the municipalities are ready, and with regard to the reservation of seats for minorities, women and other classes, for most of the municipalities orders have been passed."

[Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar] [3rd August 1931]

Probably for certain municipalities orders do not seem to have been passed. But that could be easily done provided the hon. Minister goes through the files quickly and passes orders. But, unfortunately, the hon. Minister, whenever a member from his party or one of his supporters from the back benches goes to him and wants that the lifetime of a particular municipality should be extended is perplexed and goes on putting off the file, and thus finds the necessity for bringing in such an amendment. What I wish to submit is that from reliable information I am in a position to state that if the hon. Minister really wants to bring into existence the new municipalities, he could do it by November 1931. Therefore, I do not think it is necessary that the period should be extended till January 1932. I hope the hon. Minister having regard to his past as a non-official member will be reasonable and accept this modest amendment of mine."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding this amendment, I should like to say a few words. I am really astonished at the dilatory methods adopted with regard to this very important matter. The argument that the hon. Minister may put forward on behalf of his position is likely to be that there are certain disputes in the settlement of minority questions and that there are certain difficulties in distributing the areas in the municipalities. But, Sir, I must bring to his notice the fact this sort of delay is doing a great deal of harm to various bodies that are concerned in this matter. When once a new Act is passed and it is decided that the existing municipal bodies and local boards should go out of existence and that they should be reconstituted under the new constitution, it is advisable that these bodies are reconstituted as soon as possible.

11-45
a.m.

"One who has anything to do with these bodies will certainly understand that it is very harmful, if not dangerous, to the interests concerned if Government delays the bringing into existence of these bodies under the new constitution. Already there is a municipal body which is sought to be superseded. Troubles will be cropping up if there is delay on the part of the Government. If the Government had taken steps to see that the matter was dealt with in time, I am sure the supersession of a municipality like that of Madura would not have been necessary.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the question of proper distribution of seats to the minorities, if that is to stand in the way of the Government dealing with the matter promptly, I would tell the hon. the Minister that he would have accelerated the progress if he had consulted the non-official Members of this House and taken their views. If he had done that, he would have come to a settlement much earlier than he has been able to now. I am not sure if the hon. the Minister and the Registrar of Panchayats have come to an agreement with regard to this matter. I understand that orders have been passed in some cases. I cannot understand why the hon. Minister does not deal with the matters as they arise and when things are kept ready by the officers

[3rd August 1931] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

concerned; I do not know what policy stands in the way of the Minister agreeing to the conclusions arrived at by the officers concerned. If it is in order to allow a district board president here or a district board president there to continue for a longer period or till they have time to settle their family quarrels, I would say that Government should be above all these things, above all party politics, and they must deal with the matter strongly. As I said in the beginning, it is dangerous to allow a local body to continue when we have once decided under the new Act to reconstitute all local bodies in a fixed time."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, hon. Members are aware that the Local Boards Amendment Act came into operation from the 26th August 1930. After I assumed office I had moved an amendment to the Local Boards Act to enable the Government to recover the amounts payable by the various local bodies towards the cost of the elections, and that was done and approved by the Council by the end of November. Then a supplementary demand was moved for the cost of special staff towards the end of January and orders were passed placing a special staff at the disposal of the Inspector of Local Bodies. They were entertained by the 15th March 1931, and they have been working for the last four months. The special staff consists of one deputy inspector of the grade of deputy collector in charge of four or five districts, one district election officer of the grade of a deputy tahsildar in each district, and revenue inspectors, from three to six according to the size of each district for the preparation of the electoral rolls. These people have also been investigating into the proposals made by various local bodies with regard to the division of wards, reservation of seats, etc., and when the proposals came up before the inspector he sent them to me for orders. I think it was in March, when the Budget was under discussion and the Council was sitting, that a number of representations were made to this House as to the reservations to be made and the publication to be given to the various proposals. It was strongly urged then that the opinions of the members for the time being of the municipal councils and local boards should not be invariably accepted, but that the opinion of the public should as far as possible be also ascertained. So that it was found necessary while the proposals came from the various bodies to have them investigated by a special staff, and in many cases they had to get the councils meet and agree to many of the points among themselves, and to see that some agreement is brought about.

"There is a charge made against me that I have been delaying passing orders in many cases; I am sorry that one of the Members even went to the extent of saying that with a view to accommodate certain members of my party I was putting off passing orders. I would only say that an imputation of that sort is one which I do not propose to take notice of but leave to the hon. Members here to adjudge. But I may give this information to the House: this morning the Inspector of Local Bodies gave me a statement of the number of municipalities in

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [3rd August 1931]

respect of which orders have been passed. Out of 81 municipalities, orders have already been passed in 21 cases and notifications issued. In pursuance of the notifications, electoral rolls are being prepared for these municipalities. Preliminary lists have been prepared and in some cases final lists have also been got ready. So what remains is fixing the dates for the conduct of elections. In 19 other cases, orders have been passed and they have been sent to the Government Press for being published in the Gazette. Possibly they were published in the last issue, or they will be published in the next issue; and there are now only 3 cases now pending orders by me. That by itself would be sufficient to show that no delay has occurred on my part. There are still 19 cases which are with the Inspector ready to be scrutinized and sent to me, and the remaining are with the deputy inspectors and local officers for being scrutinized. I may also point out that the Inspector personally toured in the Northern Circars, visited the municipalities there and discussed with them and returned only recently, and many of these cases will come up for orders soon. So that it will be seen that out of 81 municipalities orders have been passed with regard to 40, and out of the remaining 41, 19 are pending with the inspector. There is no justification therefore for the accusation that I delayed the matter to accommodate party members. So far as the actual conduct of elections is concerned, rules regarding the election have had to be considered and published for criticism.

"Now, we are in this stage, namely, with regard to some of the municipalities elections can be held by 25th August. If the municipal councils in respect of which elections can be held are allowed to function earlier than November, that would mean they will not have full three years to run. Therefore the idea of the Government is to hold these elections as and when they become ready, and to postpone the date for those councils to come into existence till 1st November.

"As I said, I hope that the major number of the municipalities would be constituted and come into working order on the 1st November. There are cases in which it may not be possible to do so; and it depends on the proposals received from the various municipalities, objections received from the various bodies and the need for further investigation either by the Inspector of Local Bodies or by his assistants; I can only promise that I will try to expedite the preparation of electoral rolls and pass orders as quickly as possible as soon as each case comes into my hands. As for the time fixed, 15th January, it is not the idea of the Government to apply that date as the limit of time for all the municipalities, but only as the outside limit in the discretion of Government to fix different dates for different municipalities.

"As to the proviso, I know there is some feeling against it. But so far as this is concerned, there may be cases in which it may not be possible to finish all the procedure, and secondly, for one reason or another some election may have to be put off. I can only say that to the extent to which it is possible I shall pass orders as quickly as possible and see that all the municipalities are constituted earlier than the

3rd August 1931] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

15th January. When I come to the proviso I shall deal with it. Therefore there is no question here of any dilatory proceedings or accommodation to any member of my party."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, I realize the difficulties which the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has to overcome before putting this Act into force as early as possible. I am also aware of the many difficulties which the hon. the Minister and the Inspector of Municipalities with his wide experience are trying to adjust, but in spite of this knowledge of the various difficulties which confront them, if the hon. Members on this side have thrown some charges which appear on the face of them to be uncharitable, it is because of the proviso which the hon. Minister thought fit to add to the amendments he wants to move."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question of proviso will be taken up later on."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I point out that, probably, the hon. Minister and Members of this House could agree as to the date, provided the Government do not want to take further power for putting off this Act for indefinitely long periods. As a matter of fact, the present amendment has been moved only on account of the fear of the proviso being passed. I have no doubt Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar will consider the advisability of agreeing to a date convenient to the Government if the Government do not take unfettered discretion for putting off the elections for the reconstitution of the local bodies. The hon. Minister has cleverly evaded the question by saying that he will refer to the question of proviso when that matter comes up before the House. He will realize, better than anybody else, how this amendment depends upon his attitude towards the proviso. If he wants the co-operation of this House to agree to a date within which time he would be able to overcome the difficulties which he is now facing, he should agree to the withdrawal of the proviso. This submission I make for the consideration of the hon. the Minister."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 9. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah |
| 2. Mr. Yakub Hasan. | Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 10. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam | 11. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| Chettiyar. | 12. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 5. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 13. " G. Simhachalam Pantulu. |
| 6. " Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar. | 14. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 7. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad | 15. " Ahmed Miran. |
| Sahib Bahadur. | 16. " K. A. Nachivappa Gownder. |
| 8. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 17. " U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |

Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | |

12
noon.

[3rd August 1931]

Noes—cont.

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|---|--|
| 4. The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 38. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 39. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 6. „ Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 40. Raja of Kallikota. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur G. Jaggannatha Raju. | 41. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 8. Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayaramma. | 42. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar. |
| 9. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham. | 43. „ A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 10. „ H. R. Pate. | 44. Zamindar of Bodinayakanur. |
| 11. „ H. M. Hood. | 45. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 12. „ R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 46. „ Daniel Thomas. |
| 13. „ S. V. Ramamurti. | 47. Swami Sahajanandam. |
| 14. „ S. G. Sengodaian. | 48. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 15. „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 49. Pandit G. Ramamurti. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 50. Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti. |
| 17. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 51. Zamindar of Kirlampudi. |
| 18. „ K. P. Raman Menon. | 52. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. |
| 19. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam. | 53. Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| 20. Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar. | 54. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya. |
| 21. „ G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 55. Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. |
| 22. „ M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. | 56. „ K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu. |
| 23. „ M. Devadason. | 57. Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. |
| 24. „ N. Siva Raj. | 58. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 59. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 26. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. | 60. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 27. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. | 61. „ F. G. Luker. |
| 28. Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliyar. | 62. „ R. Foulkes. |
| 29. „ B. P. Seshu Reddi. | 63. „ W. M. Browning. |
| 30. „ M. S. Sreshtha. | 64. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 31. „ P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. | 65. Mr. C. Basu Dev. |
| 32. „ C. Indriah. | 66. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 33. „ P. Bayappa Reddi. | 67. Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti. |
| 34. „ A. Kondappa. | 68. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| 35. „ T. Narasa Reddi. | 69. Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. |
| 36. „ R. M. Palat. | 70. Mr. G. Sriramulu. |
| 37. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. | 71. „ H. M. Jagannatham. |
| | 72. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 73. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 74. Mr. Madhusoodhanan Thangal. |
| | 75. „ C. Krishnan. |

Ayes 17.

Noes 75.

The amendment was lost.

Sub-clause (iii), proviso.

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"I beg to move—
'that in sub-clause (iii), the proviso be omitted.'

"I am not sorry that the last amendment was lost, but I will really be sorry if this too is sought to be defeated. Sir, by asking for this proviso, the hon. Minister wants virtually to usurp the power of the legislature. If he had asked for a definite period of extension as he has done in the previous case, we would have no quarrel with him. That is not what he wants in this case. He wants, as and when he thinks fit, to extend the lifetime of particular municipalities. This power should not be given to him. No doubt, as he said, due to

3rd August 1931] [Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar]

administrative difficulties and other reasons, it may be necessary to extend the lifetime of some councils. But what I am afraid is that, in spite of the protests of the hon. Minister, if this power is given to the executive, it is certainly liable to be abused. Therefore I would urge that, at least in the case of the omission of this proviso, the hon. Minister will try to some extent co-operate with the opposition. No doubt, Sir, for the present he may have a majority and may try to ride rough-shod over the minority, but it may not last long. Let him consider calmly and see whether he cannot accede to this reasonable request of the opposition to omit this proviso. Sir, even according to him, at the most by January 1932, these new municipalities could be brought into existence. Therefore where is the necessity for this reserve power? If there is a need felt later on for it, let him come with an amending bill and ask for this power. I believe that there will be no need for it. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to see eye to eye with us and accept this amendment."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, as I said already, it is to provide for possible contingencies that might arise making it impossible for an election to be held in time that this provision has been proposed. When a contingency arises it may not be possible to bring an amending bill and get it passed vesting the administration of the municipalities concerned in the hands of deputy collectors. To obviate that it is that this proviso has been proposed. In this Act as well as and particularly in the other Act, this proviso would be essential. As I am not very keen about having this proviso in the present Act and as I am keenly alive to the feelings of this House on this matter, I accept this amendment. I trust that when we come to the proviso similar to this in the next Bill it will be accepted."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was then put and carried.

The Preamble was then put and carried.

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

'that the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, 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.

X.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1930.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill^a to amend the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930 (Bill No. 8 of 1931) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 21st July 1931.

[3rd August 1931]

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

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Sub-clause (ii) (f), proviso.

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, I move—
'that the proviso to sub-clause (ii) (f) be omitted.'

"Sir, the local boards have a longer period of time for their formation than the municipalities. The Government have got nearly eight months' time before them to bring these local boards into existence. No doubt the hon. Minister said that administrative difficulties in the case of the formation of the local boards are greater in the case of the municipalities. I realize that. But, Sir, those difficulties are not insurmountable. I believe that if the hon. Minister puts forth all his energy he can bring into existence the local boards also before March 1932. Further, Sir, it is not for biggling over a short period of time that we have moved this amendment. It is on a question of principle that we object to this proviso being included. By this proviso the executive really wants to be the arbiter in these things. It is to that that we object. We are even prepared to grant the hon. Minister some more time for the purpose, but we are not prepared to allow him to have this proviso on the Statute Book. Sir, the hon. Minister having accepted the principle of this amendment with regard to municipalities, I think he must, if he is reasonable and logical, accept this also as we are objecting to the proviso on principle. I hope he will accept the amendment for the omission of this proviso as he did in the other case."

12-15
p.m.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I wish to place before the House a few facts concerning the difficulties that we have to encounter so far as the administration of these local boards are concerned. We have to deal with 25 district boards, about 130 taluk boards, about 450 unions and more than 3,000 village panchayats. Now, we are trying to have a common register of voters applicable to all the bodies, viz., the panchayats, the unions and taluk and district boards. As soon as that is compiled the final date for election will be published and steps will be taken to see that all the elections for the various district boards are finished. My opinion is that it may be possible to complete the elections so far as the major boards are concerned. But it will not be quite easy to do the same in regard to minor boards and panchayats. It will be really difficult to complete all the elections before March next. Even granting, as my hon. Friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar said, that I put forth all the efforts that are possible, still I think that in the case of individual boards some difficulties will arise and it will become necessary to extend the dates from

[3rd August 1931] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

time to time. So far as major boards are concerned, the district and taluk boards, steps will be taken to see that they are constituted within the time asked for in the amending Bill. But with regard to unions and panchayats, I think it will be very difficult to have the elections for all of them completed within that time. For these reasons, I think this proviso should be there. So far as some urban areas are concerned, it will be possible to finish elections, but for other areas such as the unions, the village panchayats and others, it will not be possible, having regard to the large number of village panchayats that we have to deal with and also having regard to special difficulties which individual boards may present."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, what has fallen from the lips of the hon. the Chief Minister has rendered my task easy. He has very rightly conceded that there is no need for delaying the elections with regard to district and taluk boards beyond 1st January, but that with regard to panchayats and unions it will not be possible for him to finish all the elections before that date. I think there is a real difficulty with regard to these panchayats. Considering the large number of panchayats that we have, delay is inevitable. I therefore with your leave, Sir, move—

'that the words "panchayat boards" be substituted for the words
"any local boards or class of local boards" in lines 3 and 4
of the proviso to clause 2 (f).'

"The result of my amendment would be that district and taluk boards would not come under the operation of this proviso, but only panchayats and unions. The hon. the Minister has told us that he will do his best to finish the elections as early as possible and I am sure it will be possible for him to finish them much earlier than 31st March 1932. As regards panchayats and unions, I think there is real difficulty, considering the large number that we have, and I therefore think that this proviso is necessary. Hence I move my amendment for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Both the amendments of Messrs. Manikkavelu Nayakar and Ranganatha Mudaliyar are now for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, as regards the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, I think it has been commended for the acceptance of the House as a matter of expediency. But on principle I am not able to appreciate the policy underlying such a course. At the present time all legislatures are anxious to have power over the executive and why should that power be curtailed. When the District Municipalities Act was passed we fixed a time within which elections should be completed. Now the hon. Minister says that he would perhaps require a much longer time in the case of panchayats and union boards. That only means that the time within which elections have to be held has to be extended. But that does not mean that the Legislature should give up its power altogether as regards the fixing of the time. Why should this power be handed over to the

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [3rd August 1931]

executive? If the hon. Minister thinks that the time is not sufficient for him to consider the various proposals regarding fixing of seats, the time for holding the elections to panchayats and union boards may be extended. If he was agreeable to the proviso being dropped in the case of District Municipalities Act, I do not see any reason why the proviso should not be dropped in the case of Local Boards Act also. As a matter of fact, he said at the time of the passing of the District Municipalities Act that for the sake of uniformity he did not want to have a proviso of this kind in that Act. I now ask that for the sake of uniformity the proviso may be dropped here. If you want a longer time I do not see any reason why the proviso should be there. If this proviso is allowed to remain there it would be an invasion on the rights of the Legislature. I am anxious that the principle should be recognized. It is not as if I do not recognize the difficulties which have been set forth by the hon. Minister. In these circumstances, I think that the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar, may be accepted instead of that of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, which is brought to meet a particular situation and not to meet the needs of the Legislature on a matter of principle."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment moved by Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar. I quite appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member who moved this amendment. It would be very difficult to constitute all the taluk boards on the same date. There are a large number of taluk boards which have more than one revenue taluk in their jurisdiction and such multiple taluk boards have to be constituted into single taluk area boards. The question of finance and other things have to be investigated before we make up our mind as to which taluk boards may be made single taluk area boards and which should continue as multiple taluk area boards. All this cannot be done without sufficient time and I think we may have to extend the time. It is therefore necessary that this power should be vested in the hands of the executive. In a system of Government by Parties, I take it that the party in power must have necessary powers, if they are to carry on their administration efficiently. If that is so, I do not see any reason why such powers should not be entrusted to them. After all we are not entrusting such powers to the hands of a bureaucracy. Another thing is that any Ministry, either the present Ministry or any other Ministry which may succeed them in office, will find that it is not possible for them to apply the provisions of the Act to all the local board areas on the same date, because, as I have mentioned above, we have to deal with a very large number of minor boards and union panchayats and so on. In these circumstances I think it is but right and proper that this power should be entrusted to the hands of the Minister and so far as the administration of local boards is concerned, I think such a proviso is necessary."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I had no intention of taking part in this debate, but after I heard the speech of the hon. gentleman, the Chief Minister, I thought I must controvert the curious proposition he laid down. I am not sure whether he has read the book 'New Despotism'"

3rd August 1931]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

written by the Lord Chief Justice of England in which he lays down that even in democratic countries like England where the Government is carried on by the party which commands a majority in the House, in the matter of legislation, powers of legislation should not be vested in the hands of the executive, because the executive may act of its own motion without even consulting the party which is in power. Lord Hewart lays down in that book that it is time that "legislation by means of rules" is put an end to. In view of that statement there has been a committee appointed by the present Lord Chancellor to look into the question of legislation by rules. I hope therefore that the hon. gentleman, the Chief Minister, will not make an infringement on the rights of this House and take away its powers and entrust them to the executive. I can quite understand the administrative difficulties which he puts forward. I quite sympathize with him and I do not think it will be possible to have the election on the same date for all local bodies. But, I am sure, if I understand him aright, that as far as possible he would try his best to see that local bodies are constituted before the particular date mentioned in the body of the Bill itself. I hope that he will be true to his word. I am sure, knowing him as I do, that he will carry out his promise and see that these boards are constituted before the end of March 1932. I quite appreciate the difficulties expressed by him with regard to panchayats. I am sure in the case of existing union boards, which have become panchayats, he would try his best to constitute them at least before the end of March 1932 and in the case of panchayats which are nearly 3,000 in number he may have to fix a later date. I quite understand the difficulties which confront him in the matter of bringing into being the operation of this Act before the end of March 1932. But I do hope that he will still see that the boards are constituted before the end of March 1932."

Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar's amendment was then put and that was also lost.

Then clause 2 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move that the Bill 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.

XI.—A BILL TO EXTEND THE MALABAR COMPENSATION FOR TENANTS IMPROVEMENTS ACT, 1899.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to extend the Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1899, with certain modifications, to the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiri district (Bill No. 6 of 1931) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

[3rd August 1931]

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

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I beg to move that—
for the figure ' 193 ' substitute the figure ' 1931 '."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I beg to move that the Bill 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.

XII.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS
ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Sir, I beg to present the report ^a of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, for certain purposes (Bill No. 5 of 1931) and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Section 60-A.

New sub-section (3).

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

' Add the following as sub-section (3):—

" (3) The Board shall not be entitled to the contribution due to the Committee or any portion of the same on the ground that it was acting for the Committee under sub-section (1) ".

According to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the powers which are exercised by a committee are vested in the Board when a committee is not constituted or is not functioning. Then the question would arise as to what is to become of the contributions which are due to the Committees. The Board can possibly claim it under the Act because it is functioning for the Committee; it has taken the place of the Committee; with a view to prevent the Board from claiming the

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 14th July 1931.

3rd August 1931] [Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt]

contributions due to the Committee, this amendment is sought to be introduced by me. It is also essential to introduce such an amendment in order to prevent the Board from continuing to act in the place of a Committee because it is a question of money and it is possible that the Board would like to continue to function for a Committee so long as the former gets the share of the contribution which a Committee is entitled to get."

Mr. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—" I second it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Sir, I am sorry I am not able to accept the amendment for this reason. There are certain temples which come under Committees and which, according to the present Act, have to pay both to the Committees and to the Board. We are not providing for the Board taking the place of Committees; we are providing only for a sort of management during the period when a Committee does not exist or is not constituted. The period may range from a few days to probably some months. But so long as the Board supervises such temples, it will have to incur additional expenditure for that purpose and it is but right that the contributions payable to the Committees should be paid to the Board.

" Secondly, difficulties will arise if the amendment is accepted as to whether the Board can collect arrears of contributions payable to the Committees. If the Board supervises the affairs of a temple on behalf of a Committee for a short period, the question will arise whether the Committee can collect the amount for that period also. These things will introduce an element of confusion. I think, Sir, that so long as the affairs of a temple are supervised by the Board on behalf of a Committee, it stands to reason that the Board should be entitled to collect the contribution and if there are any savings left, it will be handed over to the Committee. The Board will have to incur additional expenditure when it looks after the duties of the Committee. There is no reason why the Board should not receive the contribution which the temple will have to pay, when the former supervises the affairs of the latter. We are not now considering the question as to whether it is right to ask certain temples to pay contribution both to the Board and the Committee while certain other temples pay contribution only to the Board. That is a bigger question of policy. The present Bill is only intended to facilitate collection of contribution and to see that the affairs of a temple are supervised by somebody in the absence of a Committee or during the time when the Committee is not in existence. It is proposed to give to the Board all the powers which a Committee will have and one of the powers is the collection of the contribution. As I said, there are no reasons why the contribution should not be collected by the Board. The Board will collect the contribution and hand over any surplus to the Committee itself."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

[3rd August 1931]

Clause 3.

Section 70 (2) (a).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I beg to move the following amendment:—

'(i) In clause (a) for the words "on a requisition in a prescribed form made to him by the President of the Board or of the Committee as the case may be" substitute the words:—

"on a requisition made to him in the prescribed form by the President of the Board or of the Committee, as the case may be, and subject to the provisions of this section."

The first portion is a drafting amendment. The latter portion says that this section will apply to the requisitions made. It is to make the meaning clear that this amendment is moved."

Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Section 70 (2) (b).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

'(ii) For clause (b) substitute the following:—

"(b) On receipt of a requisition under clause (a), the Collector shall issue a notice to the trustee concerned:—

(i) requiring him, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, either to pay the amount mentioned in the requisition and specified in the notice or to state in writing his objections, if any, thereto, and

(ii) stating that such amount or the amount found due from the trustee after his objections, if any, have been considered will be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue."

This is purely a verbal amendment suggested on the draft being examined by the Government."

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

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, there is an initial difficulty under which I have been labouring under as a Member of the Select Committee. It is this; I could not accept the principle of the Bill that arrears of contribution could be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue. At the Select Committee stage I raised the point that the collection of the arrears of contribution as arrears of land revenue, might entail the sale of the corpus of the endowed property of a temple or math. There is nothing to prevent a negligent or fraudulent trustee from allowing the temple properties being sold for arrears of contribution. A trustee who wants to commit a fraud has merely to allow the contribution to go into arrears; the Board in its

[3rd August 1931] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

anxiety to collect the contribution will pass on the papers, with a requisition, to the Collector. The Collector who sits as an authority which is asked to execute as it were a decree of court, may not go into the question whether the contribution is really payable, whether it is much more than the temple could pay and other incidental questions that the trustee may raise. The Collector takes it as if it were an order to execute a decree, as if it were an order issued for purposes of collection of kist or land revenue. It does not matter to him whether in the execution of that order any hardship is caused to the temple, and whether it is of advantage to the trustee personally. So that, as I said, a fraudulent trustee has merely to allow the arrears of contribution to go into default. The Collector asks his officers to collect the contribution as if it were an arrear of land revenue; and the officers working under the Collector's orders and under the rules prescribed under the Revenue Recovery Act, may cause the immovable properties belonging to the temple to be sold in auction. The trustee may ask a benamidar to purchase the properties for him, so that what really we intend should not happen—may happen, and the law will lend itself to the commission of such fraud. What is inalienable property now and what the Hindu Religious Endowments Act intends to protect will now become liable to be made alienable property. The law unwittingly helps the process. I know, Sir, it has often been said that it is not in every case that such a thing is going to happen; but that is not my point. It may be that in 90 cases out of every 100 such a fraud may not be committed; it may also be that in a large number of cases, the revenue authorities themselves may be very anxious that the temple property should not be sold merely because a trustee has committed default; but what prevents, I ask, an over-vigilant officer consistently with the execution of his duties, to get the property sold? He will not be really to blame, as he will be only carrying out an order that he is asked to execute. I therefore think that this attempt, in amending the Act, to give wide powers to the Board to have the properties sold as if the contribution is an arrear of land revenue, is not good. I made this clear in the dissenting note that I appended to the report of the Select Committee. I am anxious that the House should take this fact into consideration before it finally passes the Bill into law. We are all anxious that religious institutions should be protected. The Board itself came into office merely as a protector of religious endowments. If, in anxiety to collect the necessary money to run its administration the Board cuts at the root of the whole thing, by allowing the endowments themselves to be destroyed, I wonder what the Board is in for. I also made it clear in my dissenting note that the contribution is just like any other imposition on the finances of the temple or math, a charge that should be met only from revenues, and that it should not be possible either for the Board or for the executing authorities in any case, to have the corpus sold. I am anxious to make that point clear to the House. I of course foresee that the answer to my point will be that the revenue authorities, even now in very many cases of non-payment of Government revenue do not get the properties sold. But, Sir, I know of cases where properties have been sold for arrears of

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [3rd August 1931]

land revenue, and by the present provision, we will only be adding another to such list of properties, thereby allowing the temple properties to become alienable. I also expect the Government will say that the contingency of fraud happening exists even now, for, it is open to a trustee of a temple to allow arrears of kist to accumulate with a view to having the land sold later on. But, in such cases, it is open to the Board to remove such a defaulting trustee, appoint another trustee and frame a charge against the defaulting trustee for having allowed the temple properties to be sold. Whereas in the case we are now contemplating, we have to realize that the Board is anxious to have the contribution collected from the temple and the Board may not discriminate between the temple and the trustee.

"Another point which I want to mention, Sir, is this: we know that wherever similar powers, were given on former occasions in respect of other departments of Government, the question as to what 'an arrear of land revenue' meant was the subject of litigation and decision by courts. On one occasion when a similar change was made—I think it was in the case of the Abkari Act—it was contended in the courts that all the incidences of a revenue sale would attach themselves to a sale under the Abkari Act because the Abkari Act said that certain charges under the Act could be collected as if they were arrears of land revenue. One of the questions which arose then was whether property sold under the Abkari Act would be free from prior encumbrances. We know, Sir, in the case of revenue sales under the Revenue Recovery Act, such sales are free from prior encumbrances. That is because the Crown has a prerogative right to collect its dues with respect to land revenue. That was a prerogative which Government had in preference to all other obligations. In the case of the Abkari Act, the question was raised whether a sale for non-payment of certain charges under the Abkari Act would make the sale free from prior encumbrances. The High Court held that it did not; but then, they went on the language of the section as it existed then—which was quite different from the language of the present section. Later on, in another case, even when the language was amended—it was more akin to the language we have here—the High Court held that such an incident would not attach itself. But this point was again raised—I think it was in a case in 41, Madras, in connexion with a case under the Land Improvements Loans Act. The decision of the High Court then was that certain incidences of a sale under the Revenue Recovery Act would certainly apply and that a sale under the Land Improvements Loans Act would be free from prior encumbrances. When there is already some doubt about the nature of these sales why should we now add one more Act to that long list of Acts? Very likely, after the Act is passed, it may be questioned in a court of law whether a sale under this Act will make the sale free from prior encumbrances. Why not make the language clear? Why not say definitely that all the incidences that attach to a revenue sale will not apply but that only the procedure that is laid down here will apply?

3rd August 1931] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

"As regards the first point that I raised, Sir, I think it would be better if the Board's power to sell is restricted to the income that could be got from the temple lands and the *corpus* is exempted. A scheme could be worked out for the payment of the dues to the Board, say by the appointment of a Receiver or by taking such other steps as would make the trustee pay the contribution. But merely because we want to tide over a crisis, merely because we are anxious that the Board should get its revenues for the purpose of running its administration, we should not be stampeded into legislation which would do more harm to the religious endowments than any good. I am therefore anxious that the House should take into consideration all the aspects of this question before the Bill is finally passed into law, and I formally object to this amendment, Sir."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Sir, the last speaker has pointed out that the application of the Revenue Recovery Act is bad; but I think that the present procedure works great hardship. For, even in the case of very small amounts, resort is had to civil courts, and besides much time being wasted, a large amount of money is being spent both by the Board and by the trustee; and ultimately, the whole amount has to be met from the trust property. Considering, therefore, the enormous amount of expenditure incurred, I think the recovery of the contributions under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act is not at all bad. I think, on the other hand, we must welcome it. The only question to be considered is: what properties should be attached or sold? Once it has been conceded that the money should be recovered somehow, it does not matter whether the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act should or should not apply, but the real question is what properties should be attached."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, this provision for 1 p.m. recovery is not open to such serious objection as is contemplated by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar. Of course it will raise a lot of questioning on the part of the authorities and on the part of the Board to go into the history of every institution. As a matter of fact, if people will not manage their own affairs properly, then the legislature has to come in for the purpose of helping the public. The effect of this amendment will be that the public will have to take a greater amount of interest in the administration of trusts. I should think, at present the public are very apathetic towards the administration of trusts; whatever may be the cause for it,—whether it is due to the indifference of the authorities or the indifference of the enlightened public—the fact is very clear that no attention is being paid to the administration of public trusts. Much of the incomes of the trusts are now being misappropriated and yet the Religious Endowments Board are not able to do anything to prevent misappropriations which are going on under their very nose. The Endowments Board has therefore to see that they cannot get money without first discharging the responsibility that attaches itself in respect of the administration of every item of the temple that is being entrusted to their care. The last

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [3rd August 1931]

amendment moved by the hon. Minister shows that it wants that the Board should be vested with larger powers in those areas where committees are not functioning. If you want more powers, it also behoves that you should see that your responsibilities are properly discharged. I take it that there is an implication that the Endowments Board will say to the public that 'we shall be more vigilant and active in future and will not allow the public trust funds to be misappropriated' and then there will be no more complaints hereafter because there is an implied assurance by the hon. Minister that he will see that the institutions are properly managed.

"It is therefore very clear from the amendment that the Endowments Board will be careful to see whether the properties should be advertized for sale or whether the properties should not be advertized for sale. As a matter of fact, the inspectors of the Board in different parts of the Presidency will be naturally charged with looking into the administration of the trusts in the different areas. There is now a greater amount of public interest and considering that the public consciousness will be kindled, I think there is no fear that the properties will be misappropriated. I therefore think that this amendment must stand."

The hon. the President:—"I will now put the amendment to the vote of the House—

'For clause (b) substitute the following:—

(b) "On receipt of a requisition under clause (a), the Collector shall issue a notice to the trustee concerned—

- (i) requiring him, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, either to pay the amount mentioned in the requisition and specified in the notice or to state in writing his objections, if any, thereto, and
- (ii) stating that such amount or the amount found due from the trustee after his objections, if any, have been considered will be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue".

The amendment was carried.

Clause 3.

Section 70 (2) (c).

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

'(iii) For clause (c) substitute the following:—

(c) "If, within the period of fifteen days aforesaid, no objection in writing is received by the Collector from the trustee, the Collector shall proceed to recover the amount specified in the notice as if it were an arrear of land revenue".

"Sir, this is again a verbal amendment moved on an examination of the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee."

Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

3rd August 1931]

Clause 3.

Section 70 (2) (d).

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

'(iv) For clause (d) the following be substituted:—

(d) "If, within the said period, an objection in writing is received by the Collector from the trustee with regard either to his liability or to the amount specified in the notice, the Collector shall transmit such objection to the President of the Board".

"This is also a verbal amendment."

Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU:—"I second the amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'In sub-section (2) (d) between the word "notice" and the words "the collector", insert the following:—

"together with a receipt showing payment of the sum which the trustee admits to be payable".

'Add the following to sub-section (2) (d) at the end:—

"if the objection relates to the claim that the whole or any portion of the property the income of which is taken into consideration in fixing the demand does not belong to the math or temple or to any matter which falls to be decided under section 77 or section 84 of the Act".

"Sir, by the first amendment, I want to prevent frivolous objections by providing that the objection should be followed with a receipt for the amount which the trustee admits to be payable. The second amendment relates to certain other matters. Now, objections may relate to the claim or to any other matter which falls to be decided under sections 77 or 84 of the Act or it may relate to some property which the trustee claims to be the private property and which the Board claims to be part of the endowment. Then as regards the amount of income, it may depend upon the quantity of the produce and also on prices. With regard to the last matter, it may be decided more appropriately by the local officers than by the Board. If the Collector makes a reference to the Board, they cannot arrive at any conclusion as to whether the objection is well-founded or not. So, an enquiry will have to be held on the spot and that can only be done by a revenue officer and not by any officer of the Board. If the Board decides merely on the report of the Inspector, it will be really an one-sided decision, because we cannot say whether that report is correct or not, unless an opportunity is given to the trustee and an enquiry is held. Therefore that question can be easily decided in the district if the Collector is given the power to refer the matter to a subordinate revenue officer. In cases falling

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo] [3rd August 1931]

under sections 77 and 84 of the Act, no doubt the Board has to decide such cases. In cases falling under section 84, or under 77, the Board has to say whether they will withdraw the demand for contribution or not. That is why I have classified my amendment in that way."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment of my hon. Friend. The first part of the amendment goes much further than what the Select Committee was prepared to go. I think those hon. Members who are interested in the temples cannot forget the fact that according to the amendment the amount admitted should be paid first before the temple trustee can have his own grievances looked into by the President of the Board. The object of the amendment is that along with the notice, the amount also should be paid and if the amount is not paid, the contention raised in the notice would not be looked into by the President of the Board. I do not know to what extent those interested in the temples will agree to that, or even the trustees will agree to that.

"With regard to the second portion of the amendment, the point seems to be that objections coming under sections 77 and 84 should go to the President, but if the objections refer to other matters, they go to the revenue officer or the Deputy Tahsildar for enquiry and report. The Act as it stands makes the demand executable as if it is a decree. That provision is now taken away. What is provided is that the demand is communicated to the Collector and a chance is given again to the trustee through the Collector to urge his objections, if any, against the assessment and it gives the President a chance to reconsider the matter. I may also say that this provision was introduced at the instance of a member of the Select Committee, who said it was experienced in the courts of Malabar that when objection was taken time was given to the President of the Committee or Board to go into the matter and reconsider the decision and that it was his experience that invariably such reconsideration was made and the matter settled amicably among the parties. So, it is with a view to give such relief this new provision is made of general applicability to all parts of the Presidency.

"Apart from that, so far as the present Bill is concerned, it is essentially intended for the purpose of facilitating the collection of contributions. The present Act provides that the demand may be treated as a decree and is liable to be executed as a decree and there is no power in the Court to go behind that amount or to question the validity of it. The present Bill on the other hand provides that instead of its being treated as a decree it may be treated as a mere demand and it also gives a further chance to the trustee to have his objections admitted and reconsidered by the President of the Board. I have no doubt there may be cases in which a trustee committed default and there may also be cases in which it may be found that the income as reported by the subordinates may be high, an opportunity is now given to the trustee to prefer an objection to the President of the Board to further investigate into the matter and reconsider it and come to a decision. It therefore goes a long way. For these reasons, I think

[3rd August 1931] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

it much better in the interests of the temples themselves that the President of the Board should be asked to investigate not only questions arising under sections 77 and 84, but also questions relating either to assessment of liability to pay assessment. It is also better in the interests of the temples that the President of the Board should be given authority to review his order and thus questions which have invariably to go to Court are sent to the President. For these reasons, I am unable to accept the amendment of my hon. Friend."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, the grounds urged by the hon. Minister for not accepting my amendment are not clear. No doubt power is vested in the civil court, but to say that an enquiry should not be held is not clear. Even the amendments do not say that the enquiry should be held and that the decision arrived at by the revenue officer would be final, but what is aimed at by the amendment is that the number of cases which may go to the civil courts will be diminished, especially with regard to the . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, I thought the hon. Member was going to make a personal explanation, but he is making a further speech on the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 3.

Section 70 (2) (e).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg 1-15
to move that— p.m.

(v) For clause (e), the following be substituted:—

"(e) The President of the Board shall consider the objection so transmitted and communicate to the Collector his decision confirming, withdrawing or modifying the original demand."

Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu seconded the motion.

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Section 70 (2) (f).

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

(vi) for clause (f) the following be substituted:—

"(f) The Collector shall then proceed to recover the amount, if any, due from the trustee under the decision so communicated as if it were an arrear of land revenue."

Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu seconded the motion.

The amendment was put and carried.

[3rd August 1931]

Clause 3.

Section 70 (3).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move that—
'for sub-section (3) of section 70 inserted by clause 3, the following be substituted:—

"(3) The Collector may, on receipt of a requisition under clause (a) of sub-section (2), withhold the amount mentioned therein out of the tasdik or other allowance payable by the Local Government to the math or temple concerned and pay to the President of the Board or of the Committee, as the case may be, the said amount after the expiry of the period of fifteen days referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) or in case an objection is received under clause (d) of that sub-section the amount, if any, due under the decision referred to in clause (e) thereof. Where the tasdik or other allowance is insufficient for the purpose, the Collector may withhold and pay as aforesaid the amount available and recover the balance as if it were an arrear of land revenue." "

Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju seconded the motion.
The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Section 70 (4) and (5).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move—
'that sub-clause (4) may be numbered as sub-clause (5), and the present sub-clause (5) numbered as sub-clause (4)'."

Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju seconded the motion.
The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-section (5)—New sub-section (4).

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"I move, Sir,—

'that before the word "idols" the following be inserted, namely,
"Immovable property, such quantity or quantities of rice or other grains as are necessary for the customary offerings".'

"As the preamble shows, the object of the Religious Endowments Act is to provide for better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments. If the movable property belonging to the temple is to be sold, there would be no provision for the daily offerings to be made. I think this would be going against the very spirit of the Act, and the very object of the Act would be frustrated. Therefore as far as possible we should preserve the corpus of the endowments; and steps should also be taken to carry on the daily worship. Unless certain quantities of grain are exempted, this cannot be done; and the Act itself opposes such a course. Therefore power should not be given

3rd August 1931]

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo]

under this Act to bring to sale immovable property or such quantities of rice or other grains as are necessary for daily offerings. We have got in the Estates Land Act a provision to the effect that certain seedlings, cattle and such other things cannot be attached or sold. In the Civil Procedure Code also we have a provision making certain properties non-attachable and non-saleable. There is absolutely no reason why immovable property as well as certain other properties which are absolutely necessary for the worship being carried on should not be protected. The Select Committee has partially admitted that principle; for they have said that jewels and vahanams should not be attached or sold. This means that the paraphernalia may be retained but no food should be given to the God. That is not at all the right course. People believe that offering is an essential thing to the deity. The deity is looked upon as a person quite capable of accepting offerings. I think the offerings are more important than even the vahanams, jewels and other things. Therefore, when the Select Committee has protected these things from attachment, I think they are consistently bound to hold that the offerings and the foodgrains intended for that purpose should not be attached or sold.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the immovable property, I submit immovable property is always inalienable, and in the Act there is no provision to the effect that the contribution is a charge upon the property. All that is necessary to be provided for is that it should be recovered as an ordinary debt. That is all that is stated there. Now, ordinary debt cannot be recovered out of immovable property. So you cannot give that power at once. It should be determined that the amount could not be recovered otherwise. It must be recovered out of the income first. If it is not possible, then only it can be recovered from the immovable property. Therefore I submit that this immovable property as well as such grains also as are necessary for the customary offerings should be made non-attachable and non-saleable."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"So far as this amendment is concerned, I am afraid I cannot accept it. It consists of two parts, one relating to immovable property and the other to grains. The sub-section runs thus:

'Idols, vahanams and jewels and such vessels and other articles of a math or temple as, in accordance with the usage of the temple or math concerned, are necessary for purposes of worship, shall not be liable to be proceeded against in pursuance of sub-sections (2) and (3).'

"That is, they should neither be sold nor attached nor can even the appointment of a receiver be made in respect of them. There are various provisions where the Revenue Recovery Act can be brought into force and one of them is to appoint a receiver. My friend Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar stated that while he objected to the sale of immovable property, he had no objection to the income being attached. Now, the hon. Mover's amendment goes further and says that even the income should not be attached. In these circumstances, I cannot accept the amendment.

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [3rd August 1931]

"Secondly, if immovable property is to be excluded from attachment as also all rice and other grains, I do not know what else will be left to proceed against. It will thus be very difficult to recover the amount. Under the law as it stands, immovable property can be proceeded against under the Civil Procedure Code in a civil court. What is sought to be done in this Act is to facilitate the collection by transferring the duty of collection from the civil court to the revenue officers. This amendment goes further than the object of the Bill and seeks to exclude an item of property which is now liable, under the ordinary law, for purposes of recovering the contribution. In these circumstances, Sir, I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

New sub-section (6).

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I move the following amendment:—

'Add the following as new sub-section (6):—

"Places of worship including temples, places where the cars were customarily drawn and tanks where utsavams and other ceremonies have been performed or such other immovable property of a math or temple as, in accordance with the usage of the temple or math concerned, are necessary for the purpose of ceremonial shall not be liable to be proceeded against in pursuance of sub-sections (2) and (3)".'

"Sir, by sub-clause (5) an exception has already been made with reference to idols, jewels and other things which are necessary for the worship of the temple. But so far as the places of worship are concerned, no exception has been made. Under the provisions of the Act all immovable properties are liable to be proceeded against for arrears of contributions. Such being the case, I propose to move this amendment whereby it is sought to include places of worship such as temples, tanks and places where the temple car is usually drawn to the list of exceptions so that they may be exempted from the provisions of the Act. In this connexion the Minister in charge would say that they are not going to be proceeded against as they are *res extra commercium*. But so long as the Act stands and so long as every immovable property is liable to contribute towards the amount payable, it would not be correct to say that the temples and tanks and other places of worship would be exempted. Such being the case, this amendment has been brought forward in the interest of the public specially to satisfy the sentiments of the public that these exemptions should be clearly specified. If really the Government intends to exclude them in actual operation, I see no reason why they should not say it in the Act. In this connexion I appeal to the Minister because it touches the sentiments of the people. The question of contribution is primarily a thing

[Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt]

3rd August 1931] which concerns the Board. But places of actual worship are matters that concern the public and I would respectfully submit that the Minister should accept the amendment and not go counter to the sentiments of the public."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I second it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I may assure my hon. Friend that there is no idea at all that anything should be done to offend the religious sentiments or susceptibilities of the people. In the Select Committee the question of definitely excluding certain things from all proceedings under the Act was carefully considered and mentioned in the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee. Now to that list two or three things more are attempted to be added. One is the temple itself, another is the place where the cars are customarily lodged and thirdly the tanks. I assure the hon. Member Mr. Bhatt that there will be no occasion to proceed against these. I do not think that anybody would proceed against the temple leaving the idols in the temple. No Government whatever may be its composition will proceed against a place where worship is carried on. I would request the member to consider whether we should go on adding to the list. He can take the assurance that these properties would not be proceeded against if the contributions are not otherwise collected. I am sorry that I cannot accept the amendment as it is also vague when it says 'or such other immovable property.' I only appeal to some kind of trust in matters of this sort so as to allow the department to work it out. No department will do this for which they will be found fault with."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am sorry that the hon. Minister has misunderstood the object of my hon. Friend. It is not a question of trusting him. If he is there to control, certainly I will have no objection. What we are doing is we are asking the whole Revenue department beginning with the hon. Member on the other side to the karnam to carry on the terms of this Act. Such being the case, we have to be specific as to what they have to do or what they should not do. A man may honestly believe that he is at liberty to bring to sale properties like these. He may even feel that he may lose his job, if he does not bring them to sale. It is quite possible. In such matters there is no harm in being specific. I see the Minister is quite at one with the Mover about the necessity for excluding things like these. Such being the case, I do not think there is any harm in making it specific, especially when the execution of this section is to be left in the hands of lower officials like Revenue Inspectors, etc. If my hon. Friend, the Minister, has any difficulty in accepting the amendment because it is vague in respect of 'such other immovable property' I think we can have that portion deleted. We can make it more specific and say such things as are absolutely necessary for worship are exempted. I think we can make it clear. In the circumstances, I will ask him to accept the amendment with the omission of those lines. I appeal to him to consider the matter again and accept this."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"We are going off the track in considering this question. As a matter of fact under the Act all properties belonging to the endowment are liable. This has been done to

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [3rd August 1931]

2-45 expedite collection. As a matter of fact, in the deliberations of the
p.m. Select Committee a sort of compromise was arrived at by which certain items were excluded from the category of properties that can be attached. To extend that is really going against the principle of the original Act itself. The original Act does not except any property and for any amending Act the object of which is simply to make collection more speedy to say that one after the other the properties should be exempted is to go outside the ambit of the amending Act for which there is no warrant. If as a matter of fact contributions are levied there is no particular sanctity attached to any property belonging to an endowment. It is only out of some spirit of give and take that all the Members of the Committee came to an agreement to have that amendment in that form. There of course some Members represented that it might become inevitable that some of the immovable property would have to be attached and that such attachments would be greatly resented by the general public. All these matters were certainly considered by the Select Committee. I would again appeal to my hon. Friends opposite not to enlarge that category of exemptions and go on adding properties with the result that after all there will be nothing left which may be attached."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am afraid, I cannot agree with the views of the hon. Member who has just spoken. I think there is a great deal of force in the idea put forward by Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar. Now, I think we have to bear in mind that as a matter of fact we are handing over the work of collection to the executive officers of the Revenue department. I think it is very likely, or rather it is not unlikely, that they would use very harsh methods for collection. Because this work is now transferred to the hands of the Revenue authorities, I think it is but right that the Members of this House should make it as clear as possible that certain immovable properties ought to be exempted. I think that is a sound view to take. I hope the hon. Minister will see that these properties are exempted from attachment. I am sorry to have to speak in this strain from this side of the House. However, I cannot but support that idea."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I do not desire that this amendment should be taken in a party spirit. Undoubtedly, during the discussion in the Select Committee, there was a good deal of give and take, and as a consequence a number of items were put in as exempted. The exemption is now sought to be extended by an addition of three more items. I understand from the hon. Minister that no one will think of selling all those things. The idol is exempted, and the place of worship is now sought to be exempted. If that is so, not only will it be in consonance with the sentiments of the people but also in consonance with the spirit of the law. There is this difficulty in case of execution under the Revenue Recovery Act. It is not that the topmost officer that actually collects the arrears, but in an hierarchy, the making out of a list may be in the hands of a Revenue Inspector or somebody else. Mistakes may occur, and serious consequences may ensue. After all the addition of two more items at least will go a great

3rd August 1931] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

way towards even giving a good guidance to the officers who are entrusted with this office. It is not intended to take away property which can ordinarily be attached. My hon. Friend referred to extra commercium. When we have exempted the idol, let us exempt also the place where the idol is worshipped. There is nothing extraordinary in this. I hope the hon. Minister will see his way to accept the amendment."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If you will allow me, Sir, I will move an amendment to the one already made by Mr. Subrahmanya Bhatt. Or, we will add in sub-clause (5) before the word 'Idols', the words 'places of worship including temples and tanks where utsavams are performed'."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I accept the amendment, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member withdraws his amendment, the other one may be moved."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I move—
'that before the word "Idols" in sub-clause (5), the words
"Places of worship including temples and tanks where utsa-
vams are performed" be inserted.'"

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"I second the amendment so cleverly moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"I move to add the following as sub-section (6)—

'On a certificate being issued by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar on such summary enquiry as he may hold, that the trustee or any of the trustees if there are more than one has secreted or misappropriated any income of the math or temple the Collector may proceed against such trustee under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act for the recovery of the demand out of the private property of such trustee.'

"This is my last amendment which is intended to see that a person who secretes or misappropriates the income or property of a temple or math is properly dealt with by law. Now, there is no provision for the Revenue authorities to proceed against a trustee who so secretes or misappropriates temple or math property. It may be said that it is not right that we should proceed against the trustee personally. But I think it is equally right to say that the temple or math should not suffer if its property is misappropriated by somebody. It is a question of two evils. Of course we have to choose the lesser evil, which is to proceed against the trustee who has misappropriated. It is not the institution that should suffer but the person that has committed the wrong. I think if we take such a view we can prevent the endowment property

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo] [3rd August 1931]

being proceeded against for recovery of arrears. In the case of recovering land revenue, it is a question of the Government being carried on and necessary money has to be realized. Only on condition of paying land revenue, the lands are granted. But here the primary object is the preservation of temple or math and not the collection of arrears of contribution. The contribution is only intended as a means for running the machinery intended for the preservation of the temple. It is not of primary importance. Even supposing that without selling the immovable property and other properties of the temple you are not able to realize the contribution, it matters very little. Because if you want to lay stress on the collection of arrears, you lose the primary object, that is the preservation of the endowment. So, I think a clear distinction ought to be made between the recovery of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Act and the recovery of the contributions from religious endowments under the provisions of the same Act. Simply because a machinery has to be employed, the primary object should not be lost of and that is why it is found necessary to exempt all those things from attachment. If you cannot realize the money from the other things left, it matters very little. Even if the number of commissioners is reduced, or their salaries are reduced, or if the whole machinery comes to a standstill on account of inability to recover the contributions, it matters little. But you should not think of causing the extinction of a single temple on account of this process of execution for arrears of contribution. Otherwise, the object of your Act will be frustrated. Very many people bring forward the argument, 'You cannot realize the money; there is nothing left at all; you can have resort to Courts.' I think resort to courts would mean large expenditure, and it is provided in the Act that all that expenditure should come from the trust property. If you provide for resort to law courts, in several ways you will be ruining the temples and frustrating the object of the Act. Therefore resorts to courts should be restricted as far as possible. On a question of principle or title, it may be necessary to go to law courts. In this case, in deciding upon the liability or misappropriation of a trustee, you can without going to the law courts proceed against him. By a summary procedure, you can recover the money from his property. Even if he had been in the right, he could pay out of his pocket first and then recover it from the property of the temple by proving that he has not misappropriated. If the Board takes care, it can insist upon the necessity for budgets being submitted. Nobody can show in the budget that all the income is utilized for offerings alone. The trustee must be made to show that a certain portion of the income is appropriated for other charges, and if this is insisted upon there will be no necessity for proceeding against the immovable property of the temple or math. If a trustee fails to submit the budget there is no harm in proceeding against him personally. As between the dishonest and negligent trustee and the temple, I think we must proceed against the trustee who is at fault rather than against the property of the temple, consistently with the object of the Act. If that is not done, the object of the Act will be frustrated. Sir, this is the first Act of the kind passed here and

3 P.M.

[3rd August 1931] [Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo]

I think we are proud of that, but if as a result of its working some of the temples become extinct, then I think we shall have to be ashamed of the Act."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I think, Sir, the amendment cannot be accepted. The trustee is responsible to pay the contribution from the funds at his disposal on account of the trust. But if a trustee misappropriates or secretes property belonging to the trust, he will be liable to be proceeded against, and the proposal is to entrust the deputy tahsildar with the duty of finding out whether he misappropriated and on his award we shall proceed against the trustee personally. There is no appeal given to him, and no provision at all that it should be done in a judicial manner. On the finding of the deputy tahsildar, he should be proceeded against under Revenue Recovery Act. To substitute revenue officers for civil courts for purposes of this Act is one which, I think, no trustee will welcome nor this Council will sanction. For these reasons I oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

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

'For sub-section (5) as re-numbered, substitute the following:—

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be entertained in any court against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of Government for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this section." "

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

The amendment was carried.

Clause 3, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 4.

Clause 4 was then put and carried.

Preamble.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I move, Sir, that the Bill as amended, be passed into law. Let me at this stage express my sincere thanks and gratitude to the hon. Members in all sections of the House for having co-operated in treating this Bill as far as possible as non-party measure, and I hope that in the working of this Act, the fears which have been expressed on the other side will be found groundless; and I am sure that the provisions in the Bill will command the confidence of all people, of all interested in temples."

[3rd August 1931]

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

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I formally have to oppose this motion. As I said when speaking on one of the clauses that really mattered in this Bill, the remedy suggested here seems to be worse than the disease. We realize that the Board has been constituted for the purpose of seeing that religious endowments are properly administered, and for the purpose of running the administration we allowed the Board to collect certain contributions from the various endowments. It would have been perhaps a good thing if the Government had provincialized the administration. Instead of that, they thought the better course would be to ask for contribution from the temples. There is a provision in the Act that contributions could be levied. It is now stated that it is not possible for the Board to make the collections speedily, and they want a machinery by which the amounts could be speedily collected. I certainly sympathize with the Board in its endeavours; if the Board is to function it has to get money, and I do not say there should be a deadlock. I am anxious just like any other member that the Board should get money for functioning. But the question is in what way should it set about to get the money. We cannot go back, at this stage, and say that the endowments should not be made to contribute. I only want to make it clear that in attempting to get a speedy collection of the revenues we should not make it possible for any injury being done to the endowments. The Board is constituted for preserving the endowments, and we are anxious that the endowments should be administered properly. In our attempt to get the administration into proper order, if we are going to allow the corpus of the endowment itself to be destroyed, what is the result of such a procedure? I do not mean to say that in every case the property is going to be destroyed. We are now giving an opportunity for such a state of things to happen. We are a legislative body; it is not a body where we can only say that we piously hope that things will be all right in future. It is our duty as legislators to see that the legislation we embark upon is one which prevents any abuse of powers, which makes it possible that the objects we have in view are carried out according to the spirit as well as the letter. We must not give any loophole for abuses to creep in. Therefore in our legislation we should make it clear that the income alone shall be liable and not the corpus. As I said before, there is a chance of the corpus of the endowments being destroyed. It is a well recognized rule of law that idols are in the same category as minors. In the Revenue Recovery Act, we find that in the case of minors there is a prohibition. The law lays it down that in the case of minors, the property cannot be sold. I may refer the hon. Members to the decision in I.L.R. 41, Madras, page 733, where it is laid down 'that section (2) of Madras Regulation X of 1831, which prohibits the sale for arrears of revenue of minor's properties applies to all lands of minors whether permanently settled or only ryotwari, whether the lands be considerable or so small as not to be taken

[3rd August 1931] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

charge of by the Court of Wards'. If the Government is anxious when taking charge of minors' estates that the principle of collecting land revenue from minors should not be pushed to the extent of their property being sold, I cannot understand why we should make temples which need much better protection than minors liable to the risk of their properties being sold. The Bill is in the third reading and is likely to be passed immediately but I am anxious that the Members of the House should recognize what the implications are if the Bill is passed into law. We should realize that there is a chance of inalienable property being made alienable under the new change.

"Then with regard to the other matter that I adverted to this morning, as to the language that has been used, I said, that the words 'as if' in 'as if arrears of land revenue' were capable of being understood as attracting all the incidences of a sale under the Revenue Recovery Act. In a case in 41, Madras, 691, His Lordship J. Ayling says:—

"I am inclined to think that while the words "in all or any of the following modes", if they stood alone, might be indicative only of procedure, some wider meaning should be attached to the words "as if" in clause (c) when contrasted with the words "according to the procedure, etc." in clause (d). The use of the latter words is significant and shows at any rate the framers of the Act had other words in their minds which might have been more suitably employed to express the meaning contended for by the appellant's vakil."

"I therefore think that the Judges of this High Court have felt that the words 'as if' are likely to attract all the incidences of a sale under the Revenue Recovery Act. If we do not want litigation to start after this Bill is passed, we should make the language clear. We know that, very often, the careless wording of an enactment or provision in an enactment, has been followed by a litigation. I want to avoid even the chance of a litigation at least in the case of endowments. I therefore feel it my duty to oppose the passing of this Bill into law, though I know that my warning is likely to go unheeded."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, what I wish to point out at this stage is the step-motherly way in which the Government are treating the Hindu and Muhammadan endowments—religious institutions which are to play the most prominent part in the revival of India. Look at the way in which Mission and other Christian institutions are treated! How many people are there in various grades drawing good salaries from the Government supposed to be ministering to the religious needs of the rulers of this land? Now I want to lay stress upon it. It has often been uppermost in my mind that a considerable part of the difficulties of this land—the difficulties of Hindus and Muslims—would have been avoided if the institutions from which the people ought to draw inspiration, are properly managed. I am aware that it may be said that I am drawing freely from my imagination. I may assure hon. Members, however, that what I am stating is a hard fact. Please consider over it. If our religious institutions—both Hindu and Muslim—are treated

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [3rd August 1931]

in the same way and their working scrutinized in the same way as Christian religious institutions and patronized also in the same way, then our country would have presented quite a different spectacle. Now, Sir, the collector is the lay trustee of the local church. If the collector is also made the trustee of the Hindu and Muslim religious institutions, do you mean to say that our institutions will be in the present condition? Do you mean to say that a Hindu would not have been inspired by a higher sense of responsibility? The real point is: Are these institutions now centres of life? Are these inspiring centres? The State must in every case, say: Here is a prodigy of mine: Hindu institutions, Muhammadan institutions, Buddhist institutions and Christian institutions, all stand on the same level and I treat every one of them as one of my own children. If you do this, certainly, Hindus and Mussalmans and Christians will show more brotherliness to one another than now. Therefore I request the hon. the Chief Minister to do his level best to see that the various religious institutions in the land are looked upon with same eye as the Christian institutions. The Salvation Army is being financed by the Government. The Roman Catholic Church is being financed by the Government. (Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam: No, they are not.) Protestant institutions are being financed by the Government. Therefore people who are returned to the Legislative Council have the responsibility of pressing upon the Government the need for treating all religious institutions alike. I therefore urge on the hon. Minister to see that these institutions are maintained by the Government. Also I wish to impress upon the Minister the importance of the fact that this is only a temporary measure. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar has got a very legitimate ground for complaint though I am doubtful that if this Bill is not passed, the Endowments Board would be able to get funds in the interval. I believe they will collect money even without this measure. This is only a temporary measure and I request the hon. Minister to kindly give us that assurance. There is no measure which is more hateful to the people than this measure which aims at making the temples pay. Suppose Christian institutions are called upon to pay in the same way, what would happen? There would be a hue and cry in the land and the hon. the Chief Minister would find himself in an awkward position. It is a fact. He dare not bring in a Bill of that kind. If he attempts any such thing, he will be told that it is an Imperial subject. Simply because the measure affects only Hindu religious institutions or Muslim institutions, things are allowed to drift and we are not conscientious enough to stand up and say that we do not want our religious institutions to be treated in the same way as the Christian institutions in the land. We have a right to expect equal treatment to our religious institutions. Therefore the hon. the Chief Minister will be relieving a good deal of the tension here if he will only make a statement that this is a temporary measure and that when provincial autonomy is granted this Board will become a branch of the Government just as the other institutions. That is what I would plead for. It is quite possible, as Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar said, that this

3rd August 1931] [Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar]

new institution will become part of the Government early. If that is so, I will be content if we are now given an assurance that this is a temporary measure. As a temporary measure there will not be much to be said against it; otherwise, we will have strong objection. I request the hon. Minister to give that assurance."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, it is a strange thing that I have to speak on this motion at this stage. My friend the member from Chittoor has appealed with great earnestness characteristic of him to the other member from Chittoor, the Minister. He has appealed with great vehemence and with all the patriotism that he is capable of commanding. But, Sir, I fail to see the object or the sense of his appeal. Sir, even Bishop of Jericks would not have gone to the length to which the hon. Member representing Chittoor has gone. What does he want? He wants, in the first part of his speech—if he is relevant—that all religious institutions should be taken over by the Government and managed by the Government officials. But may I remind him of the history of legislation in regard to endowments? In the days of the Moghuls, the authorities had control over these institutions and then in 1862 an Act was passed vesting the control of these institutions in the Board of Revenue and then later in the public. It is we, the last generation, wise men, intelligent Brahmans and Rishis, that fought valiantly that their religious institutions should be left to their own management and that a foreign agency and a Christian agency ought not to have any interference in or control over the affairs of a Hindu or Muhammadan religious endowment. This power was then transferred to our hands. And what is the result? This result is that big institutions with large incomes are being mismanaged disgracefully. Now, does my hon. Friend from Chittoor want that the trustees and archakas should be appointed by the Government? Does he want that the Deacon and Arch-Deacons should be appointed by the Government? May I ask him whether he would accept me as the head of the Vaishnavite temples to carry on the rituals and ceremonies of the Vaishnavites? Or, whether he would agree to my friend Mr. Srinivasan going into the temples and taking up their management, because, according to every principle of provincial autonomy, all classes have to be treated with equal rights and privileges to enter the temples, maths, etc., and to administer those institutions with impartiality and justice? (A voice: Hear, hear.) I am sure my friend would not hesitate to accept me or my friend Mr. Srinivasan as the head of the Tirupati Devasthanam, for instance, if his proposal is to treat the religious institutions as department of the Government. If he hesitates to accept that position, then he does not mean seriously what he says. And he makes that suggestion of his seriously. I want to say that it is a great pity that the representatives of this presidency are not communists, but only constitutionalists. We do not follow the communist doctrine that everything in the State belongs to all and that there should be no Deacons or Arch-Deacons with fat salaries and fine bungalows and so on. Our Hindu sastras have taught us discipline. Self-denial is the basis of the teachings of Hindu philosophy. If this teaching of karma is followed

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[3rd August 1931]

by orthodox Hindus like my friend, all can be happy. But, I am sure my friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar does not mean all that. He is so much disgusted with the present state of mismanagement of the big religious institutions in our province that he wants them to be taken over by Government for management. If the Government takes up the administration and puts deputy collectors in charge of them, he will not hesitate to say, that this wretched Government has begun to interfere and that in an autocratic manner, therefore save us from this Government and give us back the power which we once had. This power, it must be remembered, was in the hands of the monopolistic class to which my friend Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar belongs."

3-30
P.m.

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Sir, my interference in this debate is merely to correct certain misstatements of the hon. Member from Chittoor that Christian churches and Christian religious institutions receive the aid and support of Government and are controlled by Government officials. I can state that institutions belonging to Roman Catholics receive absolutely no manner of support or aid from the Government. Another statement made was to the effect that these institutions are controlled by Government. They do not stand in need of any manner of control from the Government. They do not desire any such control and we should protest very vehemently against any such proposal for control or interference on the part of the Government, however useful or beneficial it may be in the case of other institutions."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I am afraid my hon. Friend Sir Parasuram Patro misunderstood my hon. Friend from Chittoor, Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. All that my hon. Friend from Chittoor intended was that all religious institutions must be under the supervision of the Government and any sort of mismanagement must be prevented by the Government and not that Government itself should manage them as before. It is true that Government divested themselves of their powers of management, etc., in 1863, not because the Hindus or the Muhammadans wanted that the management of their religious institutions must be in their own hands, but because Government thought it better that there should be no interference by them in the management, etc., of these religious institutions. It was, therefore, that Act XX of 1863 was passed according to which the Government transferred the management of those temples to committees appointed under the Act. These committees and the Moktesars appointed by them did not manage the institutions properly. As a consequence, many mosques and temples disappeared. The members of the Hindu community rose—though rather late—from their slumber and the result was the passing of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. That Act gives power to the Government to establish a Religious Endowments Board which is to appoint trustees and to exercise supervision and control over the management of Hindu religious institutions. Now, who are the members of the Religious Endowments Board? They are all persons appointed by the Government and these temples and maths are really in the hands of the Agents of Government.

3rd August 1931] [Mr. Mahmud Schammad Sahib]

"Another statement on which Sir Patro very vehemently expatiated was whether an orthodox gentleman like Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar would take it quite calmly if Mr. Yakub Hasan or Mr. R. Srinivasan or some other member who is not a Brahman was appointed as the Agent of the Government for looking after these institutions. Certainly, Yes. I may tell my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, that what my hon. Friend from Chittoor wanted is that the management and supervision of these temples should be in the hands of the Government and not the worship. It is only about worship that there is difference of opinion. I may tell for the information of this House that in my district there are several non-Brahmans who are the managers of temples. Who are the members of the Endowments Board? They are not all Brahmans. What we are concerned with is the question of management and not of worship. As to the question of worship in the temple or puja, there is of course difference of opinion. What my hon. Friend from Chittoor said was that the management of all the temples and mosques should be in the hands of Government and they should see that the property of these institutions is not misappropriated or in any way ruined. That is all right. I think very soon the Government will take steps to appoint another Board or add one more to the existing Board to see that the affairs of the mosques are also looked after by the Government."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I am afraid we are drawn into controversial topics. When this Act was passed in the teeth of a very powerful opposition, and under the indomitable leadership of the late Raja Sahib of Panagal, it was explained that the object of such a measure was to put a stop to the mismanagement that was going on in various temples and maths and also to safeguard the rights and privileges of various communities who go to worship in these temples. It is with that object that this Act was passed. Though there was opposition at the beginning, I believe in course of time opinions have changed and now in the whole of India this Act has been acclaimed as one of the very effective remedies in order to put these religious institutions on a strong and sound basis. I believe there is also a feeling in other Provinces that a similar Act like ours ought to be passed. I believe—when I say this I take it that I am voicing forth the feelings of both my Hindu and Muhammadan brethren—that they are anxious that a similar Act should be passed to protect and safeguard the properties belonging to Muhammadan mosques also. Well, that was the object in passing this Act and that object has to some extent at least been achieved. As one who has been a member of a District Temple Committee for more than a year, I can say with some authority that although at the beginning there was strong feeling among the people against the interference of the State with religious endowments, latterly they realized that that interference was quite beneficial to them, and that so long as certain persons or sets of persons presided over the affairs of these temples everything went on smoothly and quite easily. What the amending Bill seeks to do is that contributions are collected more speedily and as early as possible. The object of the Bill should certainly be kept in view and I do hope that the hon. the Chief Minister will see that these institutions

[Mr. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar] [3rd August 1931]

are kept quite intact, untouched and unpolluted and their endowments are not alienated or frittered away. I certainly agree with some hon. Members who have spoken on the other side of the House and I think I have submitted already that in the matters of collections great care must be exercised by the Board and certain instructions should be issued now and then to the Revenue authorities in order to see that the powers given to them are not abused. These powers should not be entrusted in the hands of lower subordinates. I know that in some of my adjoining districts there have been feuds and quarrels between persons who are presiding over the managements of the affairs of temples and others and if subordinate officials are entrusted with such powers it is very likely they will abuse them. I therefore hope that the hon. the Chief Minister will see that the powers which are now sought to be entrusted in the hands of Revenue officials are exercised with due care and caution.

"With these few words I beg that hon. Members will accept the third reading of the Bill and pass it into law."

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

XIII.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1931-32.

GRANT VI—IRRIGATION—RESERVED.

* The hon Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I beg to move—

'that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Reserved.'

"Sir, this is a token demand to provide for irrigation facilities to the assessed waste lands included in the permanent second-crop zone of the Godavari Western Delta.

"Hon. Members may remember that the question as to the best use to be made of the water of the Godavari was considered very carefully and a special Executive Engineer was appointed to report as to what was the best way of providing for the use of the Godavari water. His report as regards the second crops was published in March 1929 and a copy of the report was supplied to every hon. Member of this House. In the following year, in February, Government finally passed orders on his proposals after considering all the objections that were received. One of his proposals was that certain assessed waste lands should be brought under irrigation. The money that is required now is for the purpose of providing channels and so forth for the lands. A portion of the area will be reserved for members of the depressed classes or ex-military men, but after allowing for these reservations the project is remunerative. I beg to move that this grant may be passed."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XVI—ELECTRICITY—RESERVED.

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

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XVI—Electricity—Reserved.'

3rd August 1931] [Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

"Sir, the object for which this motion is made is fully explained in the memorandum that is distributed to the hon. Members of this House. It is proposed to distribute power that will be available from Pykara to different places in the Coimbatore district and the decision of the Government is to entrust the low tension power to municipalities in municipal areas and that Government should themselves undertake the distribution of high tension power in municipal areas and both low tension and high tension power in rural areas. Rupees 85,000 is required for the necessary transmission lines and other works. This money can be found by reappropriation. I come before this House with this token demand so that Government may utilize Rs. 85,000 from funds that are actually available."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I thank the Government, especially the hon. the Law Member, for having accepted the recommendation of this House and I also request that he will take a similar attitude when similar questions come before this House.

"As regards the particular demand under discussion, I only request the Government to bear in mind one or two matters in giving effect to the proposed scheme. In the first place there is the Erode Municipality who are asking that they should not be treated as other municipalities. Government have agreed that so far as high tension power is concerned that they will supply them to the local municipalities direct.

"With regard to the Erode Municipality, the Government have already taken some action and given some rights to a private company. If other municipalities are going to be supplied with power direct, I think it is the duty of the Government to consider whether the Erode Municipality also should not be treated in the same way so far as the needs of the municipality at least are concerned and whether power should not be made available to them direct instead of their going through a circuitous route and getting power from a private company. That is a matter which the hon. the Law Member and the Government should consider with sympathy and I hope they will do the right thing.

"In giving effect to this scheme, there have been some complaints that big works are clubbed together with the result that only certain large companies with large resources can compete for such works; in carrying out the work, there are many different ways in which it can be carried out. By the utilization of certain materials, advantage will be given to some people; if other materials are used, other people will get the benefit. I admit that this is a matter for the expert but, at the same time, it is open to the Government to scrutinize the schemes when they are placed before the Government. The Government must try to use as much as possible materials made locally instead of indenting always for foreign materials. If, for instance, the items of work can be split up, if some of the local companies are asked to supply some of the materials required and if materials manufactured locally can be utilized, I think it is the duty of the Government to do so. It is always the duty of the Government to do things in the most economical way. The Government should not give room for the complaint that, by the use of

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [3rd August 1931]

certain materials, they discourage local competition. I want to bring these things to the special notice of the hon. the Law Member. I hope that, when the estimates come to him, he will scrutinize them and see that the best materials are obtained which will benefit both the country and the industries here."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Sir, I endorse everything that has been said by the previous speaker. I shall only add this; the hon. Member in charge will see that, for the transmission line, timber is used instead of steel. I have given notice of a question on this point. This point requires consideration. If timber is used instead of steel, we will not only be using the local product but it will also prove to be comparatively cheap."

* Rao Bahadur V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I find from the figures submitted to this House, that a sum of Rs. 4,92,500 will have to be spent, Rs. 3,60,000 by the Government and the balance by the local bodies for the high and low tension lines respectively. When we were discussing the subject of 'electricity' at the time of the last budget debate, it was brought to the notice of the hon. Member that there exists a feeling in the minds of some people that officers who are available in this Presidency itself were not given preference. Almost all the officers—Engineers and Assistant Engineers—were recruited from outside and people who were trained in this country were thrown out. For instance, in Cordite Factory, Aravankadu, about 300 people were thrown out of employment due to retrenchment and these people are greatly suffering. When such hydro-electric schemes are taken up, the Government, I think, must see that the claims of people who have been thrown out of employment due to retrenchment, are considered first. I appeal to the hon. the Law Member that, in filling up the various posts, he will see that people who are qualified and who are in this Presidency itself, are given chances."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I feel grateful for the way in which this token demand has been received by my hon. Friends who have spoken. I shall carefully consider all the suggestions made by them and give effect to them as far as possible. I think they do not expect me to give more detailed answer."

"With reference to the particular suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, viz., that the poles to be used for the transmission lines should be wooden poles instead of steel poles, it is a matter for the expert and I shall certainly bring this matter to the notice of Major Howard, Chief Engineer for Hydro Electricity."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XVII—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"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 XVII—Education—Transferred.'

3rd August 1931] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

"The purpose for which this sum is required has been explained in the memorandum which has been circulated to hon. Members of this House. At the time of the discussion of the budget, the desire was expressed by several hon. Members, particularly of the Muslim community that it will be advantageous to appoint a committee to go into the several questions which have special reference to the condition of Muslim education in this Presidency, and I gave an undertaking that such a committee would be appointed. It is considered by the Public Accounts Committee that any expenditure on a committee of this kind must be regarded as being incurred on a new service and that it requires the approval of the Legislative Council. That is why I have come before this Council to get its formal approval. The money is available. We are not suffering from superfluity of wealth. Money from other sources will be diverted for this purpose if the Council gives its approval. A sum of Rs. 900 will be found by reappropriation. I am not committed to any particular procedure with reference to this Committee. If hon. Members who have given notice of cut motions have any suggestions to make, I shall certainly consider them and carry them out as far as it is possible for me."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I beg to move—
'that the token demand of Rs. 100 asked for under Education—Transferred be reduced by Re. 1.'

"In giving notice of this motion, I have raised three points which find a place in the agenda paper. The first is the inadequacy of the amount estimated for the investigation of Muslim education; secondly, that the terms of reference have not been disclosed; and thirdly, that pending the report of this Committee, the very rapid process of the abolition of Muslim schools that is being undertaken by local bodies and municipalities should be discontinued. I see several hon. Members of this Council who still feel some doubt as to whether there is any necessity at all for investigation into the problem of Muslim education. There are some doubting Thomases and I should like that the matter is made clear to them. The Muslim community has continued to be a minority community and that is the very reason apparently why it has not made any progress in the matter of education. There are several resolutions of the Government of India to provide extra and further facilities for Muslim education. I think it will be the duty of this Committee to investigate into the methods which have been followed by this Government in giving effect to the resolutions and the recommendations made by the Government of India. Various Commissions have gone into the question of education as a whole in this country and they have made several recommendations as to how Muslim education should be tackled. The Committee ought to go into this question as well. There are big questions and will require great time and enormous funds to investigate."

"Then, Sir, there are various questions which are peculiar to the Muslim community in the matter of education, for instance, the question of religious instruction, the question of separate schools, the question of Muslim teachers in schools intended for boys other than Muslims."

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [3rd August 1931]

Then there is the more important question of the medium of instruction for Muslim pupils. Nothing has been done hitherto to instruct boys in the language which they cherish, viz., Urdu. This problem remains unsolved for a long time. It will be quite necessary that this Committee should go into statistics as to what exactly is the percentage of Muslim boys and girls who were educated and who have lapsed into illiteracy, what exactly are the tremendous difficulties that are put in the way of Muslim education making any progress at all, firstly, by the Education Department itself, secondly by the local bodies and then by other authorities concerned in the matter of promotion of education. If a careful investigation is gone into the question how exactly the local bodies have dealt with the question of Muslim education, it will reveal a very sad story. It is very essential that this Committee which is sought to be appointed, should go into the question how far local bodies have given fair, reasonable and just treatment to the minority community which has remained backward for ages and ages, in spite of the so-called professions of sympathy and good-will towards this community. There is the question of Mukhtals and the question of religious education given to Muslim boys and girls. These are all vexed questions. The question of education for Mappillas in Malabar and other parts of the country has not been successfully solved and the Education Department always turns askance at every aspect of education affecting Muslims. If the Committee is to go into all these certainly the funds asked for will be found to be very inadequate.

4 p.m. “As to the financial side of education, that has also to be investigated by this Committee. That is one reason why progress of education in the Muslim community has not been appreciable. The very meagre financial assistance given to private schools or local bodies for setting up schools for Muslim boys and girls is the main factor which has contributed to this backwardness in Muslim education. The policy of the Government, the system of education and also the methods that have been pursued to give effect to that policy and to bring into force that system—these are the questions that the Committee will have to investigate. I consider that the problems which affect the education of the Muslim community are many and varied, and for that the modest estimate of Rs. 1,000 provided by the hon. the Minister seems to be very inadequate and it may not be found sufficient for the purpose.

“Then, Sir, with regard to the terms of reference to the Committee, I do not know what the Minister is going to say. What exactly are the recommendations made by his department with regard to the scope of the enquiry according to their lights, I do not know. Anyway, I suggest that the scope of the enquiry should be as liberal and as wide as possible in order to include every aspect of Muslim education. Pending such an enquiry by this Committee, I would urge on the Minister that he should take some serious steps to put an end to the policy that is now being ruthlessly pursued by certain local bodies at the instance of some educational officers. I find, Sir, in the Salem district, many schools are being amalgamated by the local bodies

3rd August 1931] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

for Muslim boys and girls, either at the instance of presidents of local bodies or at the instance of educational officers, who do not seem to have much sympathy towards Muslim education, with the result that some of the Muslim schools are altogether abolished. Muslim schools, Sir, are ordinarily situated in localities where the Muslim population is considerable, and in those schools, not merely boys but also girls attend. If those schools, under the guise of so-called efficiency or amalgamation or concentration or economy, under all or any of these names—if these schools for Muslim boys or for Muslim girls or the schools common to both—are to be transferred to localities where there are no Muslims, I would just ask my hon. Friends here to imagine what will be the result. The Muslim boys as such owing to the many handicaps placed in their way in the matter of going and receiving education at the schools now in existence, are already under a disadvantage; and if even these schools where handicaps already exist, are now to be taken away and placed in localities where there is large Hindu population, the Muslim boys will not go there—much less will the Muslim girls, especially because the localities are such as they will not feel at home. That virtually amounts to the abolition of the Muslim schools for boys and girls. If there is a Muslim boys' school or girls' school in a Muslim locality, and if in the name of economy or efficiency, that school is removed and located in a Hindu locality, only a few Muslim boys will go there, while the girls will never approach anywhere that. If, after some time, it is found that neither the Muslim boys nor the Muslim girls attend the school, then naturally there will be a dead stop to Muslim education. That is what is going on in certain parts of the Coimbatore and Salem districts, and I think even in South Arcot which also I have the honour to represent. I have not received any reports from the other districts; but so far as these three districts are concerned, I am able to speak with authority.

“As regards the way in which amalgamation of schools is carried out, I would like to say a few words: there are the Muslim Deputy Inspectors of Schools: each Deputy Inspector of Schools is in charge of a very wide area; but in many cases, these Deputy Inspectors are not consulted, although they are in sole charge of Muslim education, by the presidents of local bodies; and even if they are consulted, their recommendations are set at naught, not merely by the presidents of local bodies, but also by the District Educational Officers. I have facts and figures with me, but which I do not think necessary to reveal, which will show many cases in which the District Educational Officers have not dealt with the question with any sympathy whatsoever, and much more, the presidents of local boards have dealt with the matter with the least favour or sympathy so far as Muslim education is concerned. I know, Sir, several friends here are likely to think that I am putting up a very peculiar and special communal case before this House. I am not at all doing anything like that. What I aim at is this: there is a community that forms an integral part of the general Indian public inhabiting this part of our country. If they are to be brought up to a

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [3rd August 1931]

level with the other communities, then it is up to the majority community, the Government and also the local bodies who are in charge of public interest, to see that this community comes up to the level of the other communities. I also know, Sir, several arguments will be advanced that the question of education is common and that it stands on the same footing as for all the other communities. No, Sir, I beg to differ from any such view. If a careful investigation or examination is conducted, you will see that the proportion of money spent on Muslim schools and boys and the proportion of money spent on non-Muslim boys and schools will be at a great variance. I do not want, Sir, that the depressed classes should be brought in, but even then the figures cannot be made to show that the education of communities other than the Muslim community stands on the same low level as the education of the Muslim community. The depressed classes may stand on a much better or a much worse position; probably they stand on a par with the Muslim community, if they have not already made any progress. Some friends are of the opinion that the depressed classes have made greater progress than the Muslim community in the matter of education. So, the question as to what progress the Muslim community has made also will have to be investigated by the Committee.

“With regard to stipends and scholarships awarded to the Muslim community, I can say that in several cases scholarships awarded were very meagre and inadequate. Nothing of the kind is done to encourage Muslim education. Even the small sums that are being granted from time to time by the Government are not spent on Muslim education, and some of them probably lapse. All these things, if a Committee sits and if it has full scope and time and the necessary facilities at its disposal, will bring to light. I therefore urge that the Minister should not only appoint this Committee at an early date, but should also give sufficient funds and adequate facilities for the work of this Committee; and in the interval, pending the Committee's report, he should issue orders that the District local authorities, viz., the local boards and the municipalities, must defer action under the Champion report which seems—at least it so appears to the Muslims—to aim at no other institutions than those of Muslims. This Council has once before expressed its opinion that the Champion report has not been adequately considered by the Government. The press has given its opinion adverse to the Champion report, and even before any opinion has been elicited from the Members of this Council representing all the districts of the Presidency, and even before this Committee could come to any decision as to what exactly is the bearing and effect of the Champion report and how it affects Muslim education, the local bodies and municipalities are going on making their recommendations and taking steps which eventually will end in the abolition of almost all the Muslim schools, both boys' and girls' schools. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Minister will issue early instructions to the local bodies not to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Champion report until this Committee makes its enquiry and reports on the general question of Muslim education and how to improve it. I therefore move this motion, Sir.”

3rd August 1931]

* Mr. A. B. SHERRY:—“Mr. President, I believe most, if not all, the Members of this House are in entire sympathy with the objects for which this Committee is proposed to be set up. But many of us find it very difficult to agree with the hon. Member who has just spoken, so far as his plea for the continuance of separate schools is concerned. The Hartog Committee has gone into this question, and they say that the official reports and the evidence received by them go to show that the establishment of separate schools for Muhammadans has not helped much to raise the standard of education among Muhammadans. They point out that whatever useful purpose it may have served in the past for attracting a large number of Muhammadan children to schools, the continuance of separate schools on a large scale would be prejudicial to the interests of Muhammadans as well as to the interests of the public; especially in places where the Muhammadan community is small, it will be very difficult to run an efficient school except at a disproportionate cost to the State. Where an institution is small, it cannot have a good staff and equipment and the children of the Muslim community will be deprived of the stimulus of healthy competition with the children of other castes and creeds. It will be beneficial to Muslim children if they rub shoulders with the children of the other communities, so that in course of time they may grow up to be the citizens of a common country. I grant that in the elementary schools in many places there will be the language difficulty. In places where the medium of instruction is Urdu or some other vernacular which is different from the vernacular which is in use in other schools, it may be necessary to have separate schools for Muslims; but when they go up to the high schools and colleges where the subjects are taught in English, I do not see the necessity for separate schools for Muhammadans. The representatives of the Muhammadan community who came before the Hartog Committee have stated that they are prepared to give up separate schools provided they can obtain certain safeguards such as the provision of religious instruction, a suitable proportion of Muhammadan teachers on the staff and reservation of places wherever necessary for Muhammadans in the ordinary public schools. I believe, Sir, the Committee now to be appointed, will examine whether separate institutions should continue as before, at least so far as the high school and collegiate education is concerned and how the Muhammadan pupils can be made to come into the ordinary public-managed schools, because common schools make both for economy and for efficiency, and they will also be very helpful in the larger interests of the nation.”

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—“Mr. President, as this is for the first time that the Council meets after the last Budget debate, I take this opportunity to offer my community's thanks to the hon. the Minister for Education for the sympathetic manner in which he received the suggestion and promised to appoint a committee. Sir, the very promise to appoint a committee shows that the Government recognize that the educational problems of Muslims are such that they do require investigation by a special committee. That need has been recognized by the Government, and the promise has been made. So, all that Mr. Basheer

[Mr. Yakub Hasan]

[3rd August 1931]

Ahmed has just placed before this Council, are matters that should go before this Committee and it is the Committee which has to consider them and arrive at definite conclusions. Mr. Shetty need not therefore have gone into the question of separate schools for Muslims and offered certain remarks on it, because this Council at this time is not considering the question of Muslim education in detail. We are now here only concerned with the question of sanctioning a certain amount to enable this Committee to be brought into existence and to be made to act. The hon. the Minister has stated that he has not committed himself to anything and that he is open to receive suggestions in regard to the terms of reference that should be made to the Committee. We, the Mussalman Members of this Council, will be very glad to confer with him and give him our suggestions. All that we want is that the difficulties, which are in the way of the progress of Muslim education, should be removed, so that the Mussalmans may be brought abreast with other sections of the people in the matter of education.

4-15
p.m.

“ Sir, I think the amount that has been laid down, though a rough estimate, as the cost of the Committee, shows that the hon. Minister has got only a limited scope in view for this Committee to work upon. This problem is a very big problem and it requires that the Committee should visit certain places in Andhra, certain centres in Tamil Nadu and certain centres in Malabar, because these three provinces have different problems of their own. For this purpose, I do not think Rs. 1,000 will be enough to cover the cost of the Committee. Of course it is only a rough estimate and we are only sanctioning a token demand of Rs. 100. I appeal to the hon. Minister that in forming the Committee he will not lay down that the Committee will finish its labours within this amount, but that he will have a thorough investigation made of this question and that he will not grudge any amount that may be necessary for the purpose.

“ One of the questions raised by Mr. Basheer Ahmed is very important and I wish to state that Champion's report has already done great harm as far as Muslim elementary education is concerned. In my speech on the occasion of the Budget, I said that it was not enough that the suggestions made by the different local boards should be considered by the Director of Public Instruction only. I suggested then that there should be a committee before which these suggestions of the local boards should be placed and that the Committee and not the Director of Public Instruction should go thoroughly into the question. The hon. Minister will be well-advised if he instructs the authorities concerned not to be hasty in giving effect to the suggestions about concentration, etc., and that at least, so far as Muslim schools are concerned, no school should be abolished till this Committee has had occasion to consider these proposals among other questions.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I must thank the hon. Minister for Education for acceding to our request to form a Committee to investigate into the problem of Muslim education in

3rd August 1931] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

our province. It was in the last Council that a similar motion was tabled by me, but unfortunately it could not be reached on account of the various reasons that most resolutions do not reach. But, I am glad this time we were fortunate in having an opportunity of expressing our views by means of a cut motion. In view of the fact that Muslim education is backward and that it requires investigation, I hope the Committee that is going to be appointed would report upon the method by which further facilities could be afforded to the Muslim community, so that they could no longer remain a backward community so far as education is concerned. It is a well-known fact that the Muslims do require further special facilities, in order that they may come up to the level of the other sister communities in the province in the matter of education. We are not now concerned with the problem as it is, but we must tackle that in a manner that will not only preserve the aims that our friends like Mr. Shetty have in mind, that is bringing all communities together as much as possible, but at the same time, we must see that no community should remain backward and that all facilities should be afforded to the backward communities in order to help them to come up to the level of the other communities.

“ Then, Sir, with regard to the terms of reference to the proposed Committee, nothing has been definitely mentioned; I would like that a general reference is made because very many things will have to be dealt with by the Committee. I know that unless the Committee is afforded sufficient facilities of movement from place to place and unless the services of officials like the Director of Public Instruction and some other Muslim official who has experience in Muslim education in the province are lent to help the Committee, it will not be able to proceed further, because whether the personnel of the Committee is chosen from among the Members of this Council or from outside, they may not be able to deal with the matter in the manner in which expert members in the Educational Department can do. They ought to help the Committee. All these things will mean a good deal of money and I do not know how far it will be possible to finish the work within the allotment of such a small amount as Rs. 1,000. If the Committee sits in Madras from day to day and gets materials from the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, that will not help Muslim education; neither will it help the Government in any way. Unless the Committee investigates the matter in detail and prepares a report which will be relied upon for a long time, I am afraid, even the small amount of Rs. 1,000 that is spent will be a waste. We know that the times are such that the Government are not in a position to give sufficient money to be spent by this Committee. I am not sure whether that argument will hold good in this matter as Government themselves have taken up this important question. I hope that, when Government accepts this principle, they will not lag behind and will not stint the money on such an important Committee as this, for it is a matter of such importance that it requires their attention.

“ Then Sir, with regard to the very important question, viz., what effect is being given to the recommendation of Mr. Champion, I must

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [3rd August 1931]

say that even though the hon. Minister said that the Government were still considering the question, I am afraid the Madras Corporation as well as other local bodies have been endeavouring to give effect to the recommendation of Mr. Champion, though not fully, but in some form or other they have been doing it, and the result has been that most of the Muslim schools have been abolished. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to support the suggestion made by Mr. Basheer Ahmed, that he should give instructions to various local bodies through the Director of Public Instruction or through the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government, that they should not proceed with giving effect to Mr. Champion's recommendations, till the proposed Muslim Education Committee sits and investigates the matter and makes the report to Government. I do believe that the hon. the Minister and my hon. friends, who are very sympathetic with this motion, will help the Muslims and the country to reach the goal."

Rao Bahadur V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the main demand and in doing so I have to point out that the provision made is very inadequate and I do not think that with this small amount the Committee will be able to go fully into this very important subject. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Committee, whatever its constitution may be, goes to the rural parts to obtain first-hand information as to the condition of education that is prevailing among the Muslims. Sir, while speaking on this demand, my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed, doubted whether the depressed classes are above or below the Muslim community in this matter of education. I may at once say, Sir, that there are enough statements—such as the Simon Commission Report, the Hartog Committee Report and Mr. Statham's report on Elementary Education—a perusal of which will show that Muslims stand far better than the depressed classes. Neither myself nor any of my Colleagues representing depressed classes have any quarrel with my Muslim friends. We heartily support the demand that is before the House, but I must also say that we expect equal treatment in the hands of the Government as far as our education also is concerned."

* Mr. S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, I want to make a few observations regarding this question of Muslim education. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed that a larger contribution ought to be made in order to investigate into this problem. Sir, coming from districts which are said to be backward, it has been my unhappy lot to represent Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur, where a considerable number of Muslims are very backward in point of education. In this connexion, I would like to point out a few of the difficulties that are in the way of Muslim boys and girls. Out of a number of schools I have myself visited it is really a pitiable sight to see that not even a single Muslim girl is seen in the girls' schools. Further I may also point out that out of the four district board schools in one district, i.e., Kurnool, facilities are given only in one school and that is the Cumbum school where Muslim boys are allowed to have education freely along with other

3rd August 1931] [Mr. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib]

non-Muslim boys. But as regards the other three schools, the difficulty with Muslim boys is that their mother-tongue being Urdu, they have not got the privilege to go for higher forms as soon as they complete their education in the elementary schools. My request, therefore, is that wherever there are high schools, facilities should be given to Muslim boys by at least opening sections in the higher forms, at least up to the III and IV form, so that they may have the full advantage of education along with the other Hindu boys.

"Sir, the problem of Muslim education is one of the burning questions of the day and unless and until that problem is successfully tackled, there is no hope for the Muslim community to come up and take their legitimate place in the shaping of the future destinies of India.

"We are all anxiously talking of Purna Swaraj and dreaming of it every day, but Purna Swaraj cannot come and will not come until the Muslim problem is solved. I hope, Sir, that due regard will be paid to this question, because my community is very very backward in point of education. Before resuming my seat may I as an humble Muslim representative appeal to the hon. Educational Minister to accept the motion so earnestly and ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, if I am intervening in this afternoon's debate, on this question, it is to throw out one or two suggestions for the consideration of the hon. the Third Minister. Firstly, I would like to suggest to the hon. the Third Minister that the proposed committee should not be constituted entirely of Muslim members; for, Sir, it would be realized that any scheme that that committee may adumbrate will not succeed unless it has the support and sympathy of the Hindu citizens. Therefore I suggest that the hon. Minister may include in that committee one or two Hindus who have been working in the cause of Muslim education (hear, hear).

"Secondly, Sir, I would like to suggest that the membership of the committee should not be limited to the Members of this House alone, because there are ever so many Muslims and non-Muslims, Sir, who are outside this House who are better informed in matters of Muslim education than perhaps many of us here. Therefore I would urge on the hon. Minister not to confine the membership of this committee to Members of this House alone. With these two suggestions, I support the motion made by the hon. Minister."

* Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, I would first of all like to refer to some points raised by my Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty. He was referring to the Hartog Committee Report to point out that that committee had recommended rather the practical abolition of all separate Muslim higher schools. So far as the Hartog Committee Report is concerned, I would only remind my Friend of the circumstances under which that committee worked and the kind of evidence on which it based its report. All of us know very well that that

4-30
p.m.

[Mr. B. Pocker Sahib] [3rd August 1931]

committee was boycotted by Congressmen, Nationalists, Muslim Leaguers and many other sections of the public also. So, any conclusions based on the evidence placed before that committee ought not to be taken as the basis for consideration. If some Mussalmans have conceded that separate schools for Mussalmans may be abolished, that itself is sufficient to show that they do not represent the real Muslim opinion in the eyes of those who know the real opinion of Muslims. My Friend Mr. Shetty was saying that such gentlemen conceded the abolition of such separate schools for Muslims only on certain conditions. One of the conditions was the introduction of religious instruction for Muslims in those schools. Well, Sir, certainly I will also agree. Provided religious instruction for Muslims is introduced in all the schools and colleges in which there are Muslims studying, there need not be separate schools for Muslims. But that idea does not seem to find favour with the Government. As a matter of fact, except the talk of Muhammadan education very little has been done by the Government in tackling the question of Muslim education seriously. The real cause of the Muhammadans being more backward than other communities in the matter of education has not as yet been explored. One of the real causes why the Mussalmans are backward in education is that the Mussalmans, just as any other Indian communities, essentially religious in their sentiments and in their ideas, and any system of education which does not provide for religious instruction cannot find favour with Muslims. The question of introducing religious instruction in schools for Muslims raises the larger question whether the State can spend public money for purposes of religious instruction of particular communities. So far as the Mussalmans are concerned, we have not the least objection to adopt the policy of giving religious instruction to all communities alike in all the schools, whether they be Muslim schools or Hindu schools or common schools. No doubt it may be said that it will be rather a very difficult thing to introduce religious instruction in public schools in a country which consists of such a large number of communities and people belonging to different religions. But if the matter is viewed from a practical point of view, I do not think that the difficulties are in any way formidable. For after all, who are the main communities? Well, they are the Hindus, the Mussalmans and Christians. It is very difficult to fix up a syllabus for students belonging to each of these communities, and introduce the same for each of these sections. Are there not educational institutions in which different languages are taught, for instance, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and so on? In the same way if a syllabus is prepared for each of these sections for the purpose of religious instruction, in Christianity, in Islam and in Hinduism and if one religious instructor is appointed in each of these schools for each of these religions, the question of giving religious instruction is practically solved. So, it is not after all so formidable as it is imagined to be. I know from my conversations with many of my Hindu friends that, so far as my Hindu friends are concerned, they do not realize so much the necessity of giving religious instruction to the Hindu students as the Muhammadans feel in the matter of giving religious instruction

3rd August 1931] [Mr. B. Pocker Sahib]

in Islam to Muhammadan boys. That is one point on which the committee that is going to be appointed will have to concentrate its attention, and I would very much like to emphasize this point because it is mainly this lack of religious instruction in schools that stands in the way of the educational progress of the Muhammadans whether it is in this province or in other provinces. At any rate, so far as Mappillas are concerned, I can say definitely that the reason why many Mappilla parents do not send their children to school is that they have found that if they are sent to the existing schools, they will not get religious instruction, and by the time their educational career is finished they will become people without any religion. And that is a situation of which the Mappillas are more afraid than anybody else. They attach greater importance to their religion than anything else.

“Then another point to which the committee should direct its attention is the economic condition of the Mussalmans in so far as it hampers their educational progress. I know that sometime back half-fee concession to the Mussalmans was the rule. It is not the rule now. The rule now is the other way, and half-fee concession is only given in cases where poverty certificates are produced. This change has been effected without any kind of investigation, without giving any kind of hearing to the Mussalmans. In the present state of affairs what happens is that unless a man is able to procure a poverty certificate from some local authorities in some way or other, he is not entitled to get the half-fee concession. In order to procure such a certificate, he will have to make himself acquainted with the local officials which ordinarily is not possible for Muslim boys. Recently I have come across ever so many cases in which Muslim boys are in extremely poor circumstances and yet are not in a position to get poverty certificates and therefore it was not possible for them to obtain half-fee concessions.

“I am referring just to one other point to which the committee has to devote its attention. It is the question of introducing Arabic in schools and colleges. So far as the Hindus are concerned, they are in a very advantageous position. All their religious literature is in the vernaculars which are taught in the schools. So in the course of their regular study in the schools they are able to master languages which contain their religious literature. Not only that, my experience is that many of the text-books prescribed for them are their religious text-books, and so they get practically all their religious training in the course of their study by the study of the vernaculars which are prescribed for their examinations. But so far as the Mussalmans are concerned, they have to take any of these vernaculars. It may be Malayalam, it may be Tamil, or it may be Telugu. So far as these Mussalman boys are concerned, it is certainly very uphill work for them to pick up the mythology and other things which are found in the text-books prescribed. They do not mind mastering those books for the purpose of attaining some high degree of efficiency in those languages. But at the same time from their own religious point of

[Mr. B. Pocker Sahib] [3rd August 1931]

view, they have absolutely no kind of advantage in studying those languages so long as they do not get instruction in their own religion. No doubt Urdu is introduced in some schools and that only in some areas. But even the introduction of Urdu I say is not sufficient. We find that Sanskrit is one of the languages introduced into many schools and colleges and the Hindu students have got the advantage of mastering Sanskrit in the ordinary course of their study. And not only that, the Government spends rather large amounts—I am not of course in any way grudging that—for the purposes of Sanskrit education by way of grants to Sanskrit schools and so on. So far as Mussalmans are concerned, Arabic is their sacred language and all their sacred literature is in Arabic. And I do not see any reason why the Government should grudge the introduction of Arabic in schools and colleges where there is an appreciable number of Muslims to study. I have been very often answered as regards this matter that there are not Muslims coming forward to take up Arabic. It is only putting the cart before the horse. It is only if there is Arabic taught in schools and there are facilities for education in Arabic that Muslim students will come forward to learn it. Without any Arabic teacher in any school, to say that Muslims do not come forward to learn Arabic does not carry any weight. So far as Malabar is concerned, Malabar has been demanding the introduction of Arabic in the schools and colleges where there are considerable numbers of Muslims to attend those institutions. But a deaf ear has been paid by the Government all along. Now, what I would ask the Government is this. Now there is compulsory education introduced in certain areas and according to the Elementary Education Act, religious Mussalman parents cannot be compelled to send their children to those schools unless there is provision for religious instruction in those schools. Now what is the machinery which the Government has in order to provide teachers for those institutions?

4-15 p.m. “Unless there is proper machinery to supply sufficient number of teachers for religious instruction in those schools in which compulsory education is introduced the Muslims are at a great disadvantage. Particularly in areas like Ernad and Ponnani where this compulsion has been introduced in Malabar, it is almost a nullity. It is not having the desired effect so far as the Muslims are concerned. I only refer to these questions to show that the scope of enquiry for the committee is very wide. I certainly agree with my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed that this petty grant is inadequate for the purpose of effecting the necessary enquiry.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, I agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, that a good deal of the discussion that has taken place is perhaps premature and that we cannot anticipate the decisions of the committee and discuss them now. The terms of reference have not been finally settled and even as drafted they comprise almost all the points mentioned by the hon. Members who spoke on the subject. The bearing of the Champion Report in the Muslim Education and the question of separate Muslim schools are matters to be referred to the committee which is

3rd August 1931] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

proposed to be formed. The question of the arrangement to be made for religious education for Muslims is another important matter. What further steps have to be taken to develop education among Mapillas, what further facilities are to be given in colleges and for the education of Muslim girls and what better provision can be made for organizing and developing Arabic institutions are also among the matters that will be referred to the committee. If the hon. Members of the House would make any further suggestions I shall certainly look into them and make the terms of reference as comprehensive as possible. Even as it is drafted, I should submit that the terms of reference are quite wide. Insistence on any larger provision for expenditure on this committee would, I submit, result in the postponement of the constitution of the committee itself. My hon. Friends who are in the Retrenchment Committee like Mr. Schamnad know the present financial condition of this province. We can find even the Rs. 1,000 provided for now only with the utmost possible difficulty and, if any further money is required, I should say it will be quite impossible to find it.

“As regards the other points raised by my Friends, I may say that local bodies are not compelled by Government to give effect to the recommendations in Mr. Champion's report. If they do, it is on their own responsibility. We have not issued any orders compelling them or prohibiting them from giving effect to the recommendations. If they think that local conditions in any place make it easy for them to introduce the scheme they are at liberty to do so. Complaints of any improper action in this direction have therefore legitimately to be made to the local bodies concerned and I am sure the local bodies will examine the matter. At this stage, I do not feel called upon to express any view on the several questions to be referred to the Committee which, I hope, will produce a report which will be very helpful to the Government in their endeavour towards the development of Muslim education in our province.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“In view of what the hon. Minister has said, I withdraw the motion.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

‘that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100’.

“This token grant is to provide for the preparation of the village statistics. Hitherto the preparation of the village statistics was paid for by the Government of India, but on this occasion they stated that they were not prepared to pay for their preparation as they are not particularly concerned in the matter. The cost is estimated at

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell] [3rd August 1931]

Rs. 2,500; the Government consider the statistics as most useful for various purposes. We therefore propose to prepare them at a cost of Rs. 2,500."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS IN AID—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100'.

"As the explanatory demand shows this is a matter relating to certain repairs done to a wooden bridge on a trunk road in the Tinnevely district. The repairs were urgent and they have been taken up and the cost is Rs. 1,350. The work is under repair and may be finished soon."

The motion was put and carried and the grant made.

XIV.—DRAFT RULES UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I move—
'that the following draft of rules proposed to be made by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, amending rules 1 and 3 of Schedule V to that Act be approved:—

Draft rules.

In Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920—

(i) *in clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 1-A, for the words "taluk libraries", the words "district or taluk libraries" shall be substituted;*

(ii) *in rule 1-C—*

(a) *after clause (d) of sub-rule (1) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—*

"(dd) the opening and maintenance of libraries which are classified as district libraries"; and

(b) *in clause (e) of sub-rule (2) for the words "and private persons" the words "and private persons or associations" shall be substituted; and*

(iii) *in rule 3—*

(a) *in sub-rule (1) after the words "taluk choultries" the words "of libraries as district and taluk libraries" shall be inserted; and*

(b) *in sub-rule (2) the words "of libraries as taluk libraries" shall be omitted."*

DRAFT RULES UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920. 97

3rd August 1931] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

"The object of this amendment is to enable the district boards to open libraries and to grant subsidies for associations or persons opening them. The Act as it stands does not authorize the district boards to spend any amount either to open libraries in the district or to grant any aid either to taluk boards or private persons or to associations. It has been pointed out by the Library Association and persons interested that it is necessary that the district boards should be authorized to do so. Already some district boards are maintaining libraries. Government consider that this power to maintain libraries or grant aids must be conferred on the district boards also and with a view to give that power this amendment is moved."

Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XV.—THE MADRAS SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) BILL.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to introduce the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1931) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration. Sir, the amendment that is proposed is very simple. It is to meet certain difficulties that have arisen in connexion with this Act. We have no juvenile courts in the Presidency except in Madras city. The working of the Act also requires rescue homes. There are some rescue homes in Madras maintained by private organizations who are prepared to allow them to be used in the working of this Act. If this Act is to be worked, we must have juvenile courts and rescue homes. These two conditions we find in the city of Madras alone. We shall by this amendment take power to introduce the Act in the city of Madras and then as finances permit in other parts of the Presidency as well. With this object I have come to the House to move this amendment."

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

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, at the very outset, I desire to assure both the House and the public outside that it is not my intention even in the least degree to obstruct the enforcement of this Act even in respect of Madras at the earliest possible moment. But as a member representing the city of Madras and as one who had taken some interest in the passing of this Act originally it seems to me very necessary to place before this House 5 p.m. certain aspects of this question for the serious consideration of the hon. Members of this House. There are no doubt several hon. Members in this House who are convinced of the propriety of providing due safeguards before the police is invested with the power of dealing with this vice. For one reason or another, several of them have considered

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [3rd August 1931]

it not to be quite a prudent course to give expression to them in this House. But having regard to the serious consequences which would ensue if due safeguards are not provided, I make bold even at the risk of being misunderstood to place before this Council the necessity of placing some restraint upon the executive before they launch proceedings under this Act. I realize that it will be difficult for me to make this amendment in the open Council unless the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. That is why I am anxious that it should go to a Select Committee. On the face of it, having regard only to the two amendments intended to be moved by the hon. the Home Member, it might look ludicrous that I should suggest that these amendments be referred to a Select Committee. But, as I said, it is not with a view to the consideration of the particular amendments which the hon. the Home Member has proposed now that I want the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee, but my intention is to introduce safeguards in regard to the prosecutions under this Act. Under the rules, the standing orders and the Legislative Council instructions, that can only be done by a Select Committee provided the Council instructs the Select Committee to do so. Therefore, Sir, my object in asking that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, will be appreciated by the hon. Members of this House, and that this matter also will be referred to the Select Committee.

"Sir, at the stage of the consideration of this original Act, it was impressed upon the Government that a mere passing of a measure for the suppression of immoral traffic in this Presidency will not be of any effect unless the persons who are removed from places of vice are properly housed, accommodated and be kept under proper guidance and control. The Government were at one time agreeable to that suggestion. But for the fact that a section providing for rescue homes would encroach upon the revenues of the Government of the province and as such the Legislature without the previous sanction of Government was not competent to deal with the matter, the Government would have very gladly incorporated that measure also in the Act itself. But, all the same, every one who supported the Bill at its original stages of passage, including our esteemed colleague, the Ex-Deputy President, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, was hoping that the Government would provide rescue homes for the girls removed from these brothels. Now, we find that no such homes could be established by the Government. As a matter of fact, it was because the Government found it difficult to provide rescue homes that they were unable to enforce this Act immediately; for the past one year this has been a dead letter. If the Government were anxious, as every one of us is anxious, to suppress the immoral traffic in the city and elsewhere, the proper course would have been to find funds either from Government resources or through the non-official public, to find rescue homes and to put these girls who are rescued from the brothels into those homes.

"Now, this Act is sought to be restricted only to the city of Madras. I am not sorry from that point of view. Because I would certainly be glad that at least Madras would be cleansed of all immorality soon after we

3rd August 1931] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

pass this Act and would be able to raise its head high above other towns in the matter of having purged itself of immorality by means of this Government measure. But, unfortunately, one cannot be so optimistic of the results of this Act. It is really a very vital and fatal mistake to restrict it to the city of Madras alone. For, as in respect of the Gambling Act that we passed for the suppression of bucket shops, though we started saying that the measure should apply only to the city of Madras, better counsels prevailed and the Gambling Act was extended to the whole of the Presidency, so that we might successfully eradicate the evil. The same idea dominated in the minds of the hon. Members of this Council when this original Bill for the suppression of immoral traffic which was intended to be applied only to the city was allowed to be extended to the whole Presidency as well. Now, the Government are unable to enforce this measure all through the Presidency. The provisions of this Act enable the police officers to enter a house which is considered from their information to be a brothel, and they have also got the power of removing the girls who are the inmates of that brothel. But, after the prosecution has been launched, there is no provision that these rescued girls would be properly maintained and their conduct watched. It will really be a pitiable affair if the Government would be satisfied merely with removing the girls from the clutches of exploiting procurers allowing them to loiter in the streets when they will again resort to the same places of vice and there will be no end."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member propose to prolong his speech?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"If the Government are prepared to accept my motion, I shall not prolong it. I, therefore, move—

that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

Mr. P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
Mr. C. Basu Dev.
Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya.
Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
Mr. T. Narasa Reddi.
Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayarammal.
Mr. F. G. Luker.
Mr. V. T. Arasu.
Mr. Yakub Hasan Sait.
Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I second the motion."

[3rd August 1931]

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir, if other Members are going to oppose its reference to a Select Committee, will they have a chance of speaking?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Of course, in due time."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think it is a very simple Bill, and I do not think a reference to the Select Committee is necessary. I have been receiving representations from various party leaders that it is better that this Bill should go to a Select Committee. What they say is that the Select Committee should examine the question of rescue homes in Madras. Of course, if the Government had provided these rescue homes, there would have been no difficulty at all. Therefore, I do not oppose the motion for a reference to a Select Committee, but leave it to the House."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I oppose the reference to a Select Committee, and I propose that the Bill be at once taken up by the Council and passed into law. The reasons for my opposition are, (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Then, why should I be cut away in my speech?) when the Act was passed all aspects were considered. The present Bill has been introduced by the Government to make an amendment in the Act with regard to a technical matter. It is because the Government now find that rescue homes and juvenile courts are not found to exist outside the city of Madras, they think it would be better to restrict the scope of the Act to the city, for then no question of the legality of the enforcement of the Act could be raised. It is a simple matter, and there is really no need for a reference to a Select Committee. We know, Sir, that this poison of immoral traffic in women is eating into the vitals of society, and if we really want to put a stop to it, we should do so. There is no need for a reference to a Select Committee. I find that there is an amendment which proposes that the Vigilance Association should be consulted before prosecutions are launched. I wonder, Sir, how a Vigilance Association is to be consulted and what is going to be the constitution of a Vigilance Association. If a Vigilance Association exists in Madras to-day, what prevents a number of people who are interested in this immoral traffic from becoming members of the Vigilance Association just for the purpose of making the working of the Act impossible? They might become members of the Association, and then whenever the police want to launch a prosecution that Vigilance Association will come down and say 'Don't prosecute'. Is the Government going to be bound by the views of such an Association? There is the Act and there is the machinery to work it, and where is the need for a third party for the purpose of giving sanction to launch prosecutions? Even as regards the housing of the women, there is already a rescue home which is doing very good work. The Government has in a way approved the constitution of the rescue home and has helped it with grants. Though not in theory a

3rd August 1931] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

Government organization, it is certainly being helped by the Government, and it is run on very sound lines. It can certainly be asked to look after the victims who are rescued."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"On a point of order, I want to know whether you have thrown open the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti to discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is the understanding, I suppose, on which we are proceeding. The hon. Member may go on with his speech."

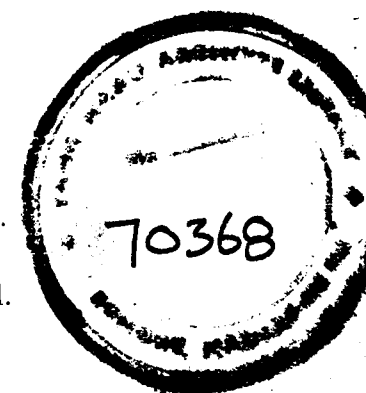
* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"When there is a rescue home which is doing good work, I say there is no need for another reference to a Select Committee. What is going to happen now is, that the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee; the Select Committee may not be able to send its report before the present sitting of the Council is over; and even if they report, the question of giving notice of amendments will come in with the result that the Council will not be able to pass this simple Bill. I think, Sir, we will not be doing our duty as legislators if we refuse to function in a matter which vitally affects the public life of this city and of this province."

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

That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

Mr. P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
Mr. C. Basu Dev.
Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya.
Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
Mr. T. Narasa Reddi.
Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayarammal.
Mr. F. G. Luker.
Mr. V. T. Arasu.
Mr. Yakub Hasan Sait.
Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar."

The motion was carried.



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[3rd August 1931]

XVI. A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Bill No. 10 of 1931), and move that the Bill be taken into consideration. The Motor Vehicles Act abolished tolls throughout the Presidency and also abolished the vehicle tax on motor vehicles in municipal areas. The vehicle tax is enforced in cantonment municipalities also. In the definition of 'local bodies', we did not include the cantonment authority also because the Government of India sanction was necessary. The Bill has now received the assent of the Governor-General and its object is to define cantonment authority as included in local bodies. By doing so, the result will be firstly, that the cantonment areas will come under the scope of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act; secondly, in the cantonment municipalities there will be no vehicle tax, and thirdly, in the proceeds of the motor vehicles tax the cantonment also will be entitled to a share. It is with those objects that this Bill is introduced."

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

5-15 p.m. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know what the present income of the cantonments is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It will be about Rs. 3,000."

The question that Bill No. 10 of 1931 be taken into consideration was put and carried.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I move that the Bill be passed into law."

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

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

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. next day.

XVII.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^b G.O. No. 200, Finance, dated the 24th March 1931, announcing the personnel of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees.

^c G.O. No. 204, Development, dated the 13th February 1931, sanctioning the expenditure for the construction of sheds and for the maintenance of breeding bulls.

^d G.O. No. 222, Finance, dated the 31st March 1931, communicating the corrections in the first edition of the Civil Budget Estimates, 1931-32.

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 28th July 1931.

^b Printed as Appendix VII at page 111 infra.

^c Placed at the disposal of the Press.

Printed separately.

3rd August 1931]

^a G.O. No. 447, Development, dated the 25th March 1931, recording the Audit Report for 1929-30 of the Nilambur Valley Forests.

^b G.O. No. 473, Development, dated the 7th March 1930, passing orders on Mr. Munro's Report regarding stationing of breeding bulls.

G.O. No. 632, Development, dated the 1st May 1931, passing orders on the Cinchon Audit Report for 1929-30.

^a G.O. No. 634, Development, dated the 1st May 1931, recording the Audit Report of the Forest Utilization Division for 1929-30.

G.O. No. 911, Revenue, dated the 27th April 1931, publishing the notification regarding the appointment of chairmen of municipal councils as Survey officers.

^b G.O. No. 985, Revenue, dated the 7th May 1931, publishing the report of the Committee for the simplification of the Loans Accounts.

^c G.O. No. 1110-A, L. & M., Local Self-Government (Local and Municipal), dated the 31st March 1931, notifying the classes of motor vehicles exempted from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

^c G.O. Ms. No. 1350, L. & M., Local Self-Government, dated the 24th April 1931, ordering the supersession for a period of one year the Udamalpet Municipal Council.

^c G.O. No. 1375 W., Public Works and Labour Department, dated the 20th May 1931, issuing rules for the traffic regulation on the Tellicherry-Coorg and Calicut-Chundole-Nilgiris frontier roads.

^b G.O. No. 1244, Revenue, dated the 8th June 1931, publishing for criticism the draft rules for the levy of water cess for the irrigation of crops in the Tanjore district with Cauvery water.

^a G.O. No. 410, Finance, dated the 22nd June 1931, ordering discontinuance of the preparation of the Consolidated Annual Report of the Local Fund Audit.

^a G.O. No. 835, Development, dated the 2nd June 1931, recording the Audit Report of the Mount Stuart Working Circle, 1929-30.

^c Survey of the cyclone and floods which occurred in Chittoor and other districts in November 1930.

^a Printed separately.

^b Placed at the disposal of the Press.

^c Published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

^d Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 112-113 infra.

^e Printed as Appendix IX on pages 113-120 infra.

[3rd August 1931]

^a List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1931.

^b Letter from the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, with reference to question No. 591, dated 13th March 1931.

Report of the Board of Revenue regarding the breaching of Vyasarpady lake with reference to question No. 703, dated 24th March 1931.

Letters from the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and the Collector of South Kanara with reference to answer to question No. 634, dated the 17th March 1931.

^c Memorandum No. 3621/30-4, Public (Services), dated the 3rd March 1931, regarding the representation of Tamilians in the Secretariat with reference to the answer to question No. 632, dated 17th March 1931.

^d Copy of the press communiqué issued summarizing the deliberations of the Retrenchment Committee held from the 22nd to the 25th June 1931.

^e G.O. P. No. 476, Finance, dated 22nd July 1931, regarding the re-nomination of M.R.Ry. N. Siva Raj Avargal to the Finance Committee.

^f G.O. No. 1645, L. & M., Local Self-Government Department, dated 15th May 1931, issuing rules for the production of licences on demand by the Police and institution of proceedings for the recovery of taxes.

^g G.O. No. 1093, L. & M., Local Self-Government Department, dated 30th March 1931, notifying the rule exempting dealers and manufacturers from payment of tax in respect of vehicles kept or used under rule 9 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

^h Statement showing additions and reductions in non-voted appropriations sanctioned during the year 1930-31.

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

^a Printed as Appendix X on pages 120-122 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XI at page 123 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix XII on pages 123-124 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix XIII at page 124 infra.

^e Printed as Appendix XIV at page 125 infra.

^f Printed as Appendix XV on pages 125-128 infra.

^g Printed as Appendix XVI at page 129 infra.

^h Published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

ⁱ Printed separately.

3rd August 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 3 asked by Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasaya, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd August 1931, page 13 supra.]

A member of the Service in class II (Sub-Inspectors) serving in the Ganjam district, the Jeypore Police district and the Parvatipur Agency of Vizagapatam district, shall undergo within a period of two years from the date of posting to the said areas an examination in the Oriya language to be held by the District Magistrate, Ganjam. If such member does not successfully pass the test within the said period, his increments or promotion shall be liable to be withheld until he successfully passes the test.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 7 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd August 1931, page 14 supra.]

Statement showing the number of suits filed in each of the Courts in South Kanara under the several heads as detailed below in 1929 and in 1930.

Name of Court.	Year.	Number of suits for depositing aliyanantana family ejamans.	Number of suits for maintenance by aliyanantana family members.	Number of suits for setting aside alienations by aliyanantana family ejamans.	Number of suits by the marumakkatayan people in Kasaragod taluk for (a) deposition of the karnavan, (b) for maintenance and (c) for setting aside alienations made by karnavans.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
					a b c
Sub-Court, Mangalore ..	1929	2	7	3	1 1 1
	1930	4	1	3	.. ..
District Munsif's Court, Mangalore.	1929	2	5	2	.. ..
	1930	..	6	1	.. ..
District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod.	1929	..	1	..	.. 6 11
	1930	1	4	..	1 5 13
District Munsif's Court, Udupi.	1929	..	2	1	.. ..
	1930	1	3	..	.. ..
District Munsif's Court, Coondapoor.	1929	..	1	2	.. ..
	1930	1	1	3	.. ..
District Munsif's Court, Karkal.	1929	6	13	2	.. ..
	1930	3	3	1	.. ..
District Munsif's Court, Pattur.	1929	3	15	4	.. ..
	1930	4	20	3	.. ..

[3rd August 1931]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 10 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd August 1931, page 16 supra.]

Statement.

Serial number and name of the reserve.	Taluk in which situated.	Area.	Date of disreservation.
1. Ullal Houne and Casuarina plantation.	Mangalore ..	57.11	15th January 1931.
2. Ajjarkadu	Udipi ..	146.04	1st February 1909.
3. Kalanjimale	Uppinangadi ..	385.20	1st December 1911.
4. Tannirbhavi	Mangalore ..	69.99	15th October 1914.
5. Kuthiar	Do. ..	25.00	Do.
6. Poitaje Kayarpalla	Do. ..	94.00	1st October 1917.
7. Kodiamale	Do. ..	0.17	1st October 1921.
8. Chembugudde	Do. ..	79.40	15th February 1923.
9. Kiribag No. 147	Uppinangadi ..	18.00	15th February 1926.
10. Kiribag	Do. ..	8.40	Do.
11. Subramania No. 124	Do. ..	8.80	Do.
12. Kombar No. 103	Do. ..	40.95	Do.
13. Kombar	Do. ..	13.60	Do.
14. Shirady Sista	Do. ..	32.32	Do.
15. Shirady Sista No. 1	Do. ..	30.40	Do.
16. Miyar No. 99	Do. ..	7.52	Do.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 25 asked by Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd August 1931, page 26 supra.]

I. Statement showing the quantity and value of bones exported in 1929-30 from each port in the Madras Presidency with their destination.

Countries of destination. (1)	Fort St. George.		Cocanada.		Dhanushkodi.		Tuticorin.		Total.	
	Quantity. (2)	Value. (3)	Quantity. (4)	Value. (5)	Quantity. (6)	Value. (7)	Quantity. (8)	Value. (9)	Quantity. (10)	Value. (11)
BONES-CRUSHED.										
To Ceylon	..	..	2	144	6	600	2,279	2,38,690	2,287	2,39,434
" Germany	..	..	58	6,579	..	..	..	..	58	6,579
" Belgium	..	..	684	78,803	..	..	..	..	1,692	1,91,464
" France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	5,494
Total	1,008	1,12,861	744	85,526	6	600	2,279	2,38,690	4,087	4,42,971

NOTE.—Besides the above 7 tons of bones valued Rs. 43 were exported to other provinces in India from the Madras Presidency.

[3rd August 1931]

[3rd August 1931]

II.—Statement showing the quantity and value of bone-meal exported in 1929–30 from each port in the Madras Presidency with their destination.

Countries of destination. (1)	Fort St. George.		Cocanada.		Dhanushkodi.		Tuticorin.		Total.	
	Quantity. (2)	Value. (3)	Quantity. (4)	Value. (5)	Quantity. (6)	Value. (7)	Quantity. (8)	Value. (9)	Quantity. (10)	Value. (11)
BONE-MEAL.										
To United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,500	15	1,500
" Ceylon	..	..	493	46,229	925	92,720	137	16,500	1,555	1,455,449
" Germany	..	2,020	21	4,045	..	..	9	12,600	127	18,665
" Belgium	1,289	1,62,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,289	1,62,150
" France	289	48,493	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	48,493
" Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3,430	24	3,430
" Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,800	10	1,800
" Japan	..	..	10	2,160	..	..	..	..	..	2,160
" United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4,300	23	4,300
Total	1,591	2,12,663	524	52,434	925	92,720	299	40,130	3,342	3,97,947

3rd August 1931]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 27 asked by Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd August 1931, page 28 supra.]

* 573 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many clerks in the grade of sub-registrars there are in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras;

(b) how many of them belong to the different communities in the Presidency; and

(c) how many of them are Oriyas?

* A.—(a) There are eight sub-registrar clerks in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.

(b) Five are non-Brahmans, one Brahman, one Christian and one Anglo-Indian.

(c) None.

* 574 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(b) how many of them are qualified to be sub-registrars;

(c) how many of the reserve sub-registrars were confirmed as sub-registrars from 1st July 1930 up to date;

(d) how many of them are still in the reserve list and how long since;

(e) how many people were promoted from the clerical staff to the sub-registrars' grade from 1st July 1930 up to date in preference to reserve sub-registrars;

(f) why Messrs. N. Jagannadha Rao and S. Brahmayya, two Brahmans, were appointed as clerks in the two vacancies in the Registration department in the Ganjam district in violation of the rules regulating the recruitment of subordinate services;

(g) whether it is a fact that Messrs. S. Brahmayya and N. Jagannadha Rao, two Brahmans, were confirmed as clerks in the two vacancies in the Ganjam district in spite of the recommendation of the District Registrar of Ganjam that a Brahman and a non-Brahman acting as clerks in the Ganjam district should be confirmed in the two vacancies; and

(h) why Mr. S. Brahmayya, a junior acting clerk in the Registration department in the Vizagapatam district, was confirmed in the Ganjam district as clerk in preference to better qualified acting clerks in the Ganjam district?

* A.—(b) Fifty-five reserve sub-registrars are fully qualified for appointment as sub-registrars.

(c) Sixteen reserve sub-registrars were confirmed as sub-registrars from 1st July 1930 up to 31st March 1931.

(d) Of the 55 reserve sub-registrars referred to in the answer to clause (b) above, 34 had completed their probation. They were appointed as reserve sub-registrars during the period from December 1925 to February 1929.

* Answer corrected up to 7th March 1931.

* Answer corrected up to 18th March 1931.

[3rd August 1931]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 103 supra.]

G.O. No. 410, Finance, dated 22nd June 1931.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 250, Finance, dated 26th March 1924.

ABSTRACT.—Local Fund Audit—Procedure to be adopted in the submission and disposal of Audit Reports relating to mufassal local bodies.

II

G.O. No. 362, Finance, dated 5th May 1924.

ABSTRACT.—Local Fund Audit—Consolidated Report on the accounts of local bodies—To be submitted direct to Government.

III

G.O. No. 701, Finance, dated 22nd September 1924.

ABSTRACT.—Local Fund Audit—Procedure to be adopted in the submission and disposal of Audit Reports relating to local bodies.

IV

G.O. No. 754, Finance, dated 20th October 1924.

ABSTRACT.—Local Fund Audit—Consolidated Audit Report—Revised instructions issued.

V

G.O. No. 589, Finance, dated 12th September 1930.

ABSTRACT.—Local Fund Audit—Annual Report on the working of the Local Audit department—Submission to the Auditor-General—Discontinued.

Order—No. 410, Finance, dated 22nd June 1931.

In the case of local bodies and private authorities the accounts of which are now audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, the following Audit Reports are submitted to Government by the Examiner:—

(i) Audit Report on the accounts of each local body or private authority: this is submitted through the local or private authority concerned to Government who pass orders thereon.

3rd August 1931]

(ii) A consolidated annual report containing a brief summary of the various irregularities already brought to the notice of Government in the individual Audit Reports.

2. The Government consider that the preparation of the consolidated annual report involves unnecessary duplication of work and accordingly direct that it be discontinued in future.

In its place, the Examiner should prepare and submit to Government in the Local Self-Government Department by the 1st January of the succeeding official year, a brief note on the financial position of local bodies for incorporation in the Annual General review by Government on the administration reports of local boards and municipalities. This note of the Examiner will indicate (a) the salient features of audit with the principal shortcomings disclosed, the improvements discernible and any noticeable tendencies one way or the other with a few illustrative statistics; (b) the working of the surcharge system; and (c) a comparison of the actuals with the budgets prepared and passed by each local body.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. M. Hoon,
Secretary to Government.

To the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

„ Accountant-General.
„ Local Self-Government (Local and Municipal) Department.
„ Law (Education) Department.
„ Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing on the table of the Council).

Copy to the Finance (Marine) Department.

„ Law (General) Department.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.
„ Public Works and Labour Department.
„ Public (Political) Department.
„ Public (Police) Department.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 103 supra.]

A SURVEY OF THE CYCLONE AND FLOODS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE CHITTOOR, NORTH ARCOT, MADRAS, CHINGLEPUT AND SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICTS IN NOVEMBER 1930.

ORIGIN AND COURSE OF THE STORM.

As a result of unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay a storm of severe intensity developed on the 28th of November 1930 and crossed the coast between Madras and Cuddalore early in the morning

[3rd August 1931]

of the 29th of November. The rainfall caused by the storm was widespread along the Coromandel coast and extended into the interior, the area of the heaviest rain shifting to some distance to the west of Madras. The heavy rainfall, coupled with the discharge from the tanks which had breached, brought down heavy floods, and communication by road, rail and telegraph was cut off in several places.

Chittoor.—The cyclone continued in this district from the 28th of November 1930 to the 1st of December. The heaviest rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on 30th November was at Chittoor (8.95 inches) and the next heaviest at Kalahasti (8.49 inches). The total amount received at Chittoor on the two days amounted to 10 inches and at Kalahasti for the same period 13 inches. On the 29th–30th the rainfall was heaviest along the course of the railway line from Kalahasti to Katpadi. The damage was fairly severe in Chittoor and Chandragiri taluks as well as Kalahasti and Tiruttani taluks (zamindari areas). There was no damage in the upland taluks of the Madanapalle division or in the Palmaner taluk of the Chittoor division.

In the North Arcot district the cyclone, which commenced on the night of the 28th, affected the whole of Wandiwash and Arni taluks, the southern portion of Cheyyar and Walajapet taluks, and the eastern portions of Polur and Vellore taluks. It was most severe in Wandiwash taluk, where the havoc was considerable. There was heavy rainfall on the night of the 28th November and it continued until the evening of the 29th, the record of rainfall ranging from 6 to 14 inches, the latter in Vellore town.

In *Madras City* the cyclone and floods affected mostly the low-lying houses and huts of the poor. On the 29th, the rainfall recorded at Madras was 7 inches.

In the *Chingleput* district the cyclone commenced on the night of the 28th of November and continued to rage till noon of the following day. As a result of the heavy rainfall the Palar, the Cheyyar, the Vegavathi, the Kiliyar, the Kallar, the Koratalayar and the Arni rivers were all in full flood. The Cheyyar and the Palar overflowed their banks and flooded a number of villages. The taluks most affected were Ponneri, Madurantakam and Chingleput. The taluks of Saidapet, Sriperumbudur and Tiruvallur were not affected to any great extent.

The *South Arcot* district was visited by the storm on the night of the 28th of November, and it continued for about 36 hours accompanied by a rainfall of 10½ inches in Tindivanam taluk, 9½ inches in Gingee taluk, and 5 inches in Villupuram taluk. The storm swept over the above three taluks and also Cuddalore taluk.

2. *Damage*—(a) *Loss of life.*—There was no loss of life in *Chittoor* and *Madras*. The number of lives lost in the *North Arcot* district was three—one in Cheyyar taluk and two in Vellore taluk. In the *Chingleput* district two girls in Conjeevaram taluk and a child of two years in Chingleput taluk died owing to the collapse of houses. In the

[3rd August 1931]

South Arcot district two boys in Tindivanam taluk were drowned by the floods in Ongur river and one old woman died in Villupuram taluk through the collapse of a house.

(b) *Loss of livestock*—*Chittoor and Madras.*—There was no appreciable loss of livestock.

North Arcot.—The loss of about 2,200 cattle has been reported.

Chingleput.—The number of cattle lost was 690.

South Arcot.—There was no loss of livestock.

(c) *Loss and damage to houses and other private property*—*Chittoor.*—A few mud houses collapsed in some villages. In Chirtanur village of the Chandragiri taluk the mud huts of eight families collapsed. The extent of damage in this village has been estimated to about Rs. 200.

North Arcot.—About 930 houses were damaged or destroyed. Almost all of them were only huts with mud walls. The aggregate loss of other property, including grain and jewellery, has been estimated at Rs. 14,300.

Madras.—Some members of the poorer classes were rendered homeless owing to the collapse of their houses. Ninety-eight houses in Ganesapuram and 102 houses in Paddisonpuram were damaged during the floods. Besides these 2,500 mud huts were damaged. The areas chiefly affected were Mellikuppam, Nachikuppam, Nadukuppam, Varadarajapuram (where also the police lines were partly submerged), Patter's Gardens, Royapetta, Subramanyam Koil Street in Triplicane, Chuklipalayam, Ganesapuram Cheri, Sundaram Paracheri and Bogipalaiyam.

Chingleput.—The total number of houses damaged in all the taluks except Sriperumbudur and Saidapet was roughly 3,500. The number of houses damaged in the excepted taluks was not appreciable.

South Arcot.—Very few houses were destroyed, though in many villages a few houses suffered minor damage.

(d) *Destruction and damage to cultivation*—*Chittoor.*—About 40 acres of land in Chandragiri taluk and 20 acres in Chittoor taluk were damaged. The extent of damage in the former taluk is estimated to be about Rs. 6,000 and is due to silt carried through the breach of Peddacheruvu of Pakala on to ayacut lands. Damage to crops to the value of about Rs. 1,500 has been reported. In the zamindari tracts of Chandragiri taluk lands, including wells, to an extent of about 30 acres were scoured.

North Arcot.—Crops were destroyed on about 1,400 acres in the district as a whole. The area silted up was 750 acres and the loss to the ryots by way of cost of reclamation has been estimated at Rs. 11,500.

Madras.—No damage was done to the standing crops or fields.

Chingleput.—In an extent of about 2,800 acres scattered all over the district excepting the taluks of Saidapet and Tiruvallur either the crops were lost or the land were put out of cultivation. About 700 acres

[3rd August 1931]

of land in Madurantakam were damaged by sand. In the villages of Atur and Sadras in Chingleput taluk plantain gardens were extensively damaged and the loss to the ryots has been estimated at Rs. 4,000. Betel gardens were also affected both by the force of the cyclone and by subsequent submersion.

South Arcot.—Fields immediately adjoining breaches were covered with silt. In 12 villages in Cuddalore taluk second-year betel gardens were completely destroyed. The damage to private property including the damage to houses [referred to in paragraph 2 (c) above] has been estimated at Rs. 2,25,500.

(c) *Damage to irrigation works—Chittoor.*—In all, 53 minor irrigation sources were damaged. Of these, 22 sources are spring channels mostly in the Swarnamukhi river basin in Chandragiri taluk. The damage has been roughly estimated to be Rs. 76,000. The channels were completely effaced. Five of the major tanks in the charge of the Public Works Department were also seriously affected. The cost of repairs to these tanks has been estimated at Rs. 42,000.

North Arcot.—Two hundred and ninety-six minor irrigation tanks were breached or damaged. The cost of restoring them has been estimated at Rs. 2,25,400. About 233 tanks in charge of the Public Works Department were also breached and their restoration is expected to cost about Rs. 7.06 lakhs. The Palar Anicut was also seriously damaged by the floods and the cost of its restoration is estimated at Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Madras.—One tank in Vyasarpadi was breached.

Chingleput.—Four hundred and thirty-two minor irrigation tanks were breached or damaged. The cost of repairing and restoring them has been estimated at nearly Rs. 2,76,300. Eighty-three tanks in charge of the Public Works Department were also breached. A certain amount of damage in the way of breaching at the headworks of spring supply channels, and damage to other masonry works in the channels was caused by the heavy floods in the Palar river. Further, the breaching of tanks and the flooding of the Palar and other rivers, caused a good deal of heavy silting in the Buckingham Canal which impeded traffic, and the work of clearance had to be put in hand immediately. The cost of repairing the damage caused by the cyclone and floods to the works in charge of the Public Works Department has been estimated at Rs. 3,00,000.

South Arcot.—One hundred and eighty-three minor irrigation works in Tindivanam taluk, 92 in Gingee, 44 in Villupuram, and 1 in Cuddalore—320 tanks in all were breached. Of these, 22 were damaged severely. The total damage has been estimated at Rs. 2,00,000. Ninety-three tanks in charge of the Public Works Department were also damaged. The cost of repairs to these tanks is approximately Rs. 2,50,000.

(f) *Damage to communications—Chittoor.*—The district headquarters were isolated on the morning of the 30th. Two arches of the bridge over the Chittoor river, two miles from Chittoor on the Madras-

[3rd August 1931]

Bangalore trunk road, were washed away. The railway line was scoured near Chittoor railway station and traffic was held up for 12 hours. Breaches occurred on eight roads (including the Madras-Bombay trunk road) causing damage to some culverts and bridges and rendering traffic impossible.

North Arcot.—As a result of the heavy rainfall and cyclone wind, postal and telegraphic communications as well as traffic were interrupted for about two days in the affected areas. The South Indian Railway line was breached near Vellore. Communications between Vellore and Katpadi by rail and road were cut off on the night of the 29th and on the 30th of November. Cheyyar and Wandiwash were entirely cut off from outside communication for about two days. The Palar between Ranipet and Arcot became unfordable.

Madras.—Nil.

Chingleput.—The roads in the taluks of Conjeeveram, Ponneri and Madurantakam were badly affected, the cost of repair being estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

The railway line between Anumambattu and Minjur breached in several places and traffic was suspended for three days. The South Indian Railway between Karunguli and Olakkur stations breached in four places. The line between Madras and Chingleput was damaged to a length of about a mile on the bank of the Kolavoy tank near Chingleput station. Railway communication was suspended for about one and a half days. The branch line between Chingleput and Arkonam was also badly affected in many places. Through running of trains from Chingleput to Arkonam was suspended for about six days.

South Arcot.—The water from the Saram tank damaged the railway line for about a mile between Saram village and the outer signal of Olakkur railway station. The railway line was dislodged. The bridge across the Tondi river, one mile east of Vallam, on the road between Tindivanam and Gingee was washed away. Breaches occurred on the road between Tindivanam and Achrapakkam leading to Madras and motor traffic on all sides of Tindivanam was suspended. The railway line from Panchalam to Achrapakkam railway station was washed away to the extent of nearly six or seven miles.

3. *Measures of immediate relief—Chittoor.*—A sum of Rs. 60 was paid by the Collector from his discretionary grant to the persons whose houses were lost. Otherwise there was no distress, and no petitions for other help were received by the Collector.

North Arcot.—About a dozen persons were marooned in the bungalows and houses in the fields and gardens near Vellore town. They were rescued on the 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.

[3rd August 1931]

A sum of Rs. 350 from the Collector's discretionary grant was placed at the disposal of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, to give immediate relief to persons who had been rendered helpless. The Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,250 for granting relief to deserving poor. In Wandiwash about 900 persons were given immediate relief from subscriptions raised by the public of the town for the purpose. In Vellore the Municipal Council allotted a sum of Rs. 2,000 from Municipal funds for relief to sufferers. The Taluk Board, Cheyyar, also made cash payments from its funds to an aggregate amount of about Rs. 600. Building materials at an estimated value of about Rs. 2,000 were granted free of cost.

Madras.—The Collector of Madras placed a sum of Rs. 1,000 from his discretionary grant at the disposal of the Commissioner of Corporation for the relief of the suffering poor. The work of relief was undertaken by the Corporation and the Labour Department.

Chingleput.—Building materials, such as palmyra trees and leaves, were granted free of cost by the Revenue authorities to persons whose houses had been damaged. The cost of the materials so far given has been estimated at Rs. 2,500. The relief work in the taluks of Madurantakam, Ponneri and Conjeeveram, the parts of the district most severely affected, was placed in the hands of the Ramakrishna Mission. Local Committees were appointed in the remaining taluks to attend to relief work. Relief work has been carried on with the aid of funds raised by public subscriptions and donations and contributions from the local bodies and public bodies. Relief measures consisted of

- (1) Grant of building materials.
- (2) Grant of mud utensils.
- (3) Provision of food and clothing where necessary.

South Arcot.—An amount of Rs. 340 was distributed to 34 households from the Collector's discretionary grant. One hundred and sixty palmyra trees and 500 palmyra leaves were also granted to poor persons in affected villages, the total cost involved being reported to be Rs. 950.

4. *Restoration of communications.*—The Railway department attended immediately to the closing of the breaches in the railway lines. Substantial grants have been sanctioned by Government to local bodies for the repair of communications. The district boards in the several areas affected also started work without delay.

5. *Repair of irrigation works—Chittoor.*—Temporary ring bunds were put up in the case of almost all the breached tanks, and instructions were issued to have the repairs to the tanks carried out at an early date. Two supervisors have been appointed temporarily to attend to the repairs to the major tanks.

North Arcot.—Minor breaches were closed or ring bunds put up mostly by the ryots themselves. Action was also taken to restore the damaged tanks as quickly as possible. A special temporary staff was appointed to attend to the repair of flood damages. A special subdivision has been sanctioned for restoring the Palar Anicut damaged by the floods.

[3rd August 1931]

Madras.—A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been allotted for the closing of the breach in the bund of the Vyasarpadi tank.

Chingleput.—In the cases of tanks the breaches were temporarily closed by kudimaramat, and special steps were taken to repair the damaged tanks. It will not be possible, however, to have all the repairs effected in one year owing to the shortness of the working season and the limited supply of labour. A supervisor has been appointed temporarily for the preparation of plans and estimates for the repair of damaged tanks in the Madurantakam taluk.

South Arcot.—The ryots were ordered to carry out their customary duties of ring-bunding the breaches by kudimaramat. An additional minor irrigation staff was posted and work connected with the repairs was started without delay. The Executive Engineer, South Arcot division, personally started the work of closing the breaches in the tanks in charge of the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer expects to complete the repairs before the next north-east monsoon. Proposals for a special staff of one Assistant Engineer and ten supervisors have been submitted to Government and are under consideration.

6. *Assistance towards economic reconstruction—Chittoor.*—There was no distress, and the Collector does not therefore propose the grant of any advances either for homeless persons or for cultivators.

North Arcot.—Only two applications for the reclamation of land silted up were received, and no applications were received for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts to repair or rebuild houses. There is thus no necessity or demand for further assistance by way of advances. The Collector has reported that where individuals have suffered by damage to their land or insufficiency of water to raise a crop, the usual concessions in the form of remission will be given.

Madras.—The Government have approved the proposal of the Commissioner of Labour to incur an expenditure of Rs. 10,500 towards the cost of repairing the houses provided for the depressed classes in the Ganesapuram and Paddisonpuram cheris which were damaged during the recent storm and floods. The Commissioner of Labour has also been authorized to place at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Corporation a sum of Rs. 6,000 for distribution through the Flood Relief Committee to members of the depressed classes in the cheris of Madras for the reconstruction of houses damaged by the storm and floods. The Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Corporation to spend Rs. 6,000 on relief to distressed persons.

The Government have also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,685 on the reconstruction of the two labour school sheds at Ganesapuram, Vyasarpadi, and at Narayanaswami Garden, Adyar, which were damaged during the floods.

Chingleput.—The Collector considers that no relief is necessary by way of advances for house-building purposes. He has, however, issued instructions to Tahsildars to deal liberally with applications for loans

[3rd August 1931]

for the purchase of livestock and for the reclamation of land. He has also issued instructions to them to use their powers under Board's Standing Order 13 (16) liberally.

South Arcot.—The Collector reported that loans for rebuilding houses and for the reclamation of lands silted up would, if applied for, be granted under the ordinary rules. 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 two annas is reaped; and

(3) that a remission of a third of the demand should be granted when the crop harvested is above two annas and not more than four annas.

7. *General.*—The cyclone and floods were due to exceptional conditions, the immediate effect of which could not possibly be prevented. The Government believe that all practicable measures have been taken to alleviate distress and to repair the damage which has been caused.

They desire to express their sympathy with all those who have suffered in the calamity and at the same time to record their appreciation of the good work done both by officials and non-officials in relieving distress and repairing damage.

H. R. PATE,

Secretary to Government.

1st April 1931.

APPENDIX X.

(Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 104 supra.)

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 31st March 1931.

A. PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
<i>General Administration.</i>			
Public (Special) Department— Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works and Labour Department.	Pay in the junior scale of the Indian Civil Service plus special pay of Rs. 200.	16th February 1931.	The Secretary of State sanctioned the creation of this post and Mr. A. Vittal Pai, I.C.S., was appointed to it. The post of temporary Assistant Secretary in the Public Works and Labour Department was abolished with effect from 16th February 1931.

3rd August 1931]

B.—TEMPORARY.

i. EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

55. *Irrigation, etc.*

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
Executive Engineer..	Rs. 625—1,375 ..	From 4th February 1931 to 31st March 1933.	Sanctioned in connexion with the delimitation of commandable blocks, etc., Cauvery-Mettur Project. The appointment was first created for nine months from 1st April 1930 and continued till 4th February 1931.

ii. POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

Public (Special) Department— Officer on special duty in the Chief Secretariat. Collector ..	Pay in the regular line. 2,400 plus over-seas pay £30.	From 23rd January 1931 to 14th February 1931. From 14th January 1931 to the end of Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly. From 10th February 1931 to 7th April 1931.	Mr. S. P. Thompson, I.C.S., was appointed to the special duty. Mr. G. T. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed on special duty as a nominated member of the Assembly. Mr. H. M. Hood, I.C.S., was appointed as Secretary to the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.
Additional Secretary to Government in the Finance Department.	Rs. 250. No.	From 26th March 1931 for a period of six months in the first instance.	Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed as Retrenchment Secretary.
Public (Services) Department— Assistant Secretary in the Local Self-Government Secretariat.	500—50—800	From 5th January 1931 to 8th January 1931 (both days inclusive) and from 16th January 1931 to 15th March 1931.	Vacancy caused by grant of leave to the Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government Department.
Special Accounts Officer in the Local Self-Government Secretariat.	Pay in the regular line of the Indian Audit Service plus special pay of Rs. 150.	From 27th March 1931 to 26th June 1931.	For work connected with the issue of statutory rules for local bodies and preparation of certain manuals.

[3rd August 1931]

B—TEMPORARY—*cont.*ii. POSTS NEWLY CREATED—*cont.**Administration of Justice.*

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem. Rs.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
Public (Special) Department— Additional Sessions Judge, Guntur.	Pay in the regular line.	For three months from 12th January 1931.	The post was filled during the period by the appointment of Mr. M. Narasinga Rao and Rao Sahib C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sub-Judges, to act as District and Sessions Judges.
Additional Sessions Judge, South Arcot.	Pay in the regular line.	For two months from 19th January 1931.	Mr. K. P. Lakshmana Rao, permanent District and Sessions Judge, was appointed to the post.
District and Sessions Judge.	1,600	From 10th January 1931 to the end of Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly.	Diwan Bahadur V. Bashyam Ayyangar, District and Sessions Judge, was on special duty as a nominated member of the Assembly.

Police.

Public (Police) Department— Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Rs. 1,950 plus overseas pay £13-6-8.	From 13th to 29th January 1931 (both days inclusive).	This post was created in order to allow of the deputation of Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, Commissioner of Police, to represent the Madras Presidency at the Conference of Police Officers held at New Delhi from the 19th to 24th January 1931.
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Civil Works.

Public Works and Labour Department— Executive Engineer.	625—1,375	For six months from 25th February 1931.	For the Cauvery Gauging Division.
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3rd August 1931]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 104 supra.]

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH REFERENCE TO THE ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 591 ASKED BY MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT AT THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL HELD ON THE 13TH MARCH 1931.

Letter from the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, dated Madras, the 13th March 1931, No. 6742-A/31-1.

I have the honour to furnish the following information in regard to the three clauses of the Legislative Council question:—

Clause (a).—No enquiry is enjoined for the purpose of assessing the incomes of maths and temples. Wherever deemed necessary for special reasons, it is conducted.

Clause (b).—In such cases the Inspecting officers of the Board generally conduct the investigation by meeting trustees and other persons who are likely to furnish reliable information and by trying to obtain particulars available in the Revenue records.

Clause (c).—The allegation is not a fact.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 104 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

[SUBJECT.—*Floods—Breaching of Vyasarpadi lake—Cause and effect.*]

With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to the supplementary question to question No. 703 on 24th March 1931, a copy of the report of the Board of Revenue on the subject of the breaching of Vyasarpadi lake is placed on the table.

H. R. PATE—2-5-31.

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), H. No. 6980/30-8, dated 27th April 1931.

[Floods—Madras—Vyasarpadi lake—Breaching—Legislative Council Question—Report.]

The Commissioner of Land Revenue inspected the Vyasarpadi lake on the 18th March 1931.

2. (1) As it was the southern bund of the Vyasarpadi lake that breached, the water did not flow into the Perambur division and other parts of the city. The water escaping through the breaches flooded the cultivated fields lying to the south of the lake and finally found

[3rd August 1931]

its way into the Buckingham canal. The flooding of the Perambur and other divisions was solely due to the excessive rain throughout the city. As the houses and huts in these divisions were all situated on low-lying lands, they were affected by the rain water that stagnated there for three or four days continuously.

(2) The bursting of the lake was not altogether unexpected and precautionary measures had therefore been taken. The northern bund of the lake was cut open to let down the surplus water into the adjoining canal and all the sluices were kept open. The weakest part in the southern bund, however, gave way and caused the breach.

(3) Enquiries made by the Collector of Madras on the spot showed that the bund was not breached by the villagers in order to prevent inundation of their own lands. There was no indication that the village of Vyasarpadi as a whole was threatened by the rising of the water level of the lake.

(4) The sluices which were not in good order are being repaired and the bunds are being strengthened properly to prevent a recurrence of the breach. It is also proposed to widen the surplus weirs adequately.

A. R. MACLEWEN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 104 supra.]

Papers to be placed on the table of the House with reference to the answer to question No. 634 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 17th March 1931.

I

Letter from the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 1st April 1931, No. 8431 A/31-1.

I have the honour to state that, neither at the instance of the Board nor of the South Kanara District Temple Committee, has the Collector actually withheld payment of the tasdik amounts due to the temples in the district. In view of this, clause (b) and (c) of the question do not arise.

II

Letter from the Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated Mangalore, the 29th April 1931, L. Dis. No. 2731-31.

No tasdik has been held up at the instance of the Temple Committee or the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. The answer to the question is, therefore, in the negative.

The other two questions do not arise.

3rd August 1931]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 104 supra.]

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 632 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th March 1931, the following Government Memorandum is laid on the table:—

*Memorandum No. 3621/30-4, Public (Services), dated
3rd March 1931.*

It is observed that a preponderating number of clerical appointments in the Secretariat are held at present by persons of a single linguistic area, namely, Tamilians. In view of the general demand as voiced in the Legislative Council for a fair representation of all such areas in the Secretariat, Secretaries to Government should endeavour, in making appointments in future to their departments, to see that adequate representation is given as far as practicable to representatives of other vernaculars.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Chief Secretary.

To all Secretaries to Government.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 104 supra.]

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN
THE SECRETARIAT, STONEHOUSE HILL, FROM THE
22ND TO 25TH JUNE 1931.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 22ND JUNE 1931.

1. *General financial position and measure of retrenchment to be aimed at.*—The Committee first of all considered the general financial position and came to the tentative conclusion that the level of revenue for the next few years, on which their calculations should be based, should be put at about Rs. 80 lakhs less than the present figure, i.e., at about Rs. 1,650 lakhs. Taking into account certain items of obligatory growth of expenditure, the net measure of retrenchment to be aimed at would thus amount to about Rs. 1 crore rising ultimately to Rs. 1½ crores. For the purpose of obtaining these economies it was decided that the expenditure of each department should be reviewed on its merits and without reference to the fact that the increase of expenditure since the last retrenchment has been greater in some

[3rd August 1931]

departments than in others. The Committee recognized that retrenchment would entail some reduction in the scale of non-recurring expenditure on works; but expressed the opinion that it would be improper to curtail non-recurring expenditure simply as a means of avoiding a reduction of recurring expenditure.

2. *Circular to heads of departments.*—The Committee approved a proposal to issue a circular to all heads of departments asking them to report before the 1st August how an 8 per cent cut of expenditure could be secured by administrative measures with the least possible prejudice to efficiency and progress. In the same circular it was agreed that the attention of heads of departments should be drawn to the possibility of restricting expenditure on transfers during the current year.

3. *Registration department.*—The Committee then proceeded to consider the budget of the Registration department. They recommended that the Inspector-General should be called upon to submit proposals for (i) a reduction of at least six District Registrars and (ii) the reduction, or total abolition, of reserve sub-registrars and the stoppage of any immediate recruitment to this grade. They also recommended the abolition of the system of itinerating sub-registrars. They expressed the wish to examine the Inspector-General on certain other matters including

- (1) a possible reduction in the number of Sub-Registrars' offices,
- (2) reduction of establishments in all offices (permanent and temporary), and
- (3) the suggestion that the registration of documents up to Rs. 25 in value might be entrusted to village panchayats.

The Committee decided to make no recommendation at present regarding the proposal to increase registration fees for documents over Rs. 5,000 in value, but they supported the suggestion that co-operative societies should be required to pay half fees instead of continuing to enjoy total exemption as at present. This would increase revenue by nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs.

On the assumption that no new sub-registry offices will be opened for some years, the Committee also decided to recommend a reduction from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 50,000 in the allotment for minor works under "41. Civil Works."

II.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 23RD JUNE 1931.

1. *Jails department.*—The Retrenchment Committee considered the expenditure of the Jails department and decided to support the suggestion that the release of Mappilla prisoners in the Alipuram Jail should be expedited as much as possible and the jail itself closed before the end of the year. After examining the Inspector-General of Prisons on various other matters, the Committee decided to ask him for a report on the possibility, and the financial result, of reducing the Koraput District Jail to the status of a sub-jail. They also recommended a

[3rd August 1931]

reduction in the grant for minor works from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 75,000 and were of opinion that no new minor works should be undertaken at the Alipuram Jail.

2. *Labour department.*—In the afternoon the Committee had a preliminary discussion regarding the possibility and the advisability of abolishing the Labour Commissioner and delegating his duties as the Protector of the Depressed Classes to District Collectors. No decision was reached on this subject and the discussion will be resumed tomorrow, when it is hoped that the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Vernon, may be present.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 24TH JUNE 1931.

1. *Labour department.*—The Committee resumed the discussion of the expenditure of the Labour department and examined the Commissioner of Labour. In the interest of more efficient local supervision, the Committee supported the proposal for a greater decentralization of powers to District Collectors in the matter of administering grants for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Before coming to a final decision regarding the abolition of the Labour Commissioner himself, the Committee decided to ask the Labour Commissioner for alternative proposals as to the manner in which an 8 per cent cut in the budget of the Labour department could be secured.

2. *Medical department.*—In the afternoon the Committee began the examination of the Medical department expenditure, and the Surgeon-General was also present. The Committee considered that there should be no extension of the present policy of provincializing local fund medical institutions so long as financial stringency continues. They made a preliminary examination of the variation in the cost of treatment per head in different medical institutions, and expressed the opinion that Government would be well advised to undertake a special enquiry into this aspect of the matter, with a view especially to the reduction of extravagant staffs, where they exist.

The question of reducing expenditure on deputations and study leave was then discussed at a considerable length, and the Committee eventually decided to make certain detailed recommendations with this object in view.

The next proposal examined was that a gradual reduction in the strength of the cadre of Government sub-assistant surgeons should be effected by permitting the increased employment of private practitioners by local bodies in medical institutions administered by them. The principle was generally accepted, but the manner in which the proposal can be carried out without involving the disbandment of sub-assistant surgeons now in service will require further working out.

3. The discussion was adjourned until the following day, which will be the last day of the present series of meetings. If time permits certain general proposals under the heading of travelling allowances may also be taken into consideration.

[3rd August 1931]

IV.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 25TH JUNE 1931.

1. *Medical department.*—The Committee continued their discussion on the Medical department and the Surgeon-General was again present. On the question of substituting honorary for paid doctors, the Committee expressed their support of the proposal in principle, so far as it may be expected to produce savings to Government. They decided, however, to await the conclusions of the Special Committee which, they understand, has been appointed by Government to enquire into this matter, before making their final recommendation.

A prolonged discussion then took place on the possibility of reducing the number of medical colleges and medical schools. The Committee were impressed by the expensiveness of the Vizagapatam Medical College, but before coming to a final conclusion they decided to ask the Surgeon-General to supply them with further information on a number of detailed points. At the same time, as a means of reducing the cost of medical schools and colleges, they agreed to recommend certain increases of fees and the reduction or abolition of a number of free studentships, stipends, etc. The Committee then turned to the question of expenditure on the Indian School of Medicine and the hospital attached to it, and decided that they would prefer to examine the Principal at their next meeting in Madras before making any recommendation.

On the subject of medical works the Committee suggested the postponement of the building of the hospital at Ellore, if it had not already been started. They also recommended a reduction in the allotment for minor works in future from about Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh a year. They invited the Surgeon-General to consider and report whether any new minor works included in the current year's programme could be postponed.

2. *Travelling allowances.*—In the afternoon the Committee began a general examination of the question of travelling allowances. They agreed that some savings might be effected by stricter interpretation of the rules regarding transfers and also by a reduction in the number of conferences, especially conferences outside the Presidency, involving expenditure under this head.

The Committee began to discuss the possibility of reducing the rates at present allowed for journeys by rail. The discussion had not concluded before the meeting had to break up, but the general opinion seemed to be that there were possibilities in this direction.

3. The Committee then adjourned and will probably meet again in Madras towards the end of July.

STONEHOUSE HILL,
25th June 1931.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Retrenchment Secretary.

3rd August 1931]

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide Item XVII—Papers placed on the table of the House at page 104 supra.]

G.O. No. 476, Finance, dated 22nd July 1931.

Under section 80-B of the Government of India Act, M.R.Ry. N. Siva Raj Avargal ceased to be a member of the Madras Legislative Council, and consequently of the Finance Committee, on his acceptance of an appointment as Lecturer in the Madras Law College.

In pursuance of rule 3 (3) of the Madras Electoral Rules, he has been re-nominated by His Excellency the Governor as a member of the Legislative Council.

2. His Excellency the Governor is now pleased to re-nominate him as a member of the Finance Committee.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. M. HOON,
Secretary to Government.

To M.R.Ry. N. Siva Raj Avargal, M.L.C.
„ the Secretary, Legislative Council office (for being placed on the Table of the Council).
„ all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Secretaries to Government.
„ all Members of the Finance Committee.
„ the Accountant-General.
Copy to the Retrenchment Secretary.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 4th August 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.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Sahib
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan	Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Bahadur Sir M.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D.,	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur
I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	A. M. M.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Mr. H. G.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan	Nachiappa Goundar, Mr. K. A.
Bahadur B.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S.A.
Diwan Bahadur S.	Nallatambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rao
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Bahadur N. [Pattagar of Palaya-
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	kottai].
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	T. M.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Browning, Mr. W. M.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Davis, M.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
M.	Raja of Bobbili.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Raja of Kallikote.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Indriah, Mr. C.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	T. A.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Bahadur P.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Kondappa, Mr. A.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Luker, Mr. F. G.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Baha-
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	dur C. S.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Sengodaiyan, I.C.S., Mr. S. G.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur,	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Khan Bahadur.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Simbachalam, Mr. G.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur	
T. M.	

[4th August 1931]

PRESENT :—cont.

Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tottenham, I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Reorganization of the superior educational services.

* 50 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether Government have passed orders on the question of the reorganization of the superior educational services and, if so, what they are; if not, why there has been so much delay and whether they have abandoned the scheme altogether?

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I know why the question is being delayed?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It is still under consideration.”

Introduction of Hindi as an optional subject in schools and colleges.

* 51 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction recommended to the Government that Hindi along with Sanskrit and other vernacular languages may be introduced as an optional subject in all Government aided schools and colleges; and

(b) what action the Government are going to take thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction ‘ Hindi ’ has been included as an optional subject in the S.S.L.C. scheme. The question of teaching it as an optional subject in colleges is a matter for the Universities.

[4th August 1931]

Proposed scheme of medical inspection on improved lines.

* 52 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received from the Director of Public Instruction proposals for a scheme of medical inspection on improved lines; and

(b) if so, whether they will place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question will be considered after orders are passed on the proposals.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know when these proposals were received from the Director of Public Instruction?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know what objection there is to the report being published before orders are passed on it, in view of the fact that the Minister may also be benefited by the views expressed thereon by the House?”

Teaching of Agriculture in higher elementary schools.

* 53 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to place on the table of the House the final report of the Committee appointed to deal with the question of teaching the elements of agriculture in the Higher Elementary and Secondary Schools and the orders of Government thereon?

A.—No orders have yet been passed on the report. It will be placed on the table when orders are passed.

Action taken on the memorandum on Moplah education.

* 54 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether a deputation of Moplah gentlemen waited on him during his recent visit to Palghat to make representations on the subject of Moplah education;

(b) what the memorandum submitted by the deputation was; and

(c) what action has been taken on the various points raised therein?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The provision of facilities for vocational education in Moplah Higher Elementary schools, the introduction of compulsory elementary education in Ponnani town, an increase in the number of scholarships, the opening of a high school for Moplahs in Malabar and the revival of the post of Special Officer for Moplah education, were among the requests contained in the memorandum.

(c) The memorandum will be placed before the Committee on Muslim education which it is proposed to appoint shortly.

[4th August 1931]

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"Will not the Government itself consider these proposals before the committee makes its recommendations?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"A committee is going to be appointed and this memorandum will be placed before that committee. That is the normal procedure."

Location of the various Muhammadan high schools in the Presidency.

* 55 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state where the various Muhammadan high schools in the Presidency of Madras are located?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Subsidiary Tables appended to Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1929–30.

Admission of depressed class pupils into the Government Training Schools for Teachers in Tinnevely district.

* 56 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made last April to Government for admitting Christian depressed class pupils into Elementary Lower grade at the Government Training Schools for Teachers in Tinnevely district; and

(b) if so, what was done?

A.—A petition on the subject was received in June last. It was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know what became of the representation sent last April?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is under consideration."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know if there is any rule that Christian depressed classes should not be admitted into the Training schools in Tinnevely?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware of it."

Admission into the Government Training School for Mistresses in Tinnevely.

* 57 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received for admission into the Elementary Lower grade at the Government Training School for Mistresses at Tinnevely;

(b) how many were admitted into the class;

(c) the respective communities to which the admitted candidates belong;

[4th August 1931]

(d) whether it is a fact that no Hindu Adi-Dravida girl applied for admission in the Government Training School; and

(e) whether it is a fact that girls belonging to depressed classes were refused admission on the ground that they happened to be Christians?

A.—The Government have no information, it has been called for.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know when the information will be available?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Within a reasonable period of time."

Number and amount of stipends given to pupil-teachers in Higher Elementary Training Schools.

* 58 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number and amount of stipends given to pupil-teachers in the Higher Elementary Training Schools of each district in 1930–31;

(b) whether the number of stipends has been cut down this year and if so, by how much in each district; and

(c) whether applicants who were prepared to undergo training without receiving stipends have been given admission up to the limit to which accommodation could be provided?

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

(b) No orders have been issued by Government on the subject.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the number of stipends have been cut down this year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, Sir. There is a proposal to reduce or even abolish the stipends, but nothing has been done yet."

Excise

Representation of South Kanara men in the Excise Department.

* 59 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of South Kanara men in the higher services in the Excise Department and the salaries received by each; and

(b) the number of South Kanara men in the lower services (i.e., sub-inspectors) of the Excise Department?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is furnished below:—

Madras Excise Service.

3	{	1 on Rs. 850 per mensem.
		1 „ Rs. 375 „
		1 „ Rs. 325 „

[4th August 1931]

Madras Excise Subordinate Service.

19	{	3 on Rs. 150 per mensem.	
		1 „ Rs. 90	„
		3 „ Rs. 70	„
		12 „ Rs. 60	„

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know as to why there are so few South Kanara men in the higher service? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I cannot say, Sir. I want notice, if further information is required.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know if there are other districts where representation is even worse than in the case of the unfortunate South Kanara district? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Possibly.”

Fisheries*Closure of fish-curing yards in the East and West Coasts.*

* 60 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether in view of the communiqué issued by the Government of India regarding manufacture of salt based on Gandhi-Irwin agreement, the Government have considered the question of closing down some of the fish-curing yards on the East Coast and the West Coast?

A.—The question of closure of any fish-curing yard will be considered if, as a result of the concession for free removal or manufacture of salt by poorer classes in coastal villages, the operations in the yard are appreciably affected.

Working of the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

* 61 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether motor-boat ‘ Sutherland ’ has been transferred to the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, from Tuticorin;

(b) if so, what is the object of Government in doing so;

(c) what is the cost of its maintenance;

(d) what is the cost of maintaining the Fisheries Training Institute itself without adding the cost of maintaining the ‘ Sutherland ’;

(e) whether any provision has been made for teaching navigation in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut; and

(f) what is the number of periods allotted for the same and whether the tindal in charge of ‘ Sutherland ’ is permanently attached to the Fisheries Training Institute and what his qualifications for teaching work are and the language in which the subject is taught?

4th August 1931]

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The vessel was transferred to the Institute so that it may serve as a training boat to the students in accordance with the recommendation of the Fisheries Committee.

(c) Excluding the cost of repairs, only a lascar on Rs. 20 per mensem is employed on the vessel.

(d) About Rs. 16,600 on an average.

(e) Yes.

(f) Information has been called for.

Industries*Qualifications of Mr. V. Ramakrishna, Director of Industries.*

* 62. Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the special qualifications of Mr. V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S., for appointment as Director of Industries?

A.—Mr. Ramakrishna possesses the requisite administrative experience.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Is not Honours degree in Engineering Chemistry an essential qualification for the post? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No, Sir. The latest authoritative pronouncement on the subject is the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and they have stated that administrative experience is the most important requisite for the post; Mr. Ramakrishna, I understand, is also a scientist and holds a degree in Chemistry.”

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—“ Did the hon. Minister take into consideration the views expressed by me on a previous occasion, that men in charge of the Industries Department must not be from the Indian Civil Service but must be specially qualified for the post? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Certainly not. I knew what the view of the hon. Member was; and only after the consideration of that view and several other views, was the appointment made.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know if an Indian Medical Service officer having administrative experience will be appointed for the post? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ If such an appointment was ever made, the hon. Member might question its propriety then.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether it is not a fact that the predecessor of the present Minister gave an undertaking to this House that the next Director, when the post fell vacant, would be appointed from among those who are qualified technically and are experts in industry? ”

[4th August 1931]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, Sir, I am not aware of it. If you give notice, I shall gather information."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"May I know for what period Mr. Ramakrishna has been appointed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No particular period is specified."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is it not a fact that some people are simply put in just by way of promotion and just because there is no rule against doing so?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not so in this case, I may say, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Has the selection of Mr. Ramakrishna caused any heart-burning to senior civilians?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Will Government appoint another person qualified for the post at the earliest opportunity?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot make any promise to that effect."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Will he at least consider the reasonableness of this request and keep it in view at the time of the next vacancy?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If a more suitable officer is available, Government will always consider the question of his appointment."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"What is meant by 'suitable officer'? Is it meant an officer who knows industry?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As I said, the question has been fully dealt with in the Report of the Agricultural Commission and also in the Report of the Industries Commission. They have stated what the qualifications of the Director should be. All these have been borne in mind when the appointment was made."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government considered the advisability of advertising for the post and securing an Indian technically qualified?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The question of advertisement was not considered by the Government at the time of making this appointment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Why was it not considered?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The officer appointed was considered quite suitable."

[4th August 1931]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"When the next vacancy arises, will the hon. Minister advertise for a suitable man to be recruited from among Indians?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot give any promise."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is Mr. Ramakrishna the only Indian Civil Service officer possessing the requisite qualifications?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If any other was selected, you would then ask why Mr. Ramakrishna was not selected."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Did the hon. Minister receive any applications?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No applications."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to abolish the post of the Director of Industries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware of it."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the Industries Commission recommended that the head of the Industries Department should be one who is conversant with the work of all the departments so as to be able to co-ordinate the various departments in the Industries Department itself?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir; but it is very unlikely that we should be able to get a man with such qualifications. The best thing therefore would be to put in a man of administrative experience."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Then, is it not necessary that the Government should advertise for the post whenever it falls vacant and increase the salary of the post, if necessary?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They are not prepared to raise the salary."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"Did the Government make any the least attempt to procure a man with knowledge of industry?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have already answered it."

Encouragement to home industries.

* 63 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have noticed that a staunch national feeling to encourage home industries is prevailing in this province;

[4th August 1931]

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director of Industries has advised the Government that encouragement of home industries would mean satisfying the national feeling; and

(c) if so, how far are the Government prepared to follow his advice?

A.—(a) The Government are aware of the desire of the general public that cottage industries should be encouraged.

(b) & (c) It is presumed the reference is to the recommendations of the Director on the report of the Committee that considered the suggestions of the Special Officer who surveyed the Cottage Industries in the Presidency. The Director's proposals are under the consideration of the Government, but it is apprehended that owing to the prevailing financial stringency, adoption of most of the recommendations involving expenditure will have to be deferred for the present.

Aid to village artisans.

* 64 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collectors have reported to the Government the bankrupt state of the village artisans on account of the trade depression throughout;

(b) whether the Government have under consideration any schemes of relief to minor industrial workmen or to advance loans for their maintenance; and

(c) if such a scheme is under consideration, how long it will take to come into force?

A.—(a) No report has been received from Collectors.

(b) & (c) There is no scheme under consideration; but the question of organizing these village artisans on a co-operative basis is being borne in mind and several societies have been formed, especially for weavers. These societies may avail themselves of the benefit of the State Aid to Industries Act.

Co-operation

Appointment of a separate Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Andhra districts.

* 65 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government intend to appoint a Registrar of Co-operative Societies separately for the Andhra districts?

A.—No.

4th August 1931]

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—“Is there no possibility of a separate office being appointed for the Andhra districts?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—
“It will be considered when such an exigency arises.”

Discharge of debts by members of co-operative credit societies.

* 66 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what action the Government propose to take in the matter of the discharge of the debts by the members of the co-operative credit societies as embodied in the recent resolutions of the Andhra Ryots Conference and Co-operative Credit Societies' Conference?

A.—Government have already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to be disbursed to the Central Banks. Action wherever called for was, and is, being taken on the recommendations of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—“Is the Government aware of the resolutions passed at the recent Conference at Guntur?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—
“Notice.”

Public Works

Construction of Headquarters buildings at Ellore.

* 67 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total estimate for the construction of Headquarters buildings of Ellore, West Godavari district; and

(b) when the construction was begun and what is the amount spent so far?

A.—(a) Rs. 20,07,600.

(b) In 1927–1928;

Rs. 9,00,031 to end of June 1931.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether orders have been issued to stop this work as a measure of retrenchment?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—
“Notice.”

Medical

Transfer of the Bantwal Hospital to Government.

* 68 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a petition from the residents of Bantwal, South Kanara, to transfer the Bantwal Hospital to Government; and

(b) what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the petition of the people of Bantwal?

[4th August 1931]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have passed orders declining to comply with the petitioners' request.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know the reasons which influenced the Government to decline the request contained in the petition?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Owing to financial stringency."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" If the financial conditions improve, will the matter be considered favourably?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" That is a hypothetical question."

Admission to the Lady Willingdon Medical School.

* 69 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received this year for admission to the Lady Willingdon Medical School, classified according to the linguistic areas (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam) to which the applicants belong; and

(b) the number selected from each of those linguistic areas?

A.—			Number of applications received.	Number selected.
Tamil	...	...	13	6
Telugu	...	...	13	6
Malayalam	...	...	+ 45 († British Malabar, Cochin and Travancore).	* 12 (* Nine from Malabar district and three from Indian States).

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Is the hon. Minister aware that the so-called Tamil and Telugu girls are all West Coast girls who have given their addresses from these areas?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I do not know."

Municipalities

Representations regarding the division of the wards of the Ongole municipality.

* 70 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a petition has been received from the citizens of Ongole regarding the division of the wards of the Ongole municipality;

(b) whether complaints have been received that the wards have been divided regardless of the principles enunciated in G.O. No. 1040, dated 12th July 1915;

4th August 1931]

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector submitted his proposals to Government without enquiring into the objection petition to the Council's proposals and without giving any publicity to his proposals; and

(d) what action has been taken on the petition?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes; a petition dated 26th May 1931 was received by Government.

(c) The Government have no information whether any petition was sent to the Deputy Inspector.

(d) The petition was received after the Government passed orders and so no action could be taken.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—" Is the hon. Minister aware of the petition being sent from Ongole?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Yes."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—" Is there any possibility of reconsideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I cannot promise, but I shall consider."

Public Health

Proposed appointment of assistants to the Public Analyst to the Government of Madras.

* 71 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint assistants to the Public Analyst to the Government of Madras; and

(b) if so, what are the qualifications that are laid down as being essential in an assistant to the Public Analyst?

A.—(a) Yes; there is a proposal to appoint one Senior Assistant to the Public Analyst. There is already a Junior Assistant.

(b) The qualifications prescribed for the assistants are as given below:—

(a) *Senior Assistant*.—An Honours Degree in Chemistry with three years' laboratory training or a Master's Degree in Chemistry with two years' practical laboratory experience.

(b) *Junior Assistant*.—An Honours or a Master's Degree in Chemistry.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" I want to know from the hon. Minister whether applications submitted by people with the necessary qualifications have been rejected by the Public Analyst?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I am not aware of it."

[4th August 1931]

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"What has become of the students deputed by the Madras Government to undergo special training as Public Analyst in the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Institute?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am not aware of it. I want notice."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is not the hon. Minister aware that eight students, Madras, were deputed to Bombay to study in the Victoria Jubilee Institute under a Public Analyst?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"There were petitions from some of them."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"What does the hon. Minister propose to do with their applications?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The question has been raised whether they are qualified to hold the post of Senior Assistant."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"The qualifications laid down are that they should have an Honours Degree or M.A. Degree in chemistry, and do they not possess the necessary qualifications?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Not one of them."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"If they are not qualified to hold appointments as assistants to the Public Analyst, why has Government wasted money by deputing them to Bombay?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I cannot answer that question."

Village Panchayats

Bifurcation of the Porto Novo Panchayat Board.

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

(a) whether he has received any representation from the people of Porto Novo asking for bifurcation of the present Panchayat Board; and

(b) if so, what is the decision come to by Government and for what reasons?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Government did not want to make any change in the jurisdiction of Panchayat Boards during the transitional period. The proposal was therefore negatived.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Minister will consider the advisability of bifurcation when the organization of boards is taken up?"

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

4th August 1931]

Finance

Amount of revenue collected in the first quarter of the year 1931-32.

* 73 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the revenue anticipated according to the Budget estimates during the first quarter of the year 1931-32; and

(b) the actual collection made during that quarter?

A.—(a) On the analogy of the actual collection in the three previous years for the same three months compared with the total collection in those years, the revenue anticipated during the first quarter of 1931-32 in consideration of the revenue anticipated for the whole year is calculated to be Rs. 381.67 lakhs.

(b) Rupees 353.01 lakhs.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I should like to know from the hon. the Finance Member under what heads the decrease has been most?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Insurance

Supervision of the working of agricultural and live-stock insurance companies, etc.

* 74 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the arrangements, if any, for watching the working of various agricultural and live-stock insurance companies, poor house associations, marriage and upanayanam provident funds, etc., and for prevention of innocent people being made victims of by them?

A.—The arrangements existing in this Presidency for watching the working of the Joint Stock Companies, etc., are described in the appendix ^a to this answer.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the apprehensions of the public regarding the soundness of these companies, will Government issue any more instructions to see that the public are saved from becoming victims of these societies?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I shall consider the hon. Member's suggestion, but I can see no indication that it is possible to do much."

[4th August 1931]

Pensions

Increase in the scale of pensions to chobdars and duffedars in the Secretariat.

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

(a) whether the scales of pensions for which chobdars and duffedars employed in the Secretariat of the Government of Madras were eligible hitherto have recently been increased and if so, why, and by what percentage; and

(b) the scales of pensions in force for peons and duffedars in the Revenue and other departments in the mufassal and whether they have been increased as in the case of the chobdars and duffedars of the Secretariat, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) There has been no recent enhancement of the rates of pension admissible to chobdars and duffedars in the Secretariat. In 1918 these menials were granted higher rates of pension than those admissible to menials of corresponding grades in other offices for the reason that the duties of the Secretariat men involved greater responsibility than those outside it. The rates adopted were Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 varying with the then scales of pay admissible to the Secretariat men. The position then was that outside these establishments the general rate of pension admissible to menials was Rs. 4 only. In 1921 an additional pension of Rs. 2 was sanctioned at first temporarily and subsequently in permanence. The pension of the menials of the non-Secretariat offices was thus raised to Rs. 6 a month and that of the Secretariat men was raised to Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 a month at which figures it still stands.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is the Finance Member satisfied that there is no case for duffedars of Collectors to get an increased pension?”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“I am not prepared to say that. I think those in the Secretariat have got as much as they deserve.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKRAVELU NAYAKAR:—“May I know whether the additional pension of Rs. 2 said to have been sanctioned in 1921 is being paid now?”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“If the hon. Member will read the answer, he will see that it is so.”

Civil Justice

Statement of suits and appeals in the High Court and Subordinate Courts in the Presidency.

76 Q.—**Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:** Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable fall in the institution of suits, appeals and second appeals in the High Court and subordinate courts in the Presidency;

[4th August 1931]

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of figures of institution of—

(a) Suits
(b) First appeals } In the High Court
(c) Second appeals }

(a) Suits
(b) Appeals } In the various subordinate courts in the Presidency

up to 15th July 1931 after the re-opening of courts after the summer recess; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table up to 15th July 1931 after the re-opening of courts after the summer 15th July 1931?

A.—The Government have not the information, but have called for it.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have called for any proposals from the High Court as to the methods for reducing the present arrears and, if so, what they are?”

11-15 a.m.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It has nothing to do with this question. The hon. Member wanted some particular information and I have called for it.”

Criminal Justice

Increase in the scale of day-fees for additional Public Prosecutors.

* 77 Q.—**Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:** Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the scale of day-fees which a Public Prosecutor in the mufassal draws at present;

(b) when this scale was fixed and what was the previous scale;

(c) what is the scale of the day-fees which additional Public Prosecutors in the mufassal draw at present and when the scale was fixed; and

(d) whether there was a corresponding increase of day-fees in the case of additional Public Prosecutors when the scale of fees of the Public Prosecutors was raised; and if not, why it was not raised?

A.—(a) (1) *Cases conducted at headquarters.*—The maximum fee payable is Rs. 35 for each case which does not last for more than a day and when a case lasts for more than a day, Rs. 35 for each day or part of a day during which the Public Prosecutor is engaged in court upon the case.

(2) *Cases conducted at outlying stations.*—The maximum fee payable is Rs. 50 for each day spent in court or occupied in travelling.

(b) The scale was fixed in 1921. The scale in force before 1921 was as follows:—

(1) *Cases conducted at headquarters or in outlying Magistrates' courts.*—The maximum fee payable was Rs. 25 for each case which did not last for more than a day

[4th August 1931]

and when a case lasted for more than one day, Rs. 25 for each day or part of a day during which the Public Prosecutor was engaged in court upon the case.

- (2) *Cases outside the limits of the Sessions division.*—In the case of Public Prosecutors of certain districts the fee was Rs. 30 for each day spent in court or occupied in travelling; in the case of Public Prosecutors of other districts the fee was Rs. 50.
- (c) (1) *Cases conducted at headquarters.*—The maximum fee payable is Rs. 20 for each case which does not last for more than a day and when a case lasts for more than one day, the fee is Rs. 20 for each day or part of a day during which the additional Public Prosecutor is engaged in court upon the case.
- (2) *Cases conducted at outlying stations.*—The maximum fee payable is Rs. 35 for each day spent in court or occupied in travelling.

The above scales were fixed in 1924.

- (d) The Government did not consider it necessary to raise the scale of fees of additional Public Prosecutors as they were comparatively junior men and the cases in which they were engaged were less important.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d) of this question, may I ask whether the nature and importance of the work done by the additional Public Prosecutors is not the same as that of the Public Prosecutors? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ The additional Public Prosecutors' work is less important than that of the Public Prosecutors. ”

Renomination of Mr. Murtuza Ali Khan as a Bench Magistrate.

* 78 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how long Mr. Murtuza Ali Khan has been on the Bench with first-class magisterial powers at Vizagapatam;
- (b) whether it is the policy of Government to nominate the same person as Bench Magistrate from time to time;
- (c) whether a District Magistrate when recommending the nomination of a Bench Magistrate consults the President of the Bench before the recommendation is made;
- (d) if so, whether in recommending the reappointment of Mr. Murtuza Ali Khan as Bench Magistrate, the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam consulted the President of the Bench;
- (e) if not, why the consultation was not made;
- (f) whether it is a fact that a charge of tampering with the attendance register and other records as a Bench Magistrate was brought against Mr. Murtuza Ali Khan before the District Magistrate, by the President, Bench Court;

4th August 1931]

(g) whether the present District Magistrate when he recommended the renomination of Mr. Murtuza Ali Khan was aware of the said charge and the opinion expressed in regard to it by his predecessor in office;

(h) if so, whether the present District Magistrate brought the aforesaid accusation to the notice of Government; and

(i) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report as to whether the present District Magistrate who is new to the district took any steps to satisfy himself as to the propriety or desirability of renominating Mr. Murtuza Ali Khan as Bench Magistrate for the third time in the face of the said charge?

A.—(a) Murtuza Ali Khan Bahadur was not invested with first-class magisterial powers, but he was serving as a member of the Bench of Magistrates which was exercising first-class powers, for ten years.

(b) The term of appointment of an honorary Bench Magistrate has been fixed by Government at three years, but it does not preclude Government re-appointing gentlemen who are found suitable as honorary magistrates.

(c) The District Magistrate is not bound to consult the President. He may, however, do so if he thinks it necessary.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

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

(h) No.

(i) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Jails

Release of prisoners under the Gandhi-Irwin pact.

* 79 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether political prisoners convicted of technical violence as opposed to actual violence have not been released under the Gandhi-Irwin pact; if so, what is the number of those prisoners who are still in jail and how many of those prisoners had defended themselves in the prosecutions against them; and

(b) whether the Local Government have enquired of the Central Government as to whether those prisoners are to be released or not; if not, whether the Government would consider the advisability of consulting the Central Government with regard to their release or releasing them themselves?

A.—(a) There are no such cases.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether the answer to clause (a) means that all prisoners convicted of political offences short of actual violence, have been released? ”

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

[4th August 1931]

Motor Vehicles Act*Number of motor vehicles and of car accidents in 1930.*

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

(a) the number of private motor cars, cars and buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1930 (figures to be given separately);

(b) the number of car and bus accidents in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency in 1930; and

(c) the proportion in which the number of accidents in 1930 has increased or decreased as compared with 1929?

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

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I ask whether, in view of the fact that there is an increase in the number and percentage of accidents, the Government propose to take any further steps for the control and regulation of motor vehicles traffic? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The attention of the authorities will be drawn to this.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Education***Number of scholarships given to Viswabrahmans for University education.*

81 Q.—PANDIT GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates of the Viswabrahman community who have applied for Government scholarships for University education since 1920 classified on a linguistic basis (Andhra, Tamil, etc.);

(b) the number of candidates of the Viswabrahman community who have applied for Government scholarships for training in industries in India and outside India, classified on a linguistic basis; and

(c) the total number of scholarships granted by the Government under clauses (a) and (b) and the amount spent by the Government for the purpose?

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

Excise*Loss incurred by renters of licensed shops.*

82 Q.—MR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that, in view of the fall in the sale of liquor in toddy and arrack shops due to picketing and other anti-drink propaganda, renters of

4th August 1931]

licensed shops have suffered much pecuniary loss not anticipated at the time of the auction sales; if so, what steps do they propose to take to minimise their loss?

A.—The Government are aware that some renters have suffered loss owing to the causes named. The Commissioner of Excise has been empowered to grant remission of rental in deserving cases.

Public Health*Free distribution of quinine in Siruguppa taluk.*

83 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 the area comprising the Hospet taluk of this district has been chosen as specially malarious for the purpose of free distribution of quinine from 1928–29 to begin with for a period of one year;

(b) whether it is the object of the Government to extend the scheme to other special malarial areas after experience had been gained on the working of the scheme in the selected areas;

(c) whether the Special Malarial Officer and the Director of Public Health, Madras, recommended to Government during 1927–28 the inclusion of the Union area of Siruguppa together with twelve wet villages on the banks of the Tungabhadra river in the scheme for the free distribution of quinine and if so, what is the result of the recommendation;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have declared Siruguppa as a malarial tract and pay special allowances to their subordinate officers stationed there;

(e) whether any such allowances are given in Hospet area;

(f) whether it is a fact that the District Board, Bellary, also moved the Government in the matter in 1929 and 1930 for the inclusion of the Siruguppa area for free distribution of quinine and for other experimental measures;

(g) whether there are any particular reasons for selection of Hospet area instead of the malarious area of Siruguppa taluk; and

(h) how long the experiments are to be continued before expert opinion may be obtained as to its utility or otherwise?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question is under consideration.

(c) Yes; but the recommendation was too late for inclusion in the original scheme of free distribution of quinine and the question of extending the scheme to new areas was then postponed.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) Yes.

[4th August 1931]

- (g) Hospet was included in the scheme before an investigation by the Special Malarial Officer was conducted into the health conditions of Siruguppa taluk.
- (h) The question is under consideration.

Civil Justice

Proposed abolition of a superior Court in North Arcot district.

84 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to abolish the District Court or one of the superior Courts in the North Arcot district; and

(b) if so, whether public opinion will be given an opportunity to express itself?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

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

II.—AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I have to announce that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election to the Select Committee to amend Standing Order No. 21:—

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar,

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti,

Dr. P. Subbarayan,

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar,

Mr. Daniel Thomas, and

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned Members to be duly elected under Regulation 2 of the Regulations for the conduct of election by means of the single transferable vote. I nominate Mr. Browning, a Member of the Panel of Chairmen, to be a Member of the Select Committee.”

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

III.—BILLS.

(1) *The Nambudiri Bill.*

Mr. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—“ I beg to move for leave to introduce the Nambudiri Bill.”

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—“ I beg to introduce the Nambudiri Bill.”

BILLS

[4th August 1931]

(2) *The Marumakkathayam Bill.*

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—“ Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Marumakkathayam Bill.”

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—“ I beg to introduce the Marumakkathayam Bill.”

(3) *The Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.*

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ I move for leave to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ I beg to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.”

(4) *The Marumakkathayam Bill.*

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ I move for leave to introduce the Marumakkathayam Bill.”

Mr. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—“ I second the motion.”

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ I beg to introduce the Marumakkathayam Bill.”

(5) *The Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.*

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.”

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ I beg to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.”

(6) *The Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.*

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ I introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.”

[Mr. M. Devadasan] [4th August 1931]

offences committed by these criminal tribes are brought to light and offenders brought to book so that there may not be any recrudescence of the same in future.

"Moreover there is evidence of an organized conspiracy of Kallars against the depressed classes. All over the district, they have formed Kallar Sangams. If the formation of these sangams is intended for the elevation of that class of people one would have no quarrel. But if they are established for the purpose of ill-treating the depressed classes, such sangams should not be encouraged. There is also an allegation made by the depressed classes that the aggrieved depressed class people are prevented from reporting to the authorities concerned. This is how the memorandum runs:—

'In spite of these friendly warnings, they without a public notice convened a meeting of the Nattars two days after the event in the same village and took action against the Adi-Dravidas and Pallars of Unjanai for invoking the aid of the police and thwart their purposes and endeavours to subjugate the Adi-Dravidas. Even on this occasion the police appeared on the scene and dispersed the meeting.'

"The police have not done anything more.

"Sir, I find that some of the depressed classes who had been ill-treated and brutally assaulted 'had to seek shelter in some cases even in forests.'

"When these people make such allegations it is for us to find out whether they are true.

"Sir, in another paragraph they say:—

'On 23rd August 1930 the Kallars have tried other resources and means to create trouble and attack the Adi-Dravidas finding that formal proceedings and meetings do not in any way help them to carry out their threats successfully and also seeing that police action ended in mere warnings they took to open plundering, pillage, assault and destruction of properties. They entered the Cheri a little after dark and set fire to huts, destroyed the little granaries of the Adi-Dravidas, broke all pots and destroyed farm carts and took away 75 sheep and 35 fowls in spite of the feeble protests from the stay-at-home, old womenfolk and caught and removed the thalis of the women who happened to be at the Cheri at the time.'

"Sir, these are the things that are taking place every day there. What my people want is, not retaliation or revenge, but sufficient protection against the attacks of the Kallars.

"I beg also to point out that similar instances are taking place not only in Devakottai but also in the Ramnad division. The people of Ramnad division, especially those of Elanjamboor of Mudukulathur, have sent up memorials for the last two or three years to the local authorities and also the Government including the Viceroy. What the Government have done is to forward all these memorials to the local officials, and the latter have simply whitewashed the whole thing. Even before the resolution was placed before this House for its consideration, I asked the District Magistrate what he had done with regard to certain serious allegations contained in the petition submitted to him. He replied that all the allegations were exaggerations and he sent the matter to the police. He had simply forwarded such petitions to the police

4th August 1931] [Mr. M. Devadasan]

authorities for proper action and what they have done is that in some cases they took security proceedings against some of the Kallars and the depressed classes. There can be only one party who can be described as aggressors in this case. The Adi-Dravida people are in a state of poverty, and impoverishment, and can any one for one moment seriously think that they could have asserted themselves against the Kallars' self-defence? The District Magistrate and District officials think that the depressed class people also create trouble in certain cases. I do not think this is true. In the least they could have been provoked to do something.

"Sir, we are fighting for Dominion Status or Swaraj. Do you think, Sir, you can allow these people to be ill-treated by the Kallars? We all know that yesterday a committee was sanctioned to be formed to enquire into the question of Muslim education in this Presidency. The case of the depressed classes is more important than Muslim education. I have no quarrel with that community. But what I do urge is that the Adi-Dravidas not only of Ramnad district but also of other districts are not safe from the attacks of the Kallars. They are not allowed to live in the same way as other caste people. The person and property of my people are in danger. What we want is not so much of political liberty as civil right of elementary citizenship. We want to be treated as human beings. So, I must ask all of you that in the interests of common humanity, you should support the resolution that has been placed before the House.

"I also want to say in this connexion a few words concerning the treatment accorded to the depressed class people in other districts. The depressed class people in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely are not left alone. Two days before I left for Madras I heard a similar instance in which the Adi-Dravidas were forced to put off their sandals and upper cloth and for not doing so, they were assaulted and wrongly confined for a few hours."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time limit. He will try to close his speech soon."

MR. M. DEVADASAN:—"Yes, Sir, I will do so.

"So, I request the hon. Members of this House to consider the grievances of the depressed classes. Of course I do not want for one moment that any class of people should be vilified by the allegations of some other class of people. But what I want is that the atrocities which are alleged to have been perpetrated by the Kallars upon the defenceless people should be exposed and the offenders booked. Unless an impartial committee is appointed for this purpose, no relief will be forthcoming for the depressed classes. Why I urge this is that the local authorities may not feel so much moved by the complaints of the people. If an impartial committee is appointed, it will take evidence and will suggest remedies for redressing the grievances of the depressed classes.

"With these few words I request all hon. Members to support the resolution that has been placed before the House for its consideration."

[4th August 1931]

(7) *The Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.*

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I move for leave to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I beg to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill."

(8) *The Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.*

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I second the motion."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to introduce the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams Bill."

IV.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

ILL-TREATMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN THE DEVAKOTTAI
SUBDIVISION.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will resume consideration of resolution No. 1^a on the Agenda which was under discussion when the Council adjourned on 30th January 1931."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Sir, I feel it my duty to give this resolution my hearty support. Coming as I do from the southern districts I hear a number of incidents now and then in which the Kallars of the Ramnad district are ill-treating the depressed classes of that district. Sir, if I stand here to-day, it is not to condemn any caste or tribe of the Ramnad district, but to condemn the atrocities committed by any tribe. You know, Sir, that many interpellations have been put in this Council on the subject and in addition there is this resolution now under discussion. The result of all has been nothing. The ill-treatment of the depressed classes continues to be the same. It has not abated in the least. Sir, it is more than six months since this resolution was moved, and yet I do not see the slightest improvement in the situation. Sir, hon. Members might have all received copies of the memorandum about the reign of terror in the Kallar Nadu. Since you would have forgotten the contents thereof I wish to refer to-day to some of the allegations made in that petition. The Kallars of Ramnad have passed a resolution deciding to enforce the obedience of the depressed classes to the rules which they

^a 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 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.

4th August 1931]

[Mr. M. Devadasan]

have formulated in the name of the Kallar Sangam. The rules are most abject, base and inhuman. I wish to draw particular attention to rule No. 8 which is most inhuman. Hon. Members might think that this rule would not have been passed by the Kallars as alleged in the memorandum. But I may submit, Sir, that all the facts and grievances mentioned in it are true and genuine. Nobody with any sense of self-respect will come forward and own that he was treated in this manner by the Kallars. One would say that he was treated badly, but he would not say that he was treated in the way or to the extent alleged in the petition. One of the allegations is this:—

"Although my sense of decency prevents me from referring to it in detail, yet just to convey to this hon. House the gravity of the humiliation enforced, I will mention one instance. The women of the depressed classes were asked to sing in half-nakedness during the religious festival held by the Kallars. The situation there appears to be that the Kallars of the district are the overlords of the depressed classes. There are the police officials and magistrates, but the presence of these officials invested with authority has not in any way altered the situation. Perhaps most of the atrocities which are alleged to have been committed in the district must have been committed with the knowledge, if not with the connivance, of the authorities concerned. On one occasion it is stated that in the presence of the police sub-inspector the depressed classes were forced to remove their upper-cloth in the district of Ramnad. Sir, do you think that this can be a false story? Certainly not. Sir, the hon. the Home Member might say that the matter is *subjudice*. But I may say that this resolution of my hon. Friend, Mr. Soundarapandian, was placed in the possession of this House long before security cases were launched against the Kallars. So that, I must say, that argument would not apply to this resolution.

"Sir, there have been oppressions and extortions by the Kallars^{11-30 a.m.} against the depressed classes. These depressed classes are forced to draw cars during the festival of Kallars. We all know that in these days of nationalism and Swaraj, every man thinks that he is supreme unto himself and in spite of this fact, Adi-Dravida people are still treated as slaves. I will have to say that the Government are not taking any action in the interests of the depressed classes. There was a time when the Government opened their eyes to the injustice done to the depressed class people. But since the Congress was started—I have no quarrel with the Congress—the police and other officials of Government were engaged in suppressing the Congress propaganda and all the people who supported Congress. But that does not mean that the people whom I represent should be left to the tender mercies of the Kallars. There have been occasions when petitions were sent to the Collector or the Government pointing out the offences committed by the caste people against the depressed classes and how they were not brought to book by the officials for those heinous offences. The only reply that they got was that the offences were all exaggerated. I ask whether, in the interests of peace or tranquillity, it is not incumbent on the police to see that any

[Mr. M. Devadasan] [4th August 1931]

offences committed by these criminal tribes are brought to light and offenders brought to book so that there may not be any recrudescence of the same in future.

“Moreover there is evidence of an organized conspiracy of Kallars against the depressed classes. All over the district, they have formed Kallar Sangams. If the formation of these sangams is intended for the elevation of that class of people one would have no quarrel. But if they are established for the purpose of ill-treating the depressed classes, such sangams should not be encouraged. There is also an allegation made by the depressed classes that the aggrieved depressed class people are prevented from reporting to the authorities concerned. This is how the memorandum runs:—

‘In spite of these friendly warnings, they without a public notice convened a meeting of the Nattars two days after the event in the same village and took action against the Adi-Dravidas and Pallars of Unjanai for invoking the aid of the police and thwart their purposes and endeavours to subjugate the Adi-Dravidas. Even on this occasion the police appeared on the scene and dispersed the meeting.’

“The police have not done anything more.

“Sir, I find that some of the depressed classes who had been ill-treated and brutally assaulted ‘had to seek shelter in some cases even in forests.’

“When these people make such allegations it is for us to find out whether they are true.

“Sir, in another paragraph they say:—

‘On 23rd August 1930 the Kallars have tried other resources and means to create trouble and attack the Adi-Dravidas finding that formal proceedings and meetings do not in any way help them to carry out their threats successfully and also seeing that police action ended in mere warnings they took to open plundering, pillage, assault and destruction of properties. They entered the Cheri a little after dark and set fire to huts, destroyed the little granaries of the Adi-Dravidas, broke all pots and destroyed farm carts and took away 75 sheep and 35 fowls in spite of the feeble protests from the stay-at-home, old womenfolk and caught and removed the thalis of the women who happened to be at the Cheri at the time.’

“Sir, these are the things that are taking place every day there. What my people want is, not retaliation or revenge, but sufficient protection against the attacks of the Kallars.

“I beg also to point out that similar instances are taking place not only in Devakottai but also in the Ramnad division. The people of Ramnad division, especially those of Elanjamboor of Mudukulathur, have sent up memorials for the last two or three years to the local authorities and also the Government including the Viceroy. What the Government have done is to forward all these memorials to the local officials, and the latter have simply whitewashed the whole thing. Even before the resolution was placed before this House for its consideration, I asked the District Magistrate what he had done with regard to certain serious allegations contained in the petition submitted to him. He replied that all the allegations were exaggerations and he sent the matter to the police. He had simply forwarded such petitions to the police

4th August 1931] [Mr. M. Devadasan]

authorities for proper action and what they have done is that in some cases they took security proceedings against some of the Kallars and the depressed classes. There can be only one party who can be described as aggressors in this case. The Adi-Dravida people are in a state of poverty, and impoverishment, and can any one for one moment seriously think that they could have asserted themselves against the Kallars' self-defence? The District Magistrate and District officials think that the depressed class people also create trouble in certain cases. I do not think this is true. In the least they could have been provoked to do something.

“Sir, we are fighting for Dominion Status or Swaraj. Do you think, Sir, you can allow these people to be ill-treated by the Kallars? We all know that yesterday a committee was sanctioned to be formed to enquire into the question of Muslim education in this Presidency. The case of the depressed classes is more important than Muslim education. I have no quarrel with that community. But what I do urge is that the Adi-Dravidas not only of Ramnad district but also of other districts are not safe from the attacks of the Kallars. They are not allowed to live in the same way as other caste people. The person and property of my people are in danger. What we want is not so much of political liberty as civil right of elementary citizenship. We want to be treated as human beings. So, I must ask all of you that in the interests of common humanity, you should support the resolution that has been placed before the House.

“I also want to say in this connexion a few words concerning the treatment accorded to the depressed class people in other districts. The depressed class people in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely are not left alone. Two days before I left for Madras I heard a similar instance in which the Adi-Dravidas were forced to put off their sandals and upper cloth and for not doing so, they were assaulted and wrongly confined for a few hours.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has already exceeded his time limit. He will try to close his speech soon.”

MR. M. DEVADASAN:—“Yes, Sir, I will do so.

“So, I request the hon. Members of this House to consider the grievances of the depressed classes. Of course I do not want for one moment that any class of people should be vilified by the allegations of some other class of people. But what I want is that the atrocities which are alleged to have been perpetrated by the Kallars upon the defenceless people should be exposed and the offenders booked. Unless an impartial committee is appointed for this purpose, no relief will be forthcoming for the depressed classes. Why I urge this is that the local authorities may not feel so much moved by the complaints of the people. If an impartial committee is appointed, it will take evidence and will suggest remedies for redressing the grievances of the depressed classes.

“With these few words I request all hon. Members to support the resolution that has been placed before the House for its consideration.”

[4th August 1931]

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM spoke in Tamil as follows:—

“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே !

“இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா, தேவக்கோட்டை தாலுகா, எழுமங்கோட்டை கிராமத் திய கள்ளர் வகுப்பினர் 1930-ம் ஆண்டு மேம் தந்தில் ஓர் மகாநாடு சபை கூறியது. அதில் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களில் ஆண் பிள்ளைகள் முடிவாகுமாறுக்குத்திற் துணி கட்டக் கூடாதென்றும் பெண் பிள்ளைகள் யாம்பிணித்து ஆண் போடக்கூடாதென்றும் ஆடவர்கள் பணியன் ஷர்ட்டுகள் போடக்கூடாதென்றும், குடை பாதரட்சைகள் தரிக்கக்கூடாதென்றும், மண் பாத்ரங்களைத் தவிர வேறு பாத்ரங்களை வைத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்றும், தங்க நகைகள் வெள்ளி நகைகள் அணியக்கூடா தென்றும் தீர்மானித்தார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்குப்பங்காத ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை மரங்களில் கட்டி வைத்து புனியன் மிலாங்கனால் அடித்தார்கள். அப்போதும் போட் டார்கள். ஆடுமாடுகளைப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டுபோனார்கள். இப்படியாகவே 1931-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச்சுமீ இப்படிப்பட்டதில் ஒருவனைக் கொலைசெய்தார்கள். அப்போதும் போடுபவர்கள் கிராம முனிப்புகளே. சம்பந்தில் பண்ணைபழவாயல் இறாமதுரில் ஐந்தேபேரகளை அடித்தார்கள். அவர்கள் தேவக்கோட்டை ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இருக் கிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாக யாரும் என்னு சகோதர மெம்பர்களுக்கும் இக்கனத் தங்கிய சபையின் பண்புறையும் முறையிலுள்ளோம். அரசாங்கத்தார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காததால் பெ லுயக்கம் நாடு முழுமையும் பரவினாகிறது. கல்லப்பக்கம் அச்சநெத்தல் முதலான விடங்களில் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை அடித்து ஆடுமாடுகளைப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டுபோய்விட்டார்கள். பொலீஸார் யாதொரு முயற்சி யும் எடுத்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கூட்டங்களில் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்குத் தெரி விக்க முயன்றால் கூட்டம் கூடக்கூடாதென 144 பிரயோகித்துவிட்டார்கள். சதி காரர்களுக்குப் போடவேண்டிய 144 ஜ இராஜ விசுவாசிகளுக்குப் போடுவது என்ன நியாயம். ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை இம்வப்பவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் மரணஞ் சாதிப்பதால் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்குப் பலவிடங்களிலும் கொடுமைகள் செய்ய இடந் தருவதாயிற்று. திருச்சிநுப்பள்ளி தாலுகா, சுத்தப்பாளிலும் பலமான கலகம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. எங்கள் ரட்சகராக விளங்கும் கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பரே பொலீஸ் மெம்பராகமிருந்ததால் இவ்விஷயத்தில் உடனே கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

11-45 a.m. * Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, if the statements made by the previous speakers in connexion with this resolution are true, they reveal a state of affairs which is most dis- creditable to the Government. I am surprised to hear these state- ments from the representatives of a community which is considered to be the mainstay of this Government and which is considered to be the permanent supporters of the actions of the Government whatever they are. It was a bitter experience of this Council that, when com- plaints were made in this Council against the Police, not a single representative of the Adi-Dravidas would rise up from his place and give even the colour of support to such complaints. To-day I am very agreeably surprised that my hon. Friends belonging to the Adi-Dravida community should have occasion to complain against the high-handed action of the Police. Whatever may have been their support to our views with regard to Police high-handedness, we cannot, on that score, refuse to give our entire support for the cause for which they are now fighting. If the facts complained of either against other communities or the agents of the Government are true, there is not the slightest doubt that the Government have failed to discharge their fundamental duty of protecting the interests and safety of people whom they con- sider to be their prop. In the memorandum circulated among the

4th August 1931] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

Members of this Council, I find that a series of statements have been made regarding the tyranny under which this community has been suffer- ing. I particularly request my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj, to listen. ‘The Adi-Dravidas shall not wear ornaments of gold and silver; the males should not be allowed to wear their clothes below their knees or above the hips; the males should not wear coats or shirts or banians; no Adi-Dravida shall be allowed to have his hair cropped; the Adi-Dra- vidas should not use other than earthenware vessels in their homes; their women shall not be allowed to cover the upper portion of their bodies by clothes or ravukais or thavanies; their women shall not be allowed to use flowers or saffron paste; the men shall not use umbrellas for protection against sun and rain nor should they wear sandals.’

“What do all these mean? Are we living in a country where law and order is sought to be preserved? Are we living in a country where the Government will protect peaceful citizens of this land? I ask the hon. the Home Member to rise from his seat either to refute emphatically the charges made against the Government or to see that the people who are responsible for these illegal acts are brought to book at once. It does not matter whether a committee sits or does not sit to consider this question; perhaps the constitution of a committee would not very much help in this matter. The Government should see that these grievances are remedied immediately. It seems to be an absurd state of things that one community should be subjected to the tyranny of other communities. In spite of all these, the depressed classes feel that they are secure and they are supporting the actions of the Government whether they are legal or illegal. Unless they kick up a row and unless the illegal acts of the Government are attacked, there will be absolutely no salvation. I am glad they expect our support, though they did not care to support us. I hope that the lesson which the representatives of the community have learnt, will stand them in good stead and that they would not give their support to the actions of the Government in season and out of season at the expense of their reputation and respectability.”

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“ Sir, I very much regret the drift the discussion has taken. Particularly after the speech of my eminent Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, it becomes absolutely essential for me to intervene in this debate and to place before the House the circumstances from the point of view of a member of the district. The allegations which form the background of this resolution are that in certain villages in the Kallar Nadus surrounding Deva- kottai, some members of the Adi-Dravida community were subjected to social restrictions and to high-handed behaviour on the part of the Kallar community of the places. Certainly any oppression of any com- munity by another community or by a section of any community over a section of another is unjustified in the extreme and there can be no two opinions as to the propriety and the desirability of the Government bringing to bear all their powers for the purpose of removing the grievances and avoiding the oppression, social or otherwise. The speech of the first speaker in the debate to-day was directed towards that.

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [4th August 1931]

My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, on the other hand, had nothing to say about what were alleged to have occurred, whether those allegations were correct and, if so, what action should be taken to remove the same. But he went off at a tangent towards criticizing the Police administration as a whole. My hon. Friend from that point of view has delivered his speech which indirectly gives a powerful support to this motion. What are the facts and circumstances of this case? I am not here to support the vagaries of the Police or the absence of earnestness, if any, on the part of any Governmental body. But what I do desire to state is that, in this matter, there does not appear to be any want of vigilance on the part of the Police or the magistracy of the district. Even the memorandum circulated by the President of the Adi-Dravida Association, whom I know for a very long time, states that on many of the occasions on which the Kallars were alleged to have gathered for the purpose of conspiring to oppress the Adi-Dravidas, the Police, who were previously either appraised by interested Adi-Dravidas or who had got information otherwise, were quickly on the spot and frustrated the attempts of the Kallars in this direction. It appears from the memorandum that there was some trouble at a place called Vettivayal in the Eluvankottai taluk of the Devakottai division. There were certain attempted disturbances in other places like Unjanayi, Kallangudi, Karai and Kandadevi. The Circle Inspector of Devakottai and other Police officers got scent of the proposed meetings quickly and tracked them and the memorandum itself admits that their interference was effective in preventing any possible combination for the purpose of molesting the Adi-Dravidas. Does not this show that there is no oppression, much less widespread oppression? Sir, there are Kallars and Kallars. It would be unfair to say that, because in certain places some Kallars attempted to annoy some Adi-Dravidas, the Kallar community as a whole of the various Nadus were all up in arms against the Adi-Dravidas. I know that the Kallar community of Devakottai, Tanjore, Pudukottai and other neighbouring places are respectable and self-respecting people and none deprecates more than the leading members of that community, any attempt on their part to annoy or molest other communities. Nor is it fair to say that the Police and the magistracy of the district are indifferent to the Adi-Dravidas. Mr. Shield who is the present Collector of Ramnad and who has got considerable experience of this district—for he was previously the Estate Collector of the Sivaganga Zamindari—within those geographical limits lie most of these villages in question, and Mr. Ramanuja Ayyangar, the District Superintendent of Police, whose vigilance and activity are well-known, have taken every steps to protect not only the Adi-Dravidas but also the other backward communities of the district. The information upon which apparently the best part of the speech of the first speaker to-day as well as of the mover of this resolution was based, relate to happenings that were said to have occurred long back. There is, so far as I know, at any rate now, no friction or any trouble between the Adi-Dravidas and the Kallars in the neighbourhood of

4th August 1931] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

Devakottai. If I remember right, in the early part of this year the Police filed certain cases, M.C. 5 to 13 of 1931 for the purpose of binding over some members of the Kallar community of certain villages in this division and orders were passed.

“There are no good grounds urged for appointing a committee of enquiry now. Any isolate case of scuffle between any member of the Adi-Dravida community and a member of the Kallar community will be dealt with like similar sporadic cases which occur among members of other communities. There is no occasion at present for any action of the kind which the resolution seeks. In these circumstances I do not think there is any need for any committee to investigate. The District officers are quite competent, have done their best and have avoided any friction and they may be trusted to look after these Adi-Dravidas and other depressed classes carefully. I am unable to support this resolution.”

* Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—“Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, did me the honour of singling me out to listen to his speech and I did him the honour of listening to his speech very carefully. Though his speech tends to the conclusion that he is fishing for the votes of the members of the depressed classes of this Council as and when occasion arises, I do not think I shall be harsh on him myself in drawing that conclusion from his speech; nor am I putting the case of the Government so badly as Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti depicted to-day. My case is a simple one; it is the choice of the lesser of the two evils that we have to put up with. I do not for a moment deny that there are very great and eminent persons in the Indian National Congress who are individually devoted to the cause of the depressed classes, and to the improvement of those classes with the help of men and money. I do not say either that on Government side my hon. Friends, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Campbell have come all the way from England with the support of the military and naval forces they have behind them, for our sake. What I say is that both the Congress and the Government profess to act in the interests of the depressed classes and both profess to do a lot for the depressed classes. Whereas the Congress merely mentions the disabilities of the depressed classes, makes promises, and does not keep to its promise, the Government does a little, though only just a little, and acts up to its promise, however tardily. That is the difference that I have to make between these two bodies.

“Situated as we are in the position of choosing the lesser of two evils, we naturally have to depend upon the support of the Government for some time to come. I may also make mention here of this fact, which is very significant, that in Bombay the depressed classes, in their address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—I refer to members of the depressed classes who were nationalistically minded, as my friends opposite would say—made mention of this fact: that while every institution was claiming to help, and was professing sympathy with,

12
noon.

[Mr. N. Siva Raj]

[4th August 1931]

the depressed classes, the only body that might be said to actually help the depressed classes was the Government. In that very address of welcome, they said it, and we are therefore in that position. It is not as if I would say that the Government should do everything for us as against the interests of other communities. What I say is this: that the Government ought really to go further and not stop short of their duty to render the utmost help to the depressed classes at large. Simply because of the fact that we happen to belong to the depressed classes, simply because we have not got sufficient number of Members in this House or sufficient educated members outside this Council and because we are lacking in money, the Government should not stop short of their normal duties without helping us to the extent to which we are entitled, in the ordinary course. Our complaint is that the Government stop short of their duties, so far as the depressed classes are concerned. And that is the reason why we have this Ramnad case and many other cases which we have heard of in the Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts. My Friend, Mr. Devadasan, was also referring to a case where he had to prefer a complaint against a certain caste person who took objection to an Adi-Dravida wearing a shirt and shoes and so assaulted him. Such cases, Sir, are increasing in number, certainly on account of the Government stopping short of their duties to the depressed classes. That is why I felt I must speak on this resolution to-day. It may be, Sir, that this case does not require the appointment of a committee; but it certainly is a case which demands an enquiry by at least a special officer of Government. I know the Government will trot out the argument that in these days of financial stringency it will be an unnecessary expenditure to appoint a committee of any very large proportion. But still it should be within the capacity of the Government at any time to ask an independent officer to go into this question, an officer who cannot be suspected to be in the hands of the higher classes of this Presidency."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the state of affairs described by the previous speakers is really pitiable so far as the Adi-Dravida community is concerned, and such a state of affairs has naturally elicited from the members of the other communities here the sympathy which it deserves. I am afraid my Friend, Mr. Siva Raj, undid the work that was done by the other speakers of his community just now. After all, Sir, I cannot understand why my friends of the depressed class community should not raise themselves to a better position, instead of once depending upon one community, a second time on another and on a third occasion depending upon the Government. They ought to know their own defects first and raise themselves from the bad condition to which they have been reduced possibly by the other communities, or possibly by their own faults."

"Now, Sir, I cannot understand why one community which claims to be a section of the Hindu community should oppress another section of the same Hindu community, viz., the depressed classes. It ought

4th August 1931] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

to treat kindly every other section of that community; and the one aim of the community which regards itself as a high class should be to raise that community which is lower in their estimation, to a higher position. Instead of doing that, it goes to the extent of oppressing the other community and putting all possible obstacles in the way of its progress. These depressed classes, as has been mentioned by my friend, Mr. Siva Raj, are not in a position to choose their own friends. Sometimes they seem to think they have to go along with the other communities; on other occasions they want to go with the Government. They have to decide once for all whether they will go with the people or with the Government. After all, the Government have not done anything for them so far. As long as the other communities do not co-operate with the Government in raising the depressed classes from the low position to which they have been reduced, and unless the depressed classes get the support and sympathy of their neighbouring sister communities, they cannot raise themselves to the position to which they seek to rise. Sir, I do not know if the Kallars really think of oppressing the members of the Adi-Dravida community by placing obstacles in their daily life. They are indignities which anybody who has any regard for self-respect, will shudder at. I hope, Sir, as Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar said, that the people of the higher classes will not put obstacles in the way of the progress of these Adi-Dravidas.

"With regard to this particular matter under discussion, I think the Government are responsible for the continuance of this state of affairs for a period of three or four months. I understand that even the magistracy is slow to move in this direction. Sometimes it is said that the high officials of the Police department as well as the magistracy do not even care to consider the complaints made by members of the Adi-Dravida community. These are all serious allegations which the Government will have to go into. If really it is found that the officers in the district do not listen to the complaints of the Adi-Dravidas, either because they are afraid of the Kallars or because they are influenced by the big men in the Kallar community, then I should say the Government have not been discharging their duty properly. The Government should see that their officers look into every complaint impartially; and, if necessary, the officers who have been responsible for the continuance of this state of affairs may be transferred and new persons in whom the Government have got confidence and who will deal with all communities without any consideration of partiality, whether they belong to the higher or the lower classes, may be posted in their place."

* MR. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, after the ingenious defence put up by my esteemed Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, who has the honour of representing the Ramnad district, I feel constrained to make a few observations on the motion before this House. Mr. Srinivasa

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[4th August 1931]

Ayyangar—an astute lawyer that he is—made us believe that the oppressions referred to and complained of by the depressed class Members of this House are not the rule but are only exceptions: that in some individual or stray cases in some village, it may have been possible that the Nattars of the Kallar community oppressed the Adi-Dravidas of that village; and on that score the whole of the Kallar community should not be accused of having ill-treated the depressed classes. I have great respect for the opinions expressed by Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, for I know, as a matter of fact, that he always speaks what he feels and feels what he speaks. But, Sir, with due deference to my friend, I should like to point out to the Government that here is a memorandum submitted to the Government by a responsible body of Adi-Dravidas of Ramnad, supported by several responsible members of that community—stalwarts all of them. In this memorandum, there are certain serious allegations made against the Government. If the Government think that these allegations are false, then why not they prosecute the people who were responsible for submitting the memorandum to the Government on the ground of preferring a false complaint? The memorandum was submitted to the Government so far back as January 1931; and the very fact that the Government have not so far moved their little finger in this direction shows that they admit the fact that there has been ill-treatment of Adi-Dravidas by the Kallars. Even leaving aside the question whether these allegations are true or false, there are some hon. Members of this House representing the 'Adi-Dravida community, who request the Government to enquire into the matter and find out whether there is any truth in these allegations or not. That is a humble and very moderate demand made by some hon. Members of this House, and I wish the Government concede their request."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I feel that unnecessary heat has been introduced into this debate. The question is a simple one. The Adi-Dravida community feels that it has been badly treated in certain parts of the province by another community. It has been brought to the notice of the Government on several occasions by way of interpellations. If Government had given us the assurance that they would enquire into the matter and take action, perhaps the complaint would not have taken the form of a resolution. I remember at question time during the last sitting of this Council, this question was mooted and we did not get a satisfactory answer from the Government then. The members of the 'Adi-Dravida community feel that they have been let down. I therefore think it is the duty of the Government to allay their fears and to assure them that the Government are alive to the needs of the situation. We are now passing through a time when there is distrust between the different communities. Very often this distrust starts on flimsy grounds and after a time becomes accentuated. It may be that if action is taken in the early stages, the trouble will not grow to great dimensions. It is that

4th August 1931] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

aspect of the case, Sir, that I wish to put forward. If any community feels that its grievances should be enquired into, I think it is the bounden duty of the Government to institute an enquiry. After all, if the conclusion of the committee or the person deputed to go into the matter is that the grievances or fears of the community are groundless, then it is open to the Government to say so; but if you keep quiet the distrust grows. Not only does the community feel that its grievances have not been remedied, but suspicions are roused. Such a situation arises because you do not probe into the matter at the early stages and find out the real state of affairs. I, therefore, wish that this question is considered coolly and the Government and this House decide to constitute a committee to make an enquiry. If the charges are found to be real, then it is the duty of the Government to take action in the matter and punish the people responsible. This question is therefore a simple one that can be dealt with by the Government either by agreeing to constitute a committee or by deputing an officer to enquire into the allegations."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, with due respect to the able arguments of my hon. Friend from Ramnad, I must say that I must put in a word in this connexion in support of the resolution before the House. I feel it my duty to do so because I have had numerous opportunities of knowing and noting the actions and conduct of the majority communities or the higher classes towards the minority communities or the lower classes in my own district. One of the speakers before me referred to the troubles in the Trichinopoly district. I know what took place in Kuttapal, one of the suburban villages of Trichinopoly town. There also, I think, it was a case of the Kallar community trying to tyrannise over the Adi-Dravida community—which term, I think, includes both the 'Palla' and the 'Paraya' communities.

"Sir, I have also had several opportunities of noting the grievances of Muslims in the present social propaganda that has been started in the Karur taluk of my district. My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, said that if they found the local officers wanting in the discharge of their duties they ought to be transferred, but so far as my experience goes, it is not exactly the question of the inability of the local authorities in taking action, but their being in a fix as to what action they should take in such matters as social boycott. The difficulty comes in, for instance, if a man is asked to remove a shoe and if he refuses to do so, how is he to be prosecuted. If it is only a single case, I may at once say that it is not a matter in which Government should take action, but here the question is one of tyranny of one community by another. Every man belonging to that community tries to oppress every other man belonging to the other community in all possible ways. For instance, in the case of certain minority communities, one is not allowed to take an umbrella or walk in particular streets; one is not allowed to take water from a public well, and one is not allowed to come to the shandy to purchase

[Mr. P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib] [4th August 1931]

articles of household. The members of the majority community even go so far as to refuse to sell anything to the depressed classes or even to the minority communities. In such cases, I do realize and realize very strongly, the difficulties of the local authorities in taking action. The only action that can be thought of under such circumstances is only a general action, that is, under section 144 or 107 or 112 or actions like these. Even then, we do not know whether such action will improve matters or make them grow worse. Of course, there is a lot that can be done by local authorities by bringing to bear local influence, by inducing the leaders of one community to realize their responsibilities and to see that the members of their community do not tyrannise over those of the other. It is only when the authorities are satisfied that all such peaceful means have failed that they can come to the foreground and take action. When once the local authorities feel that they have failed in such peaceful action, it is high time that they must take action, and very stringent action too, and see that the movement is nipped in the bud at once, because within my own experience, I have noticed that it is a matter which spreads like wildfire. In the Trichinopoly district itself, I may say that when once such things start—of course such things start only in small villages—they take root and if they are not nipped in the bud, they grow all over the district, and not only do they not stop with the district, but they travel beyond the district. For instance, in the Trichinopoly district, I may say that the social boycott of Muslims by certain communities in the Karur taluk, has spread not only throughout the district, but has even spread to the districts of Madura and Tanjore. That is why I say it is a matter in which Government ought to take very serious steps to stop this, when once they see that all peaceful means have failed. So far as the subject before the House is concerned, my hon. Friend from Ramnad said that nothing exists in the district of Ramnad to-day and that there is no necessity for a committee, but what answer has he to give to what my hon. Friend Mr. Devadasan referred to, namely, that he just before coming to the Council had to file a complaint about an Adi-Dravida being ill-treated for wearing a shirt or something like that? From actual experience, I know there must be innumerable cases like that, though only one or two cases come up before the courts. The local officers cannot know about these cases of ill-treatment unless they note these things. If we are to keep within our own circle, we cannot know these things unless they are brought to our notice, but if we go down and move among the Adi-Dravidas and among the villagers who actually tyrannise over these Adi-Dravidas, then we can come to understand to what lengths these communities go. It is certainly a very serious matter that deserves immediate attention on the part of the Government for very serious action. All that the resolution asks for is only a committee of enquiry to go to the locality, to enquire what the actual facts are and to find out if any Government action is necessary. I think that is a very modest request and this House will be failing in its duty if it refuses such a modest demand as that."

4th August 1931]

* MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, when I received the literature on this subject kindly supplied to us by the Adi-Dravida Association of the locality, my blood boiled to see that even in these days we are living under conditions that when one community takes it into its head to tyrannise over another community, it can do it successfully, systematically and in an organized manner without any let or hindrance from the Government or from other communities. Sir, I consider that we are all united on this question that it is necessary that the tyranny of one community over the other community should be put a stop to and that all efforts should be made to establish equality of all sections of the people and that all people should have equal rights as citizens of this country. It is therefore very necessary that whenever such incidents arise, we must handle the matter in a manner that would not only solve a particular question about a particular locality and not only between one community and another, but would make it as a sort of object-lesson for all communities, so that it may not be possible anywhere else for any one community to act towards another community in the same way as the Kallars of this locality are reported to have behaved towards the Adi-Dravidas. So, I would appeal to the Government to accept this modest resolution and in accepting this modest resolution, I hope they will go thoroughly into the matter as to why such a thing has taken place there, what are the causes which excite one set of people now and then to tyrannise over another set of people and what are the causes which socially make it impossible for the inferior community to defend itself against the onslaught of the so-called superior communities. If this question is very carefully handled by the Government, I think it will be very much helpful to the people whose object is to remove all the disabilities of the Adi-Dravidas, so as to make it impossible for the other communities to ill-treat them as the Kallars have done in this case."

* MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, when I listened to the opening speeches of the hon. Members on the resolution, I thought it was very much an *ex parte* affair, but I am glad that the hon. Member from Ramnad came up with a powerful statement of the other side of the matter. I think the House will now be in a much better position to arrive at a correct judgment in this matter. After listening to the hon. Member from Ramnad and giving weight to everything he has said, I believe his own argument shows that there is substantial stratum of truth and foundation in the allegations that are being made on the part of the Adi-Dravidas. The fact that as a result of the tension of feeling between these two communities, so many as 7 or 8 security cases had to be filed in the Courts, will show the seriousness of the hitch that has arisen. In this connexion, I wish to place one or two aspects of the question before the House. No doubt any action by the police subsequent to the happenings is very good and very desirable. No doubt a judicial inquiry is also a very necessary thing to ascertain whether these things have taken place, but there are limitations and

[Mr. Daniel Thomas] [4th August 1931]

disabilities attached to such an enquiry. Judicial enquiries are limited and restricted by various rules of evidence; hearsay evidence is not admissible, and evidence on side issues is not allowed. I believe that in a matter which creates differences as regards social treatment, social boycott and observances of social and village decencies of life, it is not so much a judicial enquiry according to the rules of evidence that will go to the root of the matter. What is necessary is a committee or a public body which would take in all relevant matters that are necessary for arriving at the real truth of the matter—I mean an enquiry in which all sorts of persons will be encouraged to come forward and give evidence—it is only such a sort of enquiry that I think would be most helpful for settling differences of this character. My hon. Friend from Ramnad also said that it is not desirable or judicious in the interests of the two communities that there should be any further talk or discussion about this matter. There is a proverb in Tamil which says that the way to cure a boil is not to cover it up but to cut it open and heal it. So, I would say that in cases where serious allegations—allegations which no civilized Government can for a moment tolerate or bear to listen—are made by responsible persons from one community, such allegations deserve the greatest attention of the Government. I would submit, in this connexion, that an enquiry by a public body would also be helpful in creating public opinion. As I said at the outset, it is not action which is taken after these events have taken place that is most valuable; but it is action taken in order, as my hon. Friend Mr. Yakub Hasan just now said, to prevent a recurrence or a recrudescence of such happenings either in Ramnad or in any other place in this Presidency, it is action directed towards that aim that is most important in this matter. It is only an enquiry by a public body that will create public opinion in regard to this matter and it will show all sorts of atrocities that are being perpetrated under the aegis of the British Government in open daylight in this twentieth century. The report of such a committee will of course be helpful in creating and rousing public opinion against such practices and I believe the creation of such a dominant public opinion will go a great way in putting an end to such practices.

“One other point I wish to say in regard to this matter. Allegations were made and questions put by the members of the Adi-Dravida community for the last six months and more; memorials and petitions were sent up to the Government; no doubt one realizes the difficulties and the limitations of the Government, but what usually happens in these matters is that Government send the memorials on to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate sends it on to the District Superintendent of Police, the District Superintendent of Police sends it in turn to the Deputy Superintendent of Police or the Circle Inspector or the Sub-Inspector and finally it reaches the head constable, probably to the very persons against whom these allegations were made. And these Sub-Inspectors and Circle Inspectors and head constables who are said to be nonchalant in such matters, it is these very men that make enquiries

4th August 1931] [Mr. Daniel Thomas]

and report upon the memorials and petitions and then such a report is duly forwarded in turn to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and so on until it reaches the hon. the Home Member, who on the floor of this House says that these allegations are grossly exaggerated. I submit that in matters of this serious, communal character, the routine procedure which I just now referred to ought not to be adopted, but there should be an investigation, an independent inquiry by an officer who is unconnected with the Police Department, an officer who is concerned not merely with forwarding reports and information and other things sent on to him, but whose integrity and impartiality cannot be questioned by either party. It is enquiry by such an officer that will be really valuable in these matters.”

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—“Sir, I would not have intervened in this debate had the matter been confined to the Adi-Dravida community alone. We are all aware of the difficulties under which members of that community are labouring for a long time. Now it is a matter for regret that other communities should come in for similar treatment. It therefore seems to me that there is something more in this than the allegations made by the Adi-Dravida community. This being so, I think the very least that the Madras Government can do now is to institute a searching enquiry, an enquiry by an independent body of people. I strongly support the remarks of Mr. Daniel Thomas that these enquiries and papers relating thereto may not be sent to local officials, then to the police officials, as such procedure has now degenerated into the matter being referred to the lowest ranks. They go down to the sub-inspectors and perhaps even to the lowest constable. Such enquiries are doing more harm than good. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. the Home Member to give us a real searching enquiry, an enquiry that will go further than merely making this question relate only to Adi-Dravidas. A member of the Muslim community to-day has made a statement that the Muslims have been boycotted. That being so, I think it is high time that this Government went further and to the bottom of this matter. In the beginning it seemed to affect the Adi-Dravida community alone, but now the matter is different. The evil is affecting very many communities including my own community, and I appeal to the hon. the Home Member to make a searching enquiry by means of a committee and that committee must deal not only with this one place but with the whole Presidency.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Mr. President, Sir, I have been listening to the speeches of hon. Members very carefully and noted the two views that have been expressed. One is that the Adi-Dravidas have been subjected to very many disabilities, and the contrary view has also been expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. In March last, my attention was drawn to some of these grievances of the Adi-Dravidas by means of interpellations by Mr. Muniswami Pillai and I promised to him that I would make enquiries into the matter. As a matter of fact, I did make enquiries and received a report from the District

12 30
P. M.

[Sir Mahomed Usman] [4th August 1931]

Magistrate, and his report was to the effect that some of the statements made in the memorandum submitted to the Government were very much exaggerated and in some cases, as has been pointed out by Mr. Daniel Thomas, action had been taken by the police under the security sections. I may add, Sir, that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police are trying their very best to solve the question. Sir, I should like to remind my Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that this is a quarrel between people belonging to two communities of the depressed classes, the Kallars on the one hand and the Adi-Dravidas on the other. Therefore we should tackle the problem very carefully as has been stated by Mr. Yakub Hasan. As I have said, I have already made an enquiry into the matter and further, I am prepared to send a copy of the speeches of the hon. Members to the District Magistrate and ask him to make an enquiry if necessary and report to the Government on the various allegations made by hon. members.

"As for the appointment of the committee, Sir, I may say that this committee instead of solving the problem may promote communal bitterness. What will happen is this. The two parties will range themselves on opposite sides and party feeling will run high. What we want is some kind of reconciliation or other. I know that in Madras recently there were some fears that there might be trouble between the Hindus and Muhammadans, and one of the leading members of the Muslim community, Mr. Jamal Muhammad, requested the leaders of both the communities to meet and see that they took up the responsibility of seeing that no disorder occurred anywhere. I think that has been very successful. We had also another incident in Trichinopoly district. There had been trouble between Hindus and Muhammadans. The Collector there brought about a meeting of the leaders, including Mr. Khalif-ul-lah and Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai. And what happened was that the leaders, after discussing the whole situation, came to a certain agreement and the question has been solved to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. Therefore, I would say that instead of the Government appointing a committee, public-spirited citizens like Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti may visit the place and call the leaders to a conference and somehow or other bring them to some agreement so that these quarrels may come to an end. If that is not possible, I intend to do this. As I said before I shall send a copy of the speeches of the hon. Members to the District Magistrate and ask for his opinion, and if necessary, I shall ask him to get into touch with the leading members of both communities and try his best to restore communal harmony."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before putting the resolution to the vote of the House, I have to point out that the resolution as printed in the agenda is the resolution of Mr. Soundara Pandian as proposed to be amended by the amendment of Mr. Shetty. At the last sitting of this Council, when this resolution was discussed, I had thrown open both the

4th August 1931]

[The President]

resolution and the amendment for the discussion of the House. The discussion having taken place, I shall now put the resolution as proposed to be amended first to the vote of the House. If this is carried, the original motion will not be put to the vote. I will now put the resolution as proposed to be amended to the vote of the House.

"The question is—

"This Council recommends to the Government to make an immediate enquiry 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."

The resolution was declared carried. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 36. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam. | 37. Mr. Yakub Hasan. |
| 3. Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar. | 38. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar. |
| 4. „ G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 39. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 5. „ M. B. Rangaswami Reddiyar. | 40. „ T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 6. „ M. Devadasan. | 41. Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. „ N. Sivaraj. | 42. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. | 43. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. | 44. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 10. Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliyar. | 45. „ A. B. Shetty. |
| 11. „ B. P. Seshareddi. | 46. „ G. Simhachalam. |
| 12. „ M. S. Sreshta. | 47. „ Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 13. „ P. C. Moses. | 48. „ Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 14. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. | 49. „ S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib. |
| 15. Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. | 50. „ K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 16. „ V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. | 51. „ Ahmed Meeran. |
| 17. „ C. Indrayya. | 52. „ K. A. Nachiappa Gounder. |
| 18. „ P. Bayappa Reddi. | 53. „ A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai. |
| 19. „ A. Kondappa. | 54. „ K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar. |
| 20. „ T. Narasa Reddi. | 55. Rai Bahadur N. Sarkarai Manradiyar. |
| 21. „ R. M. Palat. | 56. Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 22. „ P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 57. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 23. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. | 58. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 24. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 59. „ K. Pattabhiramayya Choudari. |
| 25. „ J. A. Davis. | 60. „ C. Basudev. |
| 26. „ Daniel Thomas. | 61. Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti. |
| 27. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 62. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. |
| 28. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 63. Mr. V. T. Arasu. |
| 29. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. | 64. „ G. Sriramulu. |
| 30. Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti. | 65. „ H. M. Jagannatham. |
| 31. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. | 66. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 32. Mr. D. Narasimhaswami. | 67. Madhusudhanan Thangal. |
| 33. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. | 68. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 34. Mr. A. Harischandrudu. | 69. Mr. C. Krishnan. |
| 35. „ K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu. | |

[4th August 1931]

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 11. Mr. R. Madannagopal Nayudu. |
| 2. „ Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12. „ S. V. Ramamurti. |
| 3. „ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 13. „ S. G. Sengodaiyan. |
| 4. „ Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 14. „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. „ Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 16. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannatha Raju. | 17. „ K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 8. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham. | 18. Subedar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 9. „ H. R. Pate. | 19. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 10. „ H. M. Hood. | 20. Mr. M. A. Muthayya Chettiyar. |
| | 21. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| | 22. „ R. Foulkes. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Raja of Bobbili. | 5. Zamindar of Kirlampudi. |
| 2. Raja of Nal. | 6. Mr. F. G. Luker. |
| 3. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. | 7. „ B. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| 4. Zamindar of Bodinayakanur. | |

Ayes 69.

Noes 22.

Neutral 7.

The resolution was carried.

HONORIFIC PREFIX AND SUFFIX TO THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE VISWABRAHMANA COMMUNITY

12-45 p.m. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti requested the President in Telugu for permission to move the resolution of Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar in view of the latter's absence.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Having regard to the fact that resolution No. 2 is identical with resolution No. 6 on the Agenda which is in the name of Mr. Patnaik and there are only two resolutions previous to that, I think we can proceed to the next item on the agenda.”

The House granted leave to Mr. Ramamurti to move the resolution.

* Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—“ The resolution runs as follows:—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that the names of the communities now called Kamsalins, Kammalans and That-tans, be hereafter entered in Government records as Viswa Brahmans with the honorific prefix of ‘ Brahma Sri ’ and suffix of ‘ Acharyulu Garu ’ or ‘ Achariyar Avargal ’ to the Telugu and Tamil members respectively as the case may be, and that the traditional caste title ‘ Pandit Maharaj ’ be prefixed to Silpis, Stupathis (architects and sculptors) and other gentlemen of the community who express the desire that their names may be associated with the above honorific plural ’.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ On a point of order, Mr. President, the hon. Member is proficient in Telugu. He is reading now a manuscript speech.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I do not think there is anything wrong to read this manuscript in English. I think it will be helpful to the Council to understand his arguments in English.”

[4th August 1931]

* Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to propose the above resolution which stands in the name of hon. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. I first give notice of this resolution but subsequently took signatures of some hon. Members of the House on account of chances of the ballot. For the courtesy of having allowed their names to be associated with this motion, Sir, I thank them sincerely.

“ I need not say much in support of this motion as it relates to a very simple matter and I request the hon. Member for Revenue to accept the same, as it stands on the paper, on behalf of the Government and help my community in its efforts to remove the ban placed by G.O. No. 659, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 26th May 1913.

“ It is true that on the 14th October 1921 my revered predecessor, Brahma Sri S. Muthumanikyachariyar Avargal, tabled a similar motion for discussion on the very floor of this House urging the Government to record the names of the members of my community with the suffix ‘ Achari ’ which is a Sanskrit derivative, and not with ‘ Asari ’, a Tamil rendering of the word, the use of which is being resented by my community for the last two decades. On the assurance given by the then Law Member, Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, that this word would be recorded according to the pronunciation by the members of the community, the said resolution was withdrawn. Even though the members of my community pronounce the word correctly, interested clerks are intentionally recording this suffix in the odious form of ‘ Asari ’ in Government records. Several Andhra Provincial Viswa Brahmana Conferences which were convened under the auspices of the All-India Viswakarmman Liberal Federation protested against the same and memorials were submitted to the Government from time to time, but a deaf ear was turned to the constitutional agitation of my community on every occasion. When Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar was in charge of the portfolio, Vaishnava Brahmans were favoured with the use of the word ‘ Achari ’ and Viswa Brahmans were forced to use ‘ Asari ’ to make the latter appear low in public estimation. But Sowrashtras of the Madura district, a weaver community, are freely using ‘ Achari ’ only, and there is no ban on them. I do not know why my community alone should be prevented from using its caste title in the Sanskrit form. Sir, a wrong and undesirable form has been imposed upon the members of my community; who are living in the Andhra districts. All this is due to the highhandedness of the vested interests of some persons, who are in high Government posts. I understand that the term ‘ Asari, ’ is an ironical expression in Tamil signifying ‘ Todapa Kattai, ’ that is, broom-stick. I do not know whether this is right or not. My community cannot tolerate such ill-treatment from petty clerks of the Government regarding caste titles.

“ Same say what is there in such suffixes? If such restrictions by means of a Government order were placed upon their community, they can then thoroughly understand the feelings of a wounded community.

[Pandit Ganala Ramamurti] [4th August 1931]

India is a country where caste distinction is ruling the social life of the people. Unless this ban is completely removed, the self-respect of my community will be seriously jeopardized. I would like to recall an incident which occurred in this Council. In 1922, this House adopted a resolution which was moved by Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) M. C. Raja to delete the names of Paraiya and Panchama from Government records and put in their places Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras with the suffixes of "Ayyas" in whatever way they may be pronounced by the members of those communities. About Oriyas also, this Council passed a resolution that the names of the members of that community might be prefixed with 'Sriman' and suffixed with 'Mahasaya'. But from the answers given by the hon. the Law Member on the 27th January to my question No. 103, I am afraid that the Government have not yet realized the efforts which my community has been making in this behalf. The usage of the title 'Acharyulu Garu' or 'Acharyar Avargal' according as it is Telugu or Tamil area is a long-established and well-known custom.

"That the designation of my ancient community in terms of Kammalans, Kamasalins, and Tattans should be deleted from Government records and the term of Viswa Brahmana should be placed instead is also a long-standing grievance. If I remember right, the late lamented Brahma Sri Bangaloor Madhurachariyar Avargal, the father of the modern Viswa-Brahmana movement, submitted a petition to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria the Good, Empress of India, in or about 1892 to record the name of my community as Viswa Brahmans. As a result of this petition I understand that Sir John Lubbock asked the Government some questions in the House of Commons. But till now nothing has been done.

"I understand from newspapers that the Government of India agreed to record hereafter the name of the Barber community as Nayee Brahmanas. A similar order was very recently issued that the Shepherd community might be recorded as Yadavas. The local Government also passed such orders regarding Nadars, Vahnikula Kshatrias, Setti Balijas, etc. I urge that similar treatment may be accorded to the members of my community also.

"One word more for the honorific prefix of 'Brahma Sree', and I have done. This is generally used by my community as well as by the Smartha Brahmans. That word means a man who has the creative genius either in craft or in learning. If this is being used by members of other communities also I have no objection. M.R.Ry. means one possessing Shree (wealth) like Maharajadhi Rajah. Sir, my community is not a rich one to possess this and so instead of M.R.Ry. I request that the Government may be pleased to conform to the local usage and address correspondence with the prefix 'Brahma Sree'. In northern India and in some parts of this Presidency also Silpis, Sthapathis (Architects and Sculptors) and other gentlemen of my community are using the traditional caste title 'Pandit Maharaj' which means a

4th August 1931] [Pandit Ganala Ramamurti]

professor in craft which is equal to the honorific plural 'Sastrula Varu' which is used by Smartha Brahmans. In Bengal and other provinces ordinary people also call themselves by such names as Chakravarty, Sircar, Sarvadhikary, etc., and the Governments of those parts have never objected to the same. It is my earnest desire that this Government should not earn the bad reputation of restricting the liberty of the people to call themselves in whatever manner they like. If any member of my community wishes that his name should be prefixed with 'Pandit Maharaj' his request may be fulfilled.

"The names, prefixes and suffixes of my community are much mutilated, and are not properly written in Government records. The specimen form printed on the cover of the books supplied to the enumerators to fill in the names, etc., in the recent census operation in this province, contains words like Asari, Kamsalin, Kammalan, Thattan and so forth, the use of which is very much resented by my community. I received a number of letters from the members of my community who reside in various parts of the presidency that, in spite of correct pronunciation, interested enumerators did not record the name of the community as Viswa Brahmans. To add to this gross negligence, they added Asari to the names of the members of my community. Under these circumstances I am obliged to press upon the Government that the names of the communities now called Kamsalins, Kammalans and Thattans be hereafter entered in all Government records as Viswa-brahmans with the honorific prefix of 'Brahma Sree' and the suffix of 'Acharyulu Garu' or 'Acharyar Avargal' to the Telugu and Tamil members, as the case may be, while addressing them and that the traditional caste title 'Pandit Maharaj' be prefixed to Silpis, Sthapathis (Architects and Sculptors) and other gentlemen of the community who desire that their names may be associated with the above honorific plural.

"Personally I do not encourage these titles and even if this resolution is accepted I assure this House that I do not like to have these titles to my name. To respect the sentiments of my community I am moving this resolution and not for the craze of nomenclatures.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council nominated me to represent Viswa-Brahmans, one of the large minor communities of this Presidency, and as a representative of the said community I have nothing more to say except in conclusion to thank the Council for the exercise of their uniform sympathy and goodwill towards my community and hope that the hon. Members will support this motion.

"When I met the hon. Mr. Campbell in his office room and spoke about the disability of my community the Member for Revenue replied that the Government had no objection to fulfil this demand. So, I once again appeal to the hon. the Member for Revenue to accept this demand of my community on behalf of the Government. With these words I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House."

4th August 1931]

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"I second this resolution. They want the title of Viswa-Brahmans. Viswa means universe. Brahma is greater than Viswakarma. Viswakarma is a lesser God than Brahma. These people think that they have descended from the lesser God. Therefore this title Viswa-Brahman may be granted. Then they also want to be called Brahma Sri. What is Brahma? Brahma means shapeless. If they want that shapeless prefix why should we object? (Laughter.) Certainly we have no objection. Let them call themselves Nirakaras. As for Sri, this is a term applied to living persons. They want this Sri to be added, and call themselves Brahma Sri; let them do so. Then the word Asari is derived from Acharya. This is a term used by learned men. Some of these people were so unlearned that they could not pronounce the word correctly and so called themselves Asari. Now they realize the mistake. Why should they not have it? Garu is an appendage which everybody is familiar with. Pandit also belongs to the same category.

1 p.m. "As regards 'Pandit Maharaj,' there is some difficulty in understanding it. We have got a class among the Uriyas who are called Pandits. They are Sudras; they are called Pandits because they sell medicines and serve as native doctors. They correspond to the Vaidyas of Bengal. They are certainly not 'Pandits' in the sense 'learned persons.' As for applying the term 'Maharaj,' some of them may be illiterate and it would seem somewhat incongruous to apply the term to them. By the Oriyas, all the Telugu Brahmans are called Pandits; even a water-carrying Brahman is called 'Pandit.' However, I second the resolution."

* Rao Sahib D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Sir, my amendment is to delete all the words in the resolution beginning with 'and that the traditional caste title 'Pandit Maharaj'.' My intention for moving this amendment is simply this. 'Pandit Maharaj' is a term which really implies some special skill, and the resolution says that anybody who wants it should be given this title more or less. It should be a title of distinction which is to be awarded by a learned body like the Academic Council or the University or some such Society. It should not be given indiscriminately to anybody and everybody. I therefore think that that part of the resolution may be deleted."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—"I second the amendment."

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—"After all, there is not much in the title 'Pandit Maharaj'." (Laughter.)

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Brahma Sri Pandit Maharaj Ganala Ramamurti Acharyulu Garu. Sir, it is sickening that the time of this House should be wasted by such resolutions as the one that we have before us. There is another resolution in the agenda standing in the name of my hon. Friend, Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu, saying that some communities like Madigas, Chakliyan, etc., should be given the

4th August 1931]

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

suffix of 'Iyya Garu' or 'Iyya Avargal.' Sir, when I say that this is sickening and that these resolutions ought not to have been allowed to come before this House, I am not questioning your ruling. But I only mean to say that the hon. Members who are responsible for sponsoring resolutions of this kind should have realized their own responsibility and the dignity of this House.

"The hon. Mover of this motion made reference to some orders passed years ago, and I am not able to understand what he meant when he said that the Government have definitely passed orders that the Viswakarmas should all be called 'Asaris' and not 'Acharis.' I do not believe that the Government would have been so stupid as to say that when a man wants to call himself 'Achari' or even 'Maharaj' he should not do so. They will surely leave it to the sweet will and pleasure of any individual to call himself as he likes. Here, for instance, there are among the Members of this Council gentlemen going by the name of 'Mudaliyars', 'Nayudus' and 'Raos' and some people want to call themselves 'Rao Nayudus.' I wish that this Council establishes a convention that hon. Members of this House would willingly forego these caste titles and would allow themselves to be called merely by their names. It is also surprising that this resolution should have been moved by one who is a prominent member of the Self-respect movement. I think the idea of the Self-respect movement is to give up all these caste-titles and distinctions. My esteemed Leader Dr. Subbarayan is a member of the Self-respect movement, and he has openly affirmed that he would refuse to be addressed along with his caste suffix. Another gentleman, who is a Member of this House, Mr. Soundara Pandian, has also declared his intention that he would no longer be called a 'Nadar.' When this is the prevailing tendency, it is very surprising that the hon. Member, Mr. Ganala Ramamurti, should come forward before this House with this resolution.

"Secondly, in these days of retrenchment it would be absolutely impossible for Government to print such long suffixes and prefixes as 'Brahma Sri' and 'Pandit Maharaj.' Considerations of economy also require that we should cut short our names. On these grounds, I oppose the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramamurti."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad to give my fullest support to this resolution (laughter). Sir, if there are people who claim to be Brahmans, I do not see why such a title should be denied to them. If they say they are Viswa-Brahmans, it is the duty of the Government to recognize them as such, and as Brahmans whatever privileges they are entitled to they should be allowed to enjoy. This is no doubt a great compliment to the Brahman community. I thought the tendency nowadays was that Non-Brahmans were proud of being Non-Brahmans and that they would not care to become Brahmans. But I find that there are some people, represented in this House also, who do not think so. So, one way of doing away

[Mr. Yakub Hasan]

[4th August 1931]

with these caste distinctions—I think it is a better way too—is by everybody calling himself Brahman whether he is entitled to it or not and that will take away any significance that is attached to the word ‘Brahman.’ When some people are wanting to drop their caste suffixes let other people who desire it adopt the suffixes dropped by others; so that in those circumstances the whole thing may be brought to a pass when no significance will be attached to the caste-titles. As for ‘Achariyar’ and other titles, it is not only the Viswa-Brahmans who are not learned who want to be called Paudits, but I find many Brahman have the suffix of Achariyar and Sastri who are not learned in Sanskrit lore and do not know their religion fully. So these terms like ‘Pandits,’ ‘Sastris’ and ‘Achariyars’ have become mere caste names and there is no significance attached to these names. So, I think if this resolution is allowed it will make things so ridiculous that all the distinctions will lose their value. The Viswa-Brahmans are now asking for these titles, but I am sure a day will come when they will find their mistake and they may perhaps come before this House again and ask it to take away those titles.”

* Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—“I am really sorry that my hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu should have spoken against this resolution. It is certainly a matter of some importance and it does not deserve so much condemnation from him. As has been pointed out by Mr. Ramamurti, on previous occasions similar matters did come up here and serious consideration was given to them. As was stated, the question of the Panchamas being called Adi-Dravidas was seriously debated in this Council in 1921, in the first year after the Reformed Council came into existence. I take strong exception to the statement that the Mover is trying to waste the time of the Council. I certainly feel that he introduced a jocular vein when he began to say that in these days of financial stringency and retrenchment such a resolution involving the use of lengthy suffixes ought to be turned down. I do not suppose that the Council will take him seriously. As far as he is concerned, he opposed it because he was a self-respector as he called himself. He ought also to recognize that in these days the world consists of people with various views as regards the Self-respect movement. It may be agreed finally that caste must be done away with. Because castes do now exist and the prefixes and suffixes indicating the several castes to which people belong are in vogue, they ought to be dealt with in some way or other. To me, it seems that because certain existing suffixes and prefixes now prevailing go to proclaim the down-trodden nature of those people and such titles are held to be derogatory to their own sense of self-respect, it is but proper that some other prefixes or suffixes should be given to them to show to the world that they are equally as much human beings as the others. I wish that this resolution is strongly supported and accepted by this House.”

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Mr. President, Sir, I feel it is extremely difficult for me to deal with the question whether a

4th August 1931]

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

particular caste is a Brahman caste or a Non-Brahman caste. On the general question of the use of suffixes, etc., in our records and so on, the Government in 1921 issued the following order which was published at that time, and which, with your permission, Sir, I shall read to the House. It says:—

‘At some conferences held by the Viswakarma community of South India, resolutions were passed requesting the Government to issue instructions directing the use of the suffix of ‘Achari’ instead of ‘Asari’ after the names of persons belonging to their community. A resolution was also moved in the Legislative Council at its sitting on the 14th October 1921 on the subject, and an assurance was given that if in communications to Government any person subscribed his name with a particular spelling the Government would address him in the same spelling. In accordance with the undertaking given at the Council, the Government desire that any person in addressing the Government or any of their officers designates himself or spells his name in a particular way he should in any communications to him be addressed by the same designation and spelling.’

That order is still in force.

“I think the hon. Mover referred to some entries which have been made by the census enumerators at the recent census. The instructions to the enumerators were that they should enter under the head of community or caste whatever the person enumerated said was his community or caste, and in returns which are compiled from these statistics no alterations in these particulars will be made by the Census Superintendent or those working under his instructions. A person stating that he is a Viswa-Brahman will be entered as a Viswa-Brahman in all the census returns. There will be no attempt to classify certain persons, say, as Brahman or Non-Brahman, or to do anything of that kind. The present motion goes further than the Government order which I have just read. It requests that these communities should be entered in the Government records as Viswa-Brahmans. In Government records, in certain cases, the caste or community is entered as given by the person himself. For example, in the courts, the caste of a witness is entered in the records as given by him. In the civil lists, we should enter the community of each official. If therefore the persons referred to in the resolutions are classified as Viswa-Brahmans they would be considered to be Brahman for the purposes of the civil lists and under the rotation rule which applies to candidates for Government service would have to take their turn as such.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The main motion as amended was put and lost.

DIVERSION OF EXCESS WATER OF SOUTH PENNAR FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES

* Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI:—“Sir, I move—
‘This Council recommends to the Government that the excess of flood and other water of the Pennar river be diverted for irrigation and other purposes to Tiruvannamalai and Chengam taluks in the district of North Arcot by means of an anicut at a suitable place along the course of the river, and that, towards this end, the Government be pleased to prepare plans and estimates.’

[Mr. V. Dharmalingam Pillai] [4th August 1931]

"Sir, lands adjacent to the river Pennar are being very often damaged by floods and the extent damaged is estimated to be more than 500 acres of land every year. An estimate was even prepared to construct an anicut across this river in order to improve Chengam taluk. If the estimate is sanctioned and work put on hand, it will be much advantageous to North Arcot and South Arcot and Chingleput districts. This scheme will easily enable the easy connexion of the river Pennar with the Palar. Further, water can be stocked in any place situated at a higher level and made useful for Tiruvannamalai, Chengam and Polur taluks.

"The reservoir scheme of the river South Pennar has been under consideration for the past 30 years. The crops of South Arcot were damaged by excessive floods in this river.

"Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, when he was an engineer, paid a personal visit and recommended that the scheme is a useful and necessary one. About two years ago, Mr. Neelakanta Ayyar, the Superintending Engineer (Tanjore and South Arcot districts) saw the place and reported to Government that the place is a convenient one for erecting a reservoir and that the work would be useful to landholders. The Government is asked not to lose this opportunity in spite of financial stringency.

"The districts of North Arcot and South Arcot and Chingleput will be benefited. The distance between the place of erection and the river Cheyyar is only six miles and is about 100 feet below level. If a canal of six miles length is dug the water of the river Pennar will easily flow into the river Cheyyar and from there it will flow into the river Palar without any expenditure. By this scheme a very large area can be irrigated. It is advantageous to Government. The banks of the river from the site selected to a length of 15 miles is mountainous. There are no villages within an area of 20 square miles which saves Government from expenditure on acquisition of land for the construction of the reservoir. This is also an advantage. The whole area of 20 square miles is a forest with no costly trees. This is another advantage. So, I ask the Government to prepare a scheme for the erection of the reservoir."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution that has been moved by my Friend, Mr. Dharmalingam Pillai. Mr. President, I have just to remind this House of the many advantages that will flow by reason of this resolution being accepted not only to the Government on the one hand, but to the various ryots and the people of the North and South Arcot districts and of the district of Chingleput. This is really a case where the Government should bestir, it is one of the golden opportunities that they could lay their hands on and convert these waste waters into money. I am emboldened to say this because this is a matter which has been investigated by persons who were really competent to pronounce upon such subjects, and it is their considered opinion that this is not only a practical proposition, but also a paying proposition; and as one who

4th August 1931] [Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

represents one of the districts that will be vitally benefited by a scheme of this nature, I think I am doing justice not only to my constituency but also to the ryots of the adjoining districts of South Arcot and Chingleput when I say that this is a matter which deserves the earnest and anxious consideration of the Government. Mr. President, it may be urged that of all times this is the most inopportune time to pass a proposition of this nature; because, as this House knows, we are passing through a period of financial stringency which is unprecedented. If the Government would however give us an undertaking that it would not merely investigate the scheme at the earliest opportunity but also take it on hand as soon as the finances would permit, I for one would rest content with such an assurance. All that this question urges is that the question of the investigation and the advisability or otherwise of a reservoir being built for the purpose of conserving the waters that are carried away in floods in the river South Pennar should immediately be investigated upon, and I think to such a resolution no member of this House can have any objection or have any ground for dissent. With these few remarks I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting this resolution. I will not take the time of the House by making any lengthy speech, for the two speakers who have preceded me have laid the case before you very well. This resolution only asks for plans and estimates to be prepared; there is no question of any expenditure in the immediate future; and even afterwards, when money is found for the project, it will be found that it will be a very good investment, for it will increase the productiveness of the places whereto the water is diverted, and in the long run it will bring extra revenue to the coffers of Government."

* Rao Bahadur R. K. VENUGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Sir, I do not agree with the statement of my friend, Mr. Dharmalingam Pillai, that more than 500 acres of land are damaged every year by floods from the Pennar. It is not so. I, as one, residing very close to the bank of the river, know for certain that for the last seven or eight years the ryots, whose lands are irrigated by the Pennar water, are suffering from insufficiency of supply. Whatever might have been the state of affairs more than ten years ago when my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar was Executive Engineer there, I am not aware whether there is now any excess water. Any how, I have no idea of opposing this motion. I only rise to make a request to Government to see that the usual flow of water which South Arcot was getting all along from the Pennar is not in any way lessened by this scheme."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, in supporting this resolution I wish to state a few facts. This proposal is not a new one. I think, Sir, about 20 or 30 years ago, the Government through their engineers undertook a sort of estimate for putting up a dam across the river Pennar. Sir, the river Pennar is a perennial river with plenty of water flowing into waste. And further there are certain natural facilities for putting up a dam and therefore the cost would be far less than it would otherwise be.

[Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar] [4th August 1931]

1-30 p.m. “Sir, when the Government are prepared to spend six or seven crores of rupees on a project like the Mettur dam for the benefit of a particular district, I do not see any reason why they should not undertake smaller schemes by which not one district but more than one district stand to be benefited. I think the only objection that can be taken by the Government against this proposal is the present financial stringency. On the merits, Sir, I do not think there can be much objection. What the resolution aims at is, however, not the immediate construction of the dam. It only wants that plans and estimates should be prepared and that the suitability of the scheme should be investigated. Experienced engineers like my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar have at one time investigated the scheme and I believe Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar has also made a report that the scheme will be a paying one and that it would not be very costly. I therefore request the hon. the Revenue Member to accept this resolution and pave the way for the investigation of the scheme. Then if it is found to be a paying scheme, the question of the construction of the dam can be taken up. Now this question of taking up the investigation of the scheme may not cost the Government much. Further, as I said, it has been already investigated and therefore what is required to be done now is to further investigate the proposal.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDIYAR spoke in Tamil.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Mr. President, Sir, in connexion with irrigation with the water of the Pennar river in North Arcot and South Arcot, two proposals have been examined in recent years. The first proposal was for the construction of an anicut across the Pennar near Jambai village in Tirukkoyilur in the South Arcot district just below the confluence of the Mushukonda Nadi with the Pennar. It was intended for the irrigation of about 30,000 acres. The site of the anicut was about six miles above Manalurpet and at about 20 miles above the Tirukkoyilur anicut. This proposal was given up as impracticable and as affecting the existing irrigation in favour of a scheme for a reservoir across the river near Sathanur above Tirukkoyilur anicut, about 20 miles from Tiruvannamalai, to impound the surplus water which now finds its way into the sea. The reservoir was designed to have a capacity of 11,000 m.c.ft. to store up 22,000 m.c.ft. in two fillings for irrigating 90,000 acres. The cost of the project was Rs. 96 lakhs. The question of the supply of water for this reservoir was investigated and it was found that in four out of every ten years there would be no water available for storage at all, and that in three years out of the remaining six years the reservoir would only be partially filled once and in only three years there was a possibility of filling the reservoir once instead of twice after meeting the requirements of the existing irrigation, both in British and French territories. In these circumstances, the further consideration of the project was dropped.

4th August 1931]

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

If any other project for the storage of water now going to waste into the sea can be made to serve our purpose, we will consider the question when the financial position allows it.

“Reference has been made to a proposal made by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. I am not sure if he had in view either of the two schemes I have mentioned. I will look into that. At the present moment, I cannot hold out any hopes of carrying out a scheme in view of the financial stringency, for it is not possible to carry out even the schemes for which plans and estimates are ready, though I can assure the House, Sir, that the Government are always anxious to do their best for the extension of irrigation.”

Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI:—“Sir, in reply to the debate I wish just to remind the House that besides the report of the present Chief Engineer which evidently is in the hands of the hon. Revenue Member there are two other reports on the subject, one made in 1901 and the other later by Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, both of which are favourable. I want the question to be investigated and therefore I would like to press this proposal for investigation for the favourable consideration of this House.”

The resolution was put and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST A SCHEME FOR THE REDUCTION OF PAY OF OFFICERS IN PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The Mover of the next motion Mr. Beyabani Sahib is not in his place.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Sir, in the absence of the Member (Mr. Beyabani Sahib) who has given notice of the next resolution, may I ask for leave to move the same?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Has the hon. Member leave of the House to move the motion standing in the name of Mr. Beyabani Sahib? (After a pause) I take it that the member has the leave of the House.”

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Sir, the resolution, standing in the name of Mr. Beyabani Sahib and which I thank the House for granting me leave to move, reads thus:—

‘This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of this House containing not more than three official members, the rest being non-official members, be appointed to suggest a scheme for the reduction of pay of all officers in the Provincial Service drawing a salary of over Rs. 100 per mensem or such other figure that the Committee may decide, the reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grades.’

“Sir, in moving this resolution I do not want to take up the time of the House for any considerable length. We have all been watching with interest the proceedings of the Retrenchment Committee about which is a Press Communiqué is issued from time to time. We are aware that the Government are taking steps to make up the deficit by retrenchment. Probably it will take some more time for that Committee to consider all the aspects of expenditure in all the departments and before

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [4th August 1931]

2-45
p.m.

they issue their final report and the Government pass orders thereon, it will be about the end of this year I believe. That being so, it is in the fitness of things that this resolution should express its opinion and give directions to the Retrenchment Officer and the Retrenchment Committee and also the Government as to what exactly should be done. I believe, Sir, we are not prejudging the decisions of the Committee or the Government. I do not think this House will understand it in that light at all. But, Sir, we have had bitter experience of retrenchment in the past. Retrenchment officers were appointed some years ago and very drastic recommendations were made and the Government passed orders accepting some recommendations and rejecting some others. On the whole, in the opinion of the public which I share, very little retrenchment was effected. The vital proposals made by the Retrenchment Committee were not given effect to and things were allowed to drift resulting in a number of appointments, temporary, acting and permanent, being created. And these appointments, whatever the Finance Member may say, swallowed up a good portion of the remission that we got from the Government of India. That being the case, I would urge upon the hon. the Finance Member, that any retrenchment that is going to be effected should be real and substantial. It would not be substantial or real if only the pay of the lower grade officers is cut on the principle that there are thousands and lakhs of them and that if a rupee or two is deducted from their pay, a substantial sum could be saved. We should attack the salaries, allowances and special pay of all graded and gazetted officers. That alone will bring in a substantial saving. The lower grade officers are ill-paid. I do not want that they should suffer by this. I do not want that the lower officers, the duffadars, the peons, the Rs. 40 clerks and other lower officers should suffer. I want that the Retrenchment Committee should make such a proposal as would uniformly and proportionately affect all officers of the Government. But I would not suggest that the people in the lower rungs of the ladder should not be affected at all. It is our common experience that the middle class people are the people who experience the greatest difficulty in managing their affairs on account of their small and meagre income. I think retrenchment in the case of a Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 clerk will be a hard measure. That is my personal opinion and I hope the House will agree with me that the Rs. 40 or the Rs. 50 clerk, as is often the case is the person who is most affected by the retrenchment proposal. I do not think the Committee will apply its proposal for retrenchment to any officer below Rs. 100. That is what the hon. Member who has given notice of the resolution has proposed. I have given notice of an amendment which may be taken up later and my opinion is that the salaries of all officers who draw less than Rs. 200 should not be touched. That apart, I want to ask the hon. the Finance Member in what directions the Retrenchment Officer has made recommendations and how far the suggestions that were made at the time of the budget have been taken into consideration by the Retrenchment Officer in working out his proposal for the Finance Committee which is just now sitting as the Retrenchment Committee in this Province. There are many posts and departments which, without much loss of efficiency but with a considerable amount of saving, could be

4th August 1931] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

abolished. There are several posts which could be easily abolished without any detriment to efficiency but with great economy. I suggested in the correspondence to the hon. the Finance Member and also in my budget speech that a lot of intermediary posts like the Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Collectors in some districts, some Deputy Superintendents of Police, some Superintending Engineers, some Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, some Deputy Directors of Agriculture, some Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests should be abolished. I know there was a time when the Government was being carried on without these intermediary posts. When we are faced with a great financial stringency, and when a crore of rupees is to be the deficit, I do not think the administration will suffer to any very serious extent by the abolition of these intermediary posts.

"Then, Sir, there is the question of allowance, not merely travelling allowance, but several other allowances. I find the Retrenchment Committee has not tackled the question of giving those allowances. I do not know whether since the last Press Communiqué was issued, they have considered proposals with regard to all other allowances. I understand there are two volumes which deal with all kinds of allowances. These volume have recently been published by the Government and contain something like 300 or 400 kinds of allowances given to officers of this Government. I request the Retrenchment Committee presided over by the hon. the Finance Member to cut these allowances as a measure of retrenchment, not merely the duty allowances, special pays and a variety of them but also house rent allowances. Some officers are charged very small rents for premises occupied by them and others are asked to pay very high rents for the premises they occupy. I may also point out in this connexion that several officers in the Imperial Services are not given any duty allowance or house rent allowance but are paid only their fixed salaries and the administration is carried on with equal efficiency, if not with more efficiency than the Provincial Service Officers. When the Imperial Government, even before they thought of retrenchment, were getting on efficiently with their officers without any kind of allowance, I do not see any reason why this Government cannot get on without any allowance to their officers.

"I do not know whether the hon. the Finance Member has considered the possibility of making people who have put in 25 years service and more to retire. I understand—I speak subject to correction—that the modified pension rules which have been accepted by this Government allow people who have put in 25 years of service to retire on pension to which they are eligible. If 10 or 15 per cent of these men retire I may assure the hon. the Finance Member that there will be a large saving. If people who have put in 25 years of service or those to whom no extension need be given are made to retire, there will be no legal difficulty, there will be no heart burning; for persons who have put in 25 years of service if they are made to retire on full pension will not in any way feel dissatisfied. If a certain percentage of these old men could be made to retire—I think at least 10 per cent of the people could be made to retire—their places need not be filled up, and if they are kept in abeyance, there will be a further saving to the Government.

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [4th August 1931]

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Revenue Board it has been always the target of attack by this Council. Time and again this Council has passed resolutions that the Revenue Board is a superfluous body and Government have been pleading some excuse or other for its retention. Now, I consider that the most opportune time has come for the abolition of the Revenue Board. The expenditure on the retention of the Revenue Board is a tremendous waste of public expenditure especially when the Province is faced with a critical situation, I know arguments will be further advanced for its retention. I understand that steps are being taken so as to justify its existence or its retention. Recently I heard—I do not know whether it was a wise step or unwise step—that the Retrenchment Committee have proposed that the Labour Commissionership could be abolished and the duties should be entrusted to one of the Commissioners of the Board of Revenue. I do not know if the same work of the Labour Department which was, until recently before the Labour Department came into existence, being done by the Deputy Collectors and the Tahsildars, could be re-assigned to the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars. They could manage it well and if they could not manage it well, they should be made to manage it. At a time when the whole of the national resources has to be conserved, the Deputy Collectors and the Tahsildars can do that work very well. I say this because some years ago the Deputy Collectors were in charge of very responsible functions and as a result of reorganization those functions have been taken away from them; so much so they have not got so much work now as they once used to have. The Deputy Collectors were in charge of so many kinds of work such as the income-tax and so on and those works have been taken away from them and handed over to other departments. In these circumstances instead of handing over the Labour Department to the Board of Revenue it might as well be handed over to the Collectorate and thus a considerable saving effected."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"May I remind the hon. Member that all this is contained in the amendment and not in the original resolution?"

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I am speaking on the motion for a scheme of reduction of pay of all officers in the Provincial Service. These matters, I hope, Sir, are relevant and come within the scope of the Retrenchment Committee."

* The hon. MR. H. G. STOKES:—"The abolition of the Board of Revenue has nothing to do with the question of reducing the pay of Provincial Service men."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I think these questions come in the amendment which you propose."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I was speaking on the necessity for abolition of one department or one post rather than transferring it to another. When one post might be abolished, I do not want that very thing should be substituted in another form or in another shape."

4th August 1931]

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

"With regard to the question of reducing the salaries, I fear arguments will be advanced that salaries cannot be cut all round. I think, Sir, it is quite possible to do it. Private firms all over the country have reduced the salaries of their servants. They have not merely reduced the salaries, but they have also reduced their staff. The Imperial Bank, I understand, have reduced by 15 per cent the salaries of all their officers. Government servants, it cannot be denied, are the only people who have not been adversely affected by the present depression. On the other hand they are people who stand to gain out of these low prices in the market and the cheapness of articles of food and clothing. Therefore there is every justification for Government servants giving up some portion of their salaries in order to meet the present critical situation. That being so, there is every justification for the reduction of the salaries of all Government servants and if Government provide a uniform graded scale of reduction in the case of all Government servants, there will be much saving. I therefore move this resolution."

* MR. V. T. ARASU:—"In seconding the motion so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed, I wish to make only one observation which I trust the hon. the Finance Member will make a note of. In countries like Japan and China the tendency nowadays is to pay their officers such sums as would be enough to make them get on in their day to day life. Pay is considered merely as a subsistence allowance; it is not considered as a remuneration. While that is so, there is absolutely no justification whatever for a poor country like India ^{3 p.m.} to pay its officers such fat salaries as is being paid now. It is quite necessary that the whole question should be gone into in great detail and for the purpose a Committee consisting of non-official Members of this House should be constituted to make recommendations to the Government as to how far the salary of these officers could be reduced."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, may I, with your permission and the permission of this House, move the amendment of which notice has been given by my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—

'In line 4, after the words "scheme for" insert the words "the abolition of all allowances to gazetted officers, the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Survey and Settlement Department and all intermediary posts in all departments, such as Deputy Directors, Deputy Inspectors-General, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Superintendents, etc., for the reduction of 10 per cent staff by retiring men with twenty-five years' service and more and for".'

"In moving this amendment it seems to me that I should express the gratefulness of this House to the hon. the Finance Member for constituting the present Finance Committee as a Retrenchment Committee and going on with proposals for making retrenchment. I hope that the steps he has already taken will not merely stop with making

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [4th August 1931]

proposals but that they will continue until large reductions are made in the expenditure on the establishment of the Government. I am only sorry that the Government should have moved in the matter of retrenchment only after the present impoverishment of this country. I beg to submit that retrenchment is possible both on the side of establishment and also in the case of projects and schemes. The Government have undertaken large schemes which, in some cases, are unnecessary. It has been the standing criticism against this Government that a large amount of money, a considerable portion of the annual revenues of this Province is spent on brick and mortar, on palatial buildings for their officers and upon needless and luxurious improvements to certain buildings belonging to the Government. It no doubt requires a committee with expert knowledge and great experience to study the question of excessive expenditure in respect of schemes. It will be easy for the Government to plead arguments that these schemes are undertaken for the purpose of improving the condition of and for affording relief to the people of this Presidency and thus avoid criticism of excessive expenditure on these projects. But a close examination of some of the schemes will reveal that the efficiency which the services render to the people will not suffer in the least by the mere fact that a large amount of money has not been spent upon these schemes.

"For instance, I may point out the question of improvements to the General Hospital, Madras. I am glad to find that the Retrenchment Committee has also referred to this question. In one of the communiqués which were published, I found that the Surgeon-General was asked how far the present improvements could be stopped. At the time when that scheme was included in the budget under a token motion of Rs. 100, we on this side of the House desired that that scheme might be put off for the time being and we suggested that a closer examination might be made of the necessity for such improvements as were then considered very necessary from the Surgeon-General's point of view. But we were later on converted by the arguments of the Government and particularly by the partiality we have for the City and we agreed to the large expenditure which was budgeted. Now, acute distress and want of money have led us to re-examine the question. I earnestly hope that the Government will, without the bias of their previous commitments, examine the necessity for such large improvements and dispense with the superfluous proposals with regard to this scheme. The scheme of improvements to the General Hospital is not the only one we are acquainted with in this part of the country. . . ."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I do not wish to interrupt the hon. Member; but I wish to point out that 'General Hospital' does not come within the terms of the resolution or the amendment."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I thought the hon. the Finance Member would appreciate any suggestions that would facilitate his work of reducing expenditure."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"They may be helpful but not relevant."

4th August 1931]

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"If they will be helpful, the hon. Member need not stand on technicalities. Considering strictly the wording of the resolution, my hon. Friend, Mr. Beyabani Sahib, has given notice only with regard to the Provincial Service men. That is apparently due to the fact that the pay and emoluments of the Imperial Services are sacrosanct and cannot be touched by the profane hands of the Legislators. Though the hon. the Finance Member belongs to that Service and has risen to a position of vantage, he may look into the question of these allowances and salaries."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"May I ask whether the salaries of I.C.S. Officers come within the terms of either the resolution or the amendment?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am speaking of allowances to Gazetted Officers. I was stating reasons why the salaries of Gazetted Officers are not included in this resolution."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Might I suggest that the amendment refers to allowances of gazetted officers and not to their pay?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The reason is this; the belief is that the Government have entered into a covenant with the Gazetted officers the terms of which preclude the Government from interfering with their emoluments. One would like very much to know the terms of the covenant which was entered into between these officers and the Secretary of State for India, whether any mention is made in that covenant with regard to the emoluments and other allowances which these officers draw. The whole thing is like the *Chidambaram rahasyam*; everybody believes that there is something there; but nobody is well appraised or is in full possession of the terms of the covenant to enable us to come to the conclusion whether the pay and emoluments of these officers can or cannot be touched either by the Local Government or by the Imperial Government.

"Now, coming to the question of allowances, it is a well-known fact that there are many more kinds of allowances than one can easily remember. My hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, said that there are as many as 200 varieties of allowances. I knew only half a dozen or a dozen kinds of allowances. I am surprised to hear from my hon. Friend that there are 200 classes of allowances. If that be so, the matter assumes much more serious proportions than I originally thought of. Let us examine the question of allowances; how far these gentlemen are entitled to them; there are what are called overseas allowances, duty allowance, arduous duty allowance, study allowance, leave allowance, medical certificate allowance and all kinds of allowances. Granting that these allowances were granted to these officers at times of plenty, is it not time for us who are living in times of famine and in times of distress, to examine the question of these allowances and stop them entirely? There should be no half-hearted policy with

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [4th August 1931]

regard to these allowances. If the pay of the Gazetted Officer is not touched, it is because arguments were set up against doing so on the ground that it has been settled once for all. But with regard to allowances and other things, I do not think that that argument will hold good. Therefore there can be no justification for continuing the allowances. If you do not touch the allowances of these officers and if you begin to reduce the salaries of the provincial men, envy and jealousy gets in. Naturally the provincial men legitimately complain that, for doing the same duties as the Imperial Service Officers, they are not allowed to draw the same pay. Why should they alone be deprived of drawing the same emoluments as the Imperial Service Officers? The provincial officers complain that invidious treatment is meted out to them. An Imperial Service Officer is secure of the tenure of his office. He may be secure of the pay he will get, if this is also stated in the terms of the covenant. But what about other things which are not specifically stated in the covenant and which are subject to the vote of this House? I would very much like that officers, Provincial and Imperial, should receive lesser pay. Even though the pay of the officers of the Imperial Services cannot be touched by us, I should like that the pay of the provincial officers should be reduced, because we are living in such dire circumstances that we cannot afford to consider even the just grievances of these provincial officers. When the pay of the provincial officers is to be reduced, the Government will certainly have no case if they allow the Imperial Service Officers to draw the emoluments they were hitherto drawing.

3-15 "With regard to travelling allowances, much has been said in the press and on platforms. Too many transfers seem to be made; sometimes transfers are made in order that officers might enjoy the salubrity of climate in certain parts of the Province. It was only in the last session of the Council that a number of questions were put whether Coimbatore was not chosen by officer after officer within a period of one year. If that was the only reason for these officers being transferred, I must say that the severe hand of the hon. the Finance Member must be felt by these officers. It may not be possible for the hon. the Finance Member to be scrutinising every step that is being taken by the heads of departments in order to oblige their friends, to enjoy the salubrity of climate—or the nearness of families. But strict instructions by the Government and active discouragement of the policy of frequent transfers ought to be able to check the somewhat luxurious habits of the heads of departments to oblige their personal friends.

"Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed has also referred to the question of the Board of Revenue. I do not know what new arguments are going to be put up on behalf of the Government for the continued existence of the Board of Revenue. In all provinces of this country, there is no such thing as the 'Board of Revenue'. Yet, I do not think this Government will go to the length of criticising those provinces which have no Board of Revenue for any inefficiency in administration. If one province could possibly get on as efficiently as this

4th August 1931] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

province without the Board of Revenue, it can only reflect on the capacity of this Government, that they should seek the assistance of the Board of Revenue for administering efficiently. While the Governments of other provinces can administer efficiently without the Board of Revenue, does it not lead us to the conclusion that the Government of this province is incapable of administering this province without the assistance of this Board? That seems to be a reflection on the Government which I would like the Government to get rid of as early as possible.

"Coming now to the question of the Survey and Settlement departments, whenever this question was raised by this Council, the Government used to say that the Survey and Settlement departments have to be maintained, whether we are going to have resettlement operations or not, in order to bring certain registers and books up-to-date. Sir, I am reliably informed by those gentlemen who have had experience in revenue matters, that the usual establishment of village officers and revenue officers would be quite sufficient to keep the registers up-to-date without the Survey and Settlement departments."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I think the hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I shall retrench the time, Sir.

"Then, with regard to the Deputy Inspectors-General, generally, these Deputy Inspectors-General seem to be the fifth wheel to the coach; but particularly with regard to the Police department, some years ago when the Retrenchment Committee made proposals, they specifically abolished the post of Deputy Inspector-General. The moment the recommendation was accepted, or only a few months afterwards, the Deputy Inspector-General was reappointed under the guise of some other name. After a few months, even the old name of 'Deputy Inspector-General' was given to that officer. So, our fear is: whatever may be the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee or whatever may be the sincere attempts of the present Finance Member, some excuse will be found to revive the abolished posts and to increase the pay and allowances of those officers whose pay and allowances are now sought to be reduced. The only thing that would act as a check upon extravagant expenditure hereafter will be the deficit. This deficit, as has been anticipated by the Members of the Retrenchment Committee, is bound to be permanent. With our decreased revenue under Excise, with no prospect of recovering the land revenue, even by adopting the ruthless methods which the Government are now adopting, to the same extent to which we have been accustomed hitherto, it is evident that the deficit is going to be permanent. So, such of the measures as would be suggested by the Retrenchment Committee, either the Committee that is proposed to be appointed under this resolution or the one already appointed by the Government, should be permanent, and the Government should give its active support—not only its lip support but active support—to such measures of retrenchment."

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [4th August 1931]

"In this connexion, may I also appeal to those sitting on the Treasury Benches to set the example by foregoing a portion of their pay at least for the time being until better conditions prevail? It will be within the recollection of the gentlemen sitting there opposite to me, that about six or seven years ago when the Justice Party Ministry was formed, the then hon. the President, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, led the way by foregoing a portion of his pay, viz., Rs. 1,000, and the hon. the Ministers also, led by the late Raja of Panagal, followed the same course. To-day it remains to be seen how far that excellent example will be followed by those who are sitting on the Treasury Benches, both on the Executive side and on the Transferred side. I may add in this connexion that, after all, there is not so much of difference nowadays between the Reserved and the Transferred Halves. The necessity of having four Executive Councillors and three Ministers in order that the strength of the Executive Councillors should not be less than the strength of the Transferred side in the Cabinet, does not any longer exist."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I would again ask, Sir, how all this is relevant to the point at issue and how it comes within the terms either of the resolution or of the amendment."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I entirely agree that this does not come within the terms of the resolution, Sir; but . . ."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I suggest then that the hon. Member must keep to the terms of the resolution and the amendment."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I entirely agree. I was only making a personal appeal to them. With these words, Sir, I commend this amendment to the acceptance of this House."

Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTI, in seconding the amendment, spoke in Tamil as follows:—

"கனவான்களே !

"ரிட்டிரஞ்ச்மெண்டு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சிலவற்றை அச்சேபித்தும் சிலவற்றை எனக்கு தோன்றியதைத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

"ஆரம்பிள் மெம்பர் பேசுவதில் போர்டு ஆப் ரிவினியூவை எடுக்கவேண்டியதைப்பற்றி சொல்வதை நான் ஆச்சேபிக்கிறேன். அதிலுள்ள சாதகபாதகங்களைப்பற்றி தெளிவான ஸ்டேட்மென்ட் சொல்லாமல் சொல்வதைப்பற்றி பயனில்லை. எல்லா டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளையும் எடுத்துவிட்டால் லாபமென்று சொல்லலாமா? வேலைகள் நடப்பதைப்பற்றி யோஜிக்க வேண்டாமா?

"ஆனால் ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அலுவல்களைப்பற்றியும் பலவாறாகச்சொல்வது பொருந்தாது. சம்பளம் குறையவேண்டுமென்று உலகத்தார்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள். நாம் யோஜிக்கவேண்டியது அலுவல்களை பலவாறாக இருக்கப்படாதென்பதும் ஒரேவித அலுவல்களாகத்தானிருக்கவேண்டியது.

"சம்பளம் விஷயம் எந்தெந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகள் அனுதாபிக்கக்கூடியதோ அவைகளைத் தெரிந்து அதற்குத் தக்கவாறு சம்பளங்களை குறைக்கவேண்டும். அது

4th August 1931]

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chetti]

மட்டும் போறது. ஆனால் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளும் ஆபிஸ்களும் அதிகரித்திருப்பதை ஒன்றோடொன்று ஆதி முறைமையை எதிர்பார்த்து ஆபிஸ்களை குறைக்க வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக ஒன்றை தெரிவிக்கிறேன். முன்சிப் கோர்ட்டுகளுக்குக் கெல்லாம் அதிகமான வேலையிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லமுடியாது. ஜூரிஸ்டிக்ஷன் பிரிப்பதும் கொஞ்சமும் நியாயமில்லாததும் ஒரு கோர்ட்டிலிருந்து ஒரு கோர்ட்டுக்கு கேஸுகளை அனுப்புவதிலிருந்தும் அந்தந்த கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கு வேலை குறைவாயிருக்கிறதென்பதை சாதாரணமாய் அறியலாம். ஜூரிஸ்டிக்ஷனானது ரெவின்யூவுக்கு ஒன்று, போஸ்டல் ஒன்று, ஜூடிஷல் ஒன்று, ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரேஷனுக்கு ஒன்று, போலீஸுக்கு ஒன்று இவ்விதமாக நிலைமையில்லாதிருப்பதே ஜனங்களுக்கு சாதகமும் சௌகரியமுமில்லையென்பது நன்றாய் விளங்கும். ஜூரிஸ்டிக்ஷன் சரியில்லாமையால் வக்கீல்களுக்காகவும் போட்டார்கள்க்காகவும் பார்ட்டிகளுக்கு பணம் அதிக சிலவு நேரிகிறது."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"May I know, Sir, how the hon. Member is relevant in referring to all these matters? I am afraid he is wasting the time of the House. The question of the establishment of courts does not arise on this resolution."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of order, Mr. Deputy President. The amendment says 'for the reduction of 10 per cent staff by retiring men', etc. I think the hon. Member is perfectly in order."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"May I point out, Sir, that 10 per cent reduction has reference not to the staff as a whole but to the proposal to effect that reduction by retiring men prematurely."

Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTI continuing his speech in Tamil said:—

"டிவிஸ்ட்டாக இருப்பதற்கு வரிகளையும் தென்பங்களையும் போட நினைவாக வேறு யோசனை ஆரம்பிள் பைனான்சு மெம்பர் சொல்வாராகில் நாம் கேட்கத்தான் வேண்டும். இவைகளைப்பற்றி கமிட்டியானது ஆங்காங்கு விசாரித்து அறிவாராகில் விபரமாய் சொல்வதற்கு எனக்கும் கடவுள் கடக்கித்தால் அவர்களை திருப்தி பண்ணமுடியுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ரொம்ப விரிவாக பேசாது சுருக்கமாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the resolution of Mr. Beyabani Sahib be amended as: 3-30 p.m.

"In line 4, after the words 'scheme for' insert the words 'the abolition of all allowances to gazetted officers, the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Survey and Settlement Department and all intermediary posts in all departments, such as, Deputy Directors, Deputy Inspectors-General, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Superintendents, etc., for the reduction of 10 per cent staff by retiring men with twenty-five years' service and more and for'."

"Both the resolution and the amendment are before the House for discussion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I do not propose to take much of the time of the House, because the ground that is included in the resolution has been surveyed by the previous speakers, but I wish to refer to one or two points and they are these,

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [4th August 1931]

“The Government has launched upon the question of retrenchment already, but I am afraid they have not proceeded in the right direction so far as they have been able to do. It seems to me that the Government by asking the various departments to reduce their expenditure by 8 per cent, have given the departments a freedom to retrench in the manner in which they like, but they have not given them any directions with regard to the way in which retrenchment has to be effected. What the departments have done is to reduce the salaries of smaller officials, menials and peons by removing them from service in some cases and by reducing their salaries in the case of others. That is the way in which the various departments have been carrying out the orders of the Government and I am afraid the pay of the higher officers has not as yet been touched. Both the resolution and the amendment detail in a manner how retrenchment in the right direction can be carried out. As a matter of fact, we know that there are very many offices which are supernumerary and it is high time that they are abolished. When the finances of the province were prosperous and when plenty of money came into the coffers of the Madras Government by way of remission of the provincial contribution, the Government did not know how to keep that money intact, but the Government as a bad business man went on spending the money by finding recurring expenditure not only for that amount, but also involved the finances of the province for a series of years to come to a level which the Government could not have carried on for a very long period. What with the general depression and what with the financial stringency all round, the Government have come to realize that they have made a terrible mistake. It is only now that they have opened their eyes, but it is too late. Unless the Government take drastic steps in order to abolish unnecessary and super-abundant offices, I am not sure whether the Government will show any real retrenchment. As has been pointed out in the amendment, there are many offices which are supernumerary.

(At this stage the hon. President occupied the Chair.)

“For instance, it has been stated times without number both in this Council and outside the Council that the Board of Revenue is really a redundant institution and that it ought to go, because we do not find such an institution anywhere in the country except in Madras, but yet we are still allowing this institution to continue. Perhaps the Government, either out of a question of prestige or in order to allow the civilians to have a sort of rest as it were, after a number of years they have spent in the districts before their retirement to come to the city, and to stay in the city for some time that the Government have allowed the Board of Revenue to continue. But that should not be done at the cost of the taxpayer of the province. So, this is an unnecessary institution and it ought to go as soon as possible and this is the most opportune time for the Government to abolish it without the least consideration.

4th August 1931] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

“Then, Sir, with regard to the question of the various deputies in Government service, I am afraid, these were brought into existence in order to find some place or other in the city for favoured officers. When Government could afford the necessary finance, the Government gave those officers, even I.C.S. men, berths, so that they could enjoy all the amenities of city life. But now they cannot do so any longer, because that does not help the tax-payer. We know what amount of pressure is brought to bear upon the poor tax-payer to pay all his taxes, that it is physically impossible for him to pay. All his resources are taxed and he is called upon to pay even though he is not able to pay. All his property is confiscated and all the trouble imaginable is given to the poor tax-payer. Nobody considers the condition of the tax-payer and even the merchants of the province have been reduced to a poor state. The only section of the population in the province who are benefited by this sort of administration is the official and they have been getting on, their salaries have been kept intact, their allowances have been allowed to continue and they do not feel the pinch. Whereas, the merchants have been suffering with the changes in the financial condition, as also the peasants and the agriculturists. But the official alone has been continuing to derive the same advantages which he enjoyed all along without any difference. Along with the others, the officials also have to come and meet half-way and allow their salaries to be cut as is demanded at the present juncture. Not only a reduction in the salary should be made, but certain of the officers also should be reduced.

“I know, Sir, in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, there are certain Deputy Directors, Directresses and a Personal Assistant. If one can take this institution as an example for this purpose, when we have the Director to administer the department, I do not see there is any need to bifurcate and divide the work of the Director and to distribute that work among the various Deputy Directors. Then we have got a Directress, who is there not merely to attend to the women's side of education, but she also takes up most of the work that the Deputy Directors have to do. So, there is no need for the office of Deputy Directress, when the Director of Public Instruction is there to look after the work. Then, besides the Director and Deputy Directors, there is a Personal Assistant and the Manager and I am sure a Secretary on a smaller salary can manage the office. I am sure if we abolish the posts of Deputy Directress and the Personal Assistant to the Director, there will be no reduction in the efficient working of that department.

“Again, Sir, there are so many deputies in other departments and they are all unnecessary. The Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Registration and the Superintendents of Police, all these officers can deal directly with their subordinate officers. For instance in the Police department, the Inspector can be put in charge instead of the Deputy Superintendents who are intermediaries between

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [4th August 1931]

the Inspector and the Superintendent of Police. We have been unnecessarily multiplying officers and it is high time that these officers are abolished.

“Then, with regard to the question of the reduction of salaries by 10 per cent, I am sure the Government will consider that question. Then the question of Civil Service men and Imperial Service men come. I am sure that just as the Government of India are tackling the subject, if the Government of Madras also agrees with the Government of India—and I am sure the Government of India have already consulted Provincial Governments and I trust the Madras Government have also been consulted on this question—to take necessary steps to put forward a measure by which the salaries of the civilian officers also could be reduced, then the hands of the Government of India will be strengthened and then it will be possible that the salaries and allowances of the Civil Service men also could be reduced.

“Coming to the Secretariat, I am sure much can be done in order to reduce the expenditure by abolishing a large number of supernumerary offices. For instance, here also, we have got Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and Superintendents. I do not know whether there is any country which has got such a large staff of officers for doing the same work. After all, a paper which is dealt with by the Assistant Secretary, when it is passed on to the Deputy Secretary he merely signs it and passes it on to the Secretary. After all he does not do any work and that post can be avoided without affecting the efficiency of the department. That is why I say there is no need for Deputy Secretaries in the Secretariat. For instance, in the Education department, I do not know what the Deputy Secretary for education is doing. The original idea was that the Director of Public Instruction should be the officer with whom the Minister in charge of education should deal, but ultimately they decided to have another officer as the Deputy Secretary who has nothing to do with the Education department but he is merely serving as a sort of intermediary between the Minister and the department of Education. This post also is unnecessary and we can do away with it. I think the Minister invariably deals with the Director of Public Instruction directly and so there is no need for the post of Deputy Secretary. There are many other questions which the Retrenchment Committee will have to look into.

“Then the suggestion of retiring men after 25 years of service is of course a very good one. On the other hand what is now being done is, they not only allow such people to have their full time of 30 years or more, but have also re-appointed people to other posts. For example, in the Public Services Commission, we have got people who have retired from service. Instead of asking them to take rest after their long service, they are taxed with the burden of having to deal with important business like selecting officers for various services.

3-45 p.m. “I am sure, Sir, that hon. the Finance Member will certainly, as he is genuinely interested in really bringing about the right sort of

4th August 1931] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

reduction, take the necessary steps to see that retrenchment is effected in the right direction and not reduce the establishment of the menial services by throwing out of employment the poor peons or the poor subordinates and creating another problem in the country, i.e., that of unemployment, instead of reducing the salaries and allowing the poor men to continue in service.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, as there is another motion of very great importance that is coming up just now, I will certainly not detain the House long. I only want to move an amendment which practically means a consideration of the Resolution No. 15. I want that the following words be inserted after the word ‘allowances’ in line 2 of the amendment: ‘except travelling allowance.’

“I do not think it is all right that travelling allowances should be abolished; the case is different with regard to all other allowances referred to by the various speakers. I think this is a very important point which should be taken into consideration. The only reason why I am anxious to speak is, not being on the Retrenchment Committee, I thought it my duty to acquaint the hon. the Finance Member with the opinions prevailing among the people who come in contact with me in the mufassal. I hope that so far as the subordinate services are concerned, the axe of the Retrenchment Committee will not fall on them. I hope the hon. Members of this House will agree with me when I say that so far as subordinate officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 500 are concerned, retrenchment is certainly unjustifiable, but so far as the higher officers are concerned . . .”

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“I rise to a point of order, Sir. The hon. Gentleman wishes now to move, as an amendment to this resolution, the motion which stands in his name, that is, item No. 15 on the agenda. Is he in order, Sir?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“He has just given notice of an amendment which says that after the word ‘allowances’ in line 2 of the amendment, the words ‘except travelling allowances’ be inserted. That is exactly what he means. I think he is in order; his amendment comes as an amendment to the amendment on the agenda.”

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“The point is that he has already got a motion on the paper on the same lines and for the same purpose.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“He is quite in order in giving notice of a relevant amendment like that whatever may be the resolution coming up later on and, if this is passed, perhaps that resolution may not be allowed to be discussed to the extent to which it is covered by this amendment.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“If I am permitted to move this amendment now, there will be no necessity for me later on to move the resolution that stands in my name. That is also my view in asking you to grant me permission to move this amendment.”

[Mr. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar] [4th August 1931]

Now, what I want to make plain is this, that so far as the provincial officers are concerned, the axe of retrenchment ought not to be applied to such of those who draw a pay of Rs. 500 or less. And so far as travelling allowances are concerned, whether it is officers of the Provincial Service or any other service, they must be retained, while I certainly agree that all other allowances should be abolished. I do not think it is right or fair that travelling allowances should be abolished. They must have travelling allowances. When they go about, they certainly do spend money and as such I do not think it is right or fair that this allowance should be abolished. So far as the other portions of the amendment are concerned, I certainly agree with the other speakers. Just one word more, Sir, and I have done. There is a feeling prevalent not only among the Members of this House, but throughout the whole country that there are very many supernumerary offices which ought certainly to be abolished. What these supernumerary offices are I shall not detain the House by mentioning, as they have already been mentioned. That is a matter which the Retrenchment Committee may very well consider, and if that is considered it will go a long way to reduce the expenditure."

Mr. A. KONDAPPA:—"Sir, I second this amendment and in doing so, I wish to say a few words. Travelling allowances of the staff should not be reduced, because they will find it difficult to go to any place they may find necessary. Then as regards daily allowances, the officers are spending the same wherever they go. So, I submit, the travelling allowances should be given to the staff."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What the amendment proposes is that after the word 'allowances' in line 2 of the amendment, the words 'except travelling allowance' be inserted. This amendment also is for the consideration of the House."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I do not think I shall be able to finish in five minutes, Sir. I may take some more time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The speech may be continued tomorrow."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, the resolution which the House is asked to accept involves the recommendation that a committee of the House containing not more than three official members and some non-official members should be appointed to suggest a scheme for the reduction of the pay of all officers in the Provincial Service drawing a salary of over Rs. 100 per mensem, and indicates further that a reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grades should be effected. The amendment standing in the name of Mr. Basheer Ahmed is to extend the scope of this resolution somewhat so as to take in its purview the question of abolishing the allowances of gazetted officers, abolishing certain specified offices or departments, such as Deputy Directors, Deputy Inspectors-General, Deputy Registrars, and Deputy

4th August 1931]

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

Superintendents, and also as a means of economizing expenditure, to consider the question of the retirement of men with twenty-five years' service and more in order to secure a 10 per cent reduction of the staff. To that resolution has now been added, by the amendment of Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, the question of abolishing all allowances except travelling allowances, this amendment having been allowed by the hon. the President. In the course of the debate hon. Members have travelled over the whole range of administration from A to Z. One hon. Gentleman has proposed reduction of the pay of the Members of Council, while another has proposed that there should be no reduction in the case of the pay of peons. The House will, I hope, permit me to say that in the course of discussing this resolution considerations of relevancy have somewhat been obscured. And I am sure the House will not expect me to reply fully to every point which hon. Members have raised. There are some points referred to in the various speeches which I may first of all touch upon. Mr. Basheer Ahmed in moving the resolution in place of the hon. Member in whose name the original resolution stood, stated that, while he was aware of the activities of the Retrenchment Committee which were going on, he entertained the fear that these would take a long time to finish. And I gather that he therefore proposes that the House should give a mandate to the Retrenchment Committee—whether he meant the new Retrenchment Committee or the old one I am not clear. Without prejudicing the tenor of the Retrenchment report he wants it to be a mandate and he indicated certain specific suggestions which he explained. He then went on to observe that retrenchment should be effected in regard to the higher officers but that the lower officers should not be touched. He wanted the Retrenchment Committee to recommend that all salaries except those of the lower paid men should be cut. And he also expresses a doubt as to how far suggestions made in the budget debate have been given effect to by the proposed Retrenchment Officer. Well, Sir, all those are questions which are being considered by the existing Retrenchment Committee. The particular point as to whether we could not effect economy by retiring men prematurely is a matter which the Committee has already considered in one connexion. It is obviously a difficult matter to say whether we should increase non-effective charges and reduce administrative charges by retiring men who are still capable of rendering good service to Government.

"Another suggestion that was made was regarding the abolition of the Revenue Board. Well, that is a very hoary theme and I will certainly not go into the merits or the defects of the Revenue Board in this connexion. Mr. Arasu who made quite a short speech stated that in China they paid only sustenance allowances, and asked why India should pay more. I do not think that anybody, who is fully aware of the conditions in China, would suggest that we should follow or emulate those conditions in India. It is to be feared that though they are paid

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

[4th August 1931]

sustenance allowances there, they get a great deal more in the shape of illicit gain. For that reason, he said that a committee was necessary. I do not see how the one thing follows from the other.

“Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti wanted economy in house-building expenditure. Admirable suggestion, but it does not come within the scope of the resolution. In that connexion he approved the action of the Retrenchment Committee in respect of the General Hospital scheme. Well, Sir, that again is a matter which has been taken up by the existing Retrenchment Committee. He talked, again, about a secret covenant which he said existed between the officers and the Government in regard to their pay and emoluments. I do not know whether he had in mind the so-called covenanted civil service. If so, I can assure him that there is nothing in that covenant which secures any pay to any officer at all. The covenant which does exist is contained in the Government of India Act and the statutory rules made by the Secretary of State or under his authority, which are open to everybody, and anybody who gets hold of them may study these rules. There is no secret covenant of the kind my hon. Friend here has suggested. There are rules called, I think, the Classification Rules made by the Secretary of State, and the Fundamental Rules, which anybody who runs may read. Well, there were various other suggestions. One is that no leave allowances should be paid, or that all allowances should be cut off including leave allowances. That is a suggestion which I think is hardly fair to any employee. Another point stated was about frequent transfers. I may say that the Government in the Retrenchment Department at the instance of the Retrenchment Committee have already issued orders that that is to be checked. Another objection which he took was that on a previous occasion some posts abolished by the old Retrenchment Committee were subsequently ordered to be restored, and he referred to the case of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. I think that is hardly relevant to the motion. Once the Retrenchment Committee proposes some retrenchment and it is accepted by Government, surely the Committee cannot be blamed if a subsequent Government reconsiders the matter and restores the abolished post. Any retrenchment effected now cannot be guaranteed for all time.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“I do not accuse the Retrenchment Committee on that account.”

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“I only say that I do not see the relevancy of this point to the question under discussion . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. the Finance Member may continue his speech to-morrow.”

V.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* RE-SETTLEMENT IN THE KISTNA,
WEST AND EAST GODAVARI DISTRICTS.

4 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Before the adjournment motion is taken up I would like to suggest to hon. Members of this House to confine their remarks as far as possible to the Government Order under

[4th August 1931]

[The President]

reference and try to avoid as much as possible the world economic depression and other details which have been discussed again and again on the floor of this House.”

*Rai Saheb C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“Sir, I move the following adjournment motion for which permission has already been granted:

‘That the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the Government Orders passed on or about the 11th July 1931, sanctioning resettlement in the Kistna, and in the West and East Godavari districts, and enhancing rates of assessment.’

“Mr. President, Sir, it is said that bureaucracy like Bourbons learn nothing, forget nothing. This means, Sir, that the bureaucratic machinery goes on grinding automatically irrespective of the conditions that obtain at different times, oblivious of public opinion and feeling, be individual officers what they may, good, bad, or indifferent. Otherwise it cannot be understood, Sir, that when the ryot in the Kistna district and Godavari East and West is more or less crushed under the dead weight of economic depression which is as unprecedented as it is terrible and when the ryot is in the iron grip of money famine owing to phenomenal fall in the prices of agricultural products such a Government Order should have been issued. In this Government Order, Sir, Government approves and sanctions the new rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer Mr. Holdsworth. Those new rates are an increase of 18½ per cent in wet and 12½ per cent in dry rates. That means in other words an increase of three annas in every rupee for wet lands and an increase of two annas in every rupee with regard to dry lands. There are some minor matters in this Government Order which I omit to avoid complication. Now, Sir, there is what is called a bit of concession granted to the ryot in this Government Order on account of the present depression. That is, that in the first fasli, i.e., 1341, out of three annas in the rupee only one anna has to be paid, and in 1342, out of the three annas, two annas has to be paid and in 1343 all the three annas must be paid. I submit, Sir, there is grim humour, almost sardonic, in this concession, because when we know very well that the ryot cannot pay even the present rate, you throw additional burden on his shoulders, enhance the already existing rates, and then make some temporary partial remission. This is, I must say, a queer show of generosity.

“Now, Sir, I said that the condition of the ryot in the districts of Kistna and Godavari is very deplorable. Now, Sir, I shall take up the case of Gudivada division in the Kistna district. It was supposed to be the garden of the Kistna district or the Kistna delta if not the Godavari delta too. Gudivada division is, rather I shall say, was, a land flowing with milk and honey. In such a division what is the condition that obtains at present? There are no rich or poor. All distinctions are obliterated

[Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi]

[4th August 1931]

by the present depression. Some of the rich have gone into insolvency, there are some others bordering on insolvency, and there is a third section which is simply keeping up appearances and making a show of solvency. Now, Sir, in those days, in the piping days of prosperity, there were what were called sowcars among ryots. That species is now dead as Dodo. The fate of the sowcar has become most unenviable. Of course moneys may be owed to him, moneys to the tune of lakhs of rupees. But who pays him? None! He is afraid to go to court because he cannot afford court expenses. Of course the debtor is ready to offer his land in lieu of the debt but the sowcar is loath to accept it because agriculture has become a losing profession, because the produce of the field is not equal to even the cultivating expenses. But on the other hand his creditors whom he owes money are hunting after him. He goes about the district for a loan of five or ten thousand rupees. But he cannot secure it. Now, Sir, let me take up the position of a leading ryot, I may say the biggest ryot in the district. He stopped using his car for fear of petrol expenses; I am stating facts and not fancies. He stopped going to Madras to which he was a frequent visitor for fear of travelling expenses. He stopped giving gram and bran to his cattle for fear of feeding expenses. Of course Mr. Holdsworth has laid down the dictum that the ryot does not give extra feed at all.

"I shall cite another case for judging the state of affairs there. A friend of mine has lent out Rs. 7,000 to some villagers. He was so badly in need of money that he wanted Rs. 700 in lieu of Rs. 7,000. Even the seven hundred rupees they could not pay. On the other hand they were very willing to part with the lands for the loans but the sowcar was loath to take up land for obvious reason. That is the condition of the ryot at present in the Gudivada taluk. If the fate of the Gudivada is like that you can easily realize what the fate of the other parts will be. I must submit the same conditions obtained in Godavari West and Godavari East.

"Now, Sir, it is rather unfortunate, I may say almost it is an irony of fate that when the present Cabinet contains really good people, this Government Order should emanate from such a Cabinet, especially it is so when Mr. Campbell is presiding over the destinies of the Revenue Department. Mr. Campbell when he was in charge of Kistna was noted for what may be called, milk of human kindness. Mr. Campbell when he was in Kistna was known for genuine sympathy for the ryot, so much so, that he was moving about freely among the villagers and he was making acquaintances, if not friends among them. I think that friendship still continues. Of course that is rather a rare phenomenon, among bureaucrats whether brown or white.

"Again, Sir, there are two Indian elements in the Executive Council. Of course it is said that under the present irresponsible Government Indianization is fraught with more evil than good. It is said it is rather a bane than a boon. It is said that Indianization under

[4th August 1931]

[Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi]

the present circumstances only tends to foster the spirit of self-aggrandizement, nepotism and ultra renegade mentality. But I do not subscribe to that belief so far as these two friends are concerned. Sir Krishnan Nair we have known to be a doughty fighter, a redoubtable champion of public interests when he was on this side of the House. As for Sir Usman, he has so long ago as 1923 made a prophecy that the time will not be far distant when the elected members will be transferred from this side to the treasury bench as members of executive council and when they are thus translated they will not forget their old position and will hold themselves responsible voluntarily, although not statutorily to the opinion of the House. In addition to this we have got our own representatives on the Cabinet that is our Ministers. Luckily for the ryot, they are all of them ryots. They all come from the stock of farmers, the yeomanry of the Presidency. Yet with all these advantages it is passing strange that such a Government Order has emanated. Well, Sir, it strongly reminds me of the Telugu proverb, *అందరూ భక్తలు, కాని ఆవును తిన్నారు* that means 'all of them are pious *bhaktas* or devotees but they ate away the calf' (laughter), or nobody knows how the calf disappeared (because it was swallowed up over night).

"Now, Sir, we all know, or at least many of us know I dare say, the history, as it were, behind this motion. In 1899, there was the last settlement, and then, Sir, you must remember there was an increase of 30 per cent in the assessment. Now, when the new resettlement period was approaching, Mr. B. G. Holdsworth was appointed as the Special Settlement Officer to enquire into the economic condition of these three districts. He did hold an enquiry. It was more a hole and corner affair so far as the public were concerned, and whatever reports he made, whatever information he might have gathered during his investigation, it was confined to Government servants alone. There was absolutely no independent public enquiry at all. I shall come to it later on. Mr. Holdsworth having held enquiry made certain proposals for resettlement. At that juncture, apprehending the evils of the proposals of Mr. Holdsworth, Mr. Narayana Raju, a Member of the last Council, got a resolution passed in the last Council to the effect that there must be a non-official committee appointed. Perhaps I am not verbally quite accurate. Anyway, some non-official Members were asked to form a committee to investigate into the economic condition of these three districts. It was understood that until their report was made the resettlement proposals of Mr. Holdsworth must be kept in abeyance. I think I am correct so far; I am saying this subject to correction. Of course, the non-official Members of this Committee, or rather all the Members of the Committee (there was no official in it) which was presided over by my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, in trying weather, I know, toured all these districts night and day and gathered information, I may say first-hand information, directly from the ryots and framed their voluminous report on the strength or basis of the information thus gathered in the course of their investigation.

4-16
P.m.

[Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi] [4th August 1931]

"Now, Sir, this report was submitted to the Government, and the Government in its turn forwarded that report for criticism or remarks to the Board of Revenue, that superfluous, effete body which might have been ended long ago had the Government paid heed to public opinion or to the opinions expressed on the floor of this House. That Revenue Board, Sir, sat tight upon this report, and crushed the life out of it; they criticised it paragraph by paragraph and made mince meat of the whole thing. Now, when matters stood thus, in January last we got a resolution passed, as amended by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, that with reference to the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee, the resettlement proposals must not be given effect to. Sir, when we passed that resolution with a thumping majority in this House, we fondly hoped that the Government would pay heed to that resolution, that Government at least would have so much regard for the opinion of this House that it would for the time being be quiet and would not pass any order at all upon the resettlement proposals. But, in July last, one fine morning, we were rudely awakened by the Government Order which we are discussing now. The Government Order that came from the cool heights of Ootacamund was something like a bomb-shell. It created an uproar among the ryots. It agitated, as I said yesterday, the minds of the people, and they began to gather in those districts; there were provincial conferences; there were ryots' conferences; there was grumbling all round, and there was movement all about.

"People were wondering how they could even pay the present rates of assessment and were deeply thinking as to when this calamity would pass over and how they would survive this depression. At this juncture, that bomb-shell dropped from the heights of Ootacamund. Now, Sir, I have got this Government Order which covers six foolscap pages, and this Government Order takes a cursory survey of the remarks, of the observations and of the suggestions made by the Economic Enquiry Committee. In its survey, I do not see that the Government approves of any single, solitary point raised by the Enquiry Committee. In fact, it more or less treats them with ridicule, if not with contempt. So far as I could see, it did not lay its finger upon any one single point which was at least considered worthy of consideration by the Government. I think I must make a present of this six-paged document to the Government, because if really the Government pays such little attention to the opinion of non-official members, and if they pay such scant regard as to treat it with ridicule, all that I can say is that the Government considers that all wisdom is the monopoly of officials, may I say, of the old lady of the Chempauk Palace, that is the Revenue Board, and of the Government Secretariat. Now, Sir, with all humility I ask the Government whether all these non-officials who formed the Economic Enquiry Committee were a pack of imbeciles or babies at breast. Now, among those members there was our friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who was an official throughout his life more or less. At

4th August 1931] [Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi]

least, they might have paid some regard to the opinion emanating from Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who was the President of that Enquiry Committee. Well, Sir, when the Committee made a report containing two big tomes, they made a lot of suggestions, they pointed out a lot of defects in Mr. Holdsworth's report. Among all those suggestions, as I saw, not even a single point was found worthy of consideration by the Government. On the other hand, they make Mr. Holdsworth the prize boy as it were. They seem to pat his back and say 'Hollo boy, you are a genius, if not a prodigy.' The Government thinks as I said that all wisdom is confined to officials or Members of the Government. When really they think so, when they attach no value at all to the opinions of non-official members, what is the good of our remaining here? (A voice: Resign) Yes, the day may come. (A voice: Yes, now) All right. We shall not be failing in our duty.

"Well, Sir, I say that the existing rates of assessment are themselves too heavy to be borne by the ryots in those three districts, if not in the whole Presidency. I am going to prove it by figures which are furnished by no less an authority than Mr. Moir, a decade ago. I may even say that those figures were quoted by Sir Krishnan Nayar in 1923. The incidence of land revenue in ryotwari areas in India is as follows:

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras	...	...	2 8 11
Bombay	...	...	1 5 7
United Provinces	...	...	1 12 8
Oudh	...	...	1 15 3
Punjab	...	...	1 8 6
Central Provinces	...	...	0 10 0
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	1 12 0

"Now, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa are paying very high rates, and when these are compared with ours, there is a difference of one rupee. Again in respect of taxation per head of population too, we are paying the highest rate possible:

Madras	...	...	...	...	...	27
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	08
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	16
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	12
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	23
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	08
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	10
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	18

"Now, in these figures, I may draw your pointed attention to the figures of the United Provinces; i.e. United Provinces pay Rs. 1-12-8 whereas Madras pays Rs. 2-8-11. Now, Sir, even when they are paying only Rs. 1-12-8, i.e., about half of what we are paying, still you will see what Pandit Madan Mohan Malavaiya declares at a meeting which was held recently in Lucknow on the United Provinces agricultural

[Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi] [4th August 1931]

distress. Now, Sir, you know there is no finer patriot than Pandit Malavaiya, nor a more moderate one. Even such a moderate expresses himself thus recently on the question of assessment. I will read from a newspaper report, which says:

'In the course of a speech made on the agrarian situation, Pandit Malavaiya stated that the root cause of the present agrarian distress was the financial maladministration of this country by England. England governed India only in the interests of Englishmen. She maintained an excessively high scale of expenditure, both civil and military, for the benefit of her own children. To support this high scale, the British Government in India had to impose a heavy taxation on the people. The most pressing burden was on land. The Indian had persistently protested against this burden and pleaded for its reduction. But the Government never paid heed. Far from being reduced, the land revenue had been very much increased during the last three years with the result that the Government's own agency the Co-operative department itself had to report in 1925 that 60 to 80 per cent of the cultivators in the United Provinces were constantly in debt.'

4-30 p.m. "When Pandit Malavaiya talks like this in the case of a Province which is paying only half of what we are paying then it is for you to judge of the plight of the ryots of this Presidency.

"I come to the last point. I may be asked what my object is in making this motion. We have been crying for over a decade that the principles of taxation and resettlement should be placed on the anvil of the legislature, discussed, threshed out and then put into the statute book. That cry of ours has been a cry in the wilderness ever since the beginning of the reformed councils. If that has been done there would be absolutely no complaint whatsoever from the people. That is one thing. Secondly, we are astonished to find that none of the proposals of the voluminous report of the Economic Enquiry Committee has been approved by, or found palatable to, Government. On the other hand, we cannot accept the proposals made by Mr. Holdsworth for obvious reasons. So what I would propose is that there should be a committee formed consisting of officials and non-officials—in Bombay it was presided over by a High Court Judge—if such a committee was appointed, people will bow to the decisions arrived at by that committee. For the time being my prayer to the Government is that they should suspend the operation of this Government Order till the termination of the present economic depression. This is a very modest request, and if it is not complied with, then the ryots will be thrown, as it were, into the arms of the non-co-operator, the civil disobedience, and the no-tax campaigner. What I say is no idle threat. I am not given to making such threats. I say you can revive or modify this order if you want when piping times of peace and prosperity return to our land. If Government is not pleased to comply with this modest request, I am afraid they should be prepared to meet not one Bardoli, but many Bardolis in this Presidency. For the sake of the good name of the Government, for the sake of peace and prosperity in this Presidency and for the contentment of the masses, especially the ryot population, I am sure Government will comply with my request. After all, in this agricultural country, what is the relation between the ryot and the Government? The ryot is the milch cow or the goose that lays

4th August 1931] [Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi]

the golden-eggs to Government. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is statesmanship, not to kill the goose that lays golden-eggs, not to cut the udder of the cow that gives you milk, but to go on fattening it and getting more and more milk. Directly or indirectly, it is the ryot that pays all taxes. It is the land revenue and excise revenue which go to swell the exchequer of the Government. I would therefore make a solemn request to Government, considering the present circumstances, not to put this Government Order into operation, but to have the good grace to put it in abeyance for the time being until the termination of the present economic depression. With this request I move this motion."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity of allowing me to second the motion. As you are aware, Sir, I gave notice of a similar motion myself, but as the hon. Member for Kistna gave notice of this motion a little earlier than myself, I had no opportunity of moving mine.

"As hon. Members are aware, this motion is brought to express the resentment and disapproval of this House at the attitude taken up by Government in sanctioning the levy of resettlement rates in East and West Godavari and Kistna districts from July 1931. As every hon. Member of this House is aware of the circumstances under which the Government Order relating to resettlement rates has been passed, it seems unnecessary to go into the earlier history of the matter except so far as it is relevant. The Government Order consists of 11 paragraphs. The earlier portion, paragraphs 1 to 5, set forth the facts relating to the origin of the settlement operations—the origin of the Economic Enquiry Committee, its conclusions with regard to resettlement rates. In paragraph 5, the Government observe: 'The Government agree with the Board that the Committee's criticism of resettlement principle is erroneous. In making a settlement it is not necessary nor is it practicable to vary the assessment in accordance with the peculiar circumstances of each individual cultivator.' The Government in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 further observe that the committee overstated its case with regard to cultivation expenses and the other matter discussed by the committee such as remissions, insect pests, agricultural statistics, irrigation and drainage facilities, free supply and cost of settlement operations are irrelevant to the matter in issue. In paragraph 8 there is the astounding remark 'He (Mr. Holdsworth) has correctly pointed out that agricultural indebtedness is not peculiar to India, but on the contrary is to be found in all the countries of peasant proprietors, and the ryot indebtedness is largely a matter of habit and increasing indebtedness even if admitted by no means connotes increasing poverty. Moreover it is not shown that the land revenue system is a cause of the ryots' indebtedness and until that position is established no case exists even on the theory that indebtedness is an evil for altering this principle of that system.' In the concluding paragraph, the Government say, the rates proposed by the Settlement officer and recommended by the Board are studiously moderate. Far higher rates should have been

[Mr. B. Venkataramayya] [4th August 1931]

imposed but for their earlier Government Order of 1924 which sets a maximum limit of 18 $\frac{3}{4}$. In view of this, the fall in prices do not affect the position. They proceed further and state the object of the resettlement operations to insure an equitable distribution of the incidence of land revenue throughout the Presidency and these particular districts would gain an unfair advantage if the increased rates are not put in force. The substance of the whole matter is this. Notwithstanding the fall in prices, the margin of profit is high and apart from all practical and other considerations the Government must have its pound of flesh. The whole order breathes a spirit of indifference towards the needs of the ryots and shows its utter lack of sympathy for the ryot and his sufferings.

"The object of the Government seems to be to exact as much as it can from the ryot though no corresponding benefit has been conferred on the ryot. Hon. Members of this House year after year have been raising vigorous protests about the introduction of the land revenue Bill and its passage into an Act. They were also insisting on the postponement of the Resettlement schemes till after legislation. The Revenue Member in his latest reply to the demand of the House, stated in March last that he leaves the matter to the new constitution. Does it not stand to reason that the settlement schemes also should be postponed till then? Is it not the least possible thing that the ryots and the Members of this House expect from the Government?"

"Then again, Sir, the Government are fully aware of the wretched plight of the ryot population and the Government itself recognizes it in the Government Order. Nobody can say with any certainty now when the prices may rise and when the lot of the ryot may improve. Apart from the reasonableness or otherwise of the demand, is it not reasonable and just that the matter should be held up till conditions improve? The argument adduced by the Government that the non-imposition of the enhanced rates gives an unfair advantage to these districts is hardly convincing. The whole point is ryots throughout the Presidency should be given protection against resettlement operations. If the rates in other districts are high, they should also be reduced. You will then see, Sir, that the Government order is a most iniquitous order and affects the ryot population most injuriously. I refer to the agitation of Tanjore Mirasdars, Malabar resettlement, Salem resettlement.

"Then, Sir, there is another aspect of the question which raises a serious constitutional issue, with regard to the procedure followed by the Government in reaching its final conclusions.

"The House is aware, Sir, that the Economic Enquiry Committee was constituted in pursuance of a solemn resolution of the Legislative Council to combat the conclusions of the Settlement Officer. The Committee has made its report and the Government; instead of dealing with the matter itself, submits the same for criticism of the very officer whose conclusions it sought to contradict.

4th August 1931] [Mr. B. Venkataramayya]

"After the criticism was received, the matter came up before the full House of this Council and was discussed at length. The House by an overwhelming majority barring a few nominated members and official members, passed a resolution in January 1931 agreeing with the conclusions of the Enquiry Committee and expressing its view that the rates should not be enhanced. It is after this that the Government Order has been passed. The Government by its order declares that the conclusions of its own officers are infallible and that the conclusions of the Legislative Council are incorrect. The Joint Parliamentary Committee has declared more than 11 years ago that the question of rates should be brought under the control of the Legislative Council. As already stated, the Government did not care to bring up legislation, but when the Council expressed its opinion when the matter came before it, ignored it. Is it conceivable that any executive responsible for the Legislature could ever have dreamt of ignoring it? Is the constitution of the committee, and the proceedings, a farce? Is not the Legislature entitled to be respected? Is it to be tolerated that the House which constituted the committee and the committee itself should be insulted in this manner? I speak not from emotion or sentiment, but with a full sense of responsibility. I cannot conceive of a more outrageous conduct of a Government than that afforded by the present instance. Bearing in mind all the facts and implications involved, it is difficult, Sir, to talk with restraint and moderation. The truth of the matter is that the Government has too much faith in its own officers and their prestige, be they right or wrong and no matter if it tramples under foot the elementary rights of the Members of this House.

"The Government have been sufficiently warned of the serious consequences of the result of their action both in this House and elsewhere. The Andhra Provincial Ryots Conference which met at Guntur in June last expressed its opinion as to the grave consequences of the action that they intend taking. The Press, both English and vernacular, has expressed protests in no uncertain terms. Public opinion has been unanimous. Therefore, I think, Sir, the Government committed an egregious blunder in flouting public opinion and in disregarding the considerations referred to above, in passing the Government Order. It has put itself in an awkward situation. With the knowledge of the districts I have, I feel sure that difficult situations are expected to arise and that the Government will only have to thank itself therefor. It may be that its officers on the spot led the Government to believe that no difficulty may arise and encouraged thereby the Government might have passed this iniquitous order. May I say, Sir, that it is not a correct reading of the situation? If such a situation arises, I feel sure, Sir, that leaders of people either in this House or elsewhere, to whatever party they may belong, will give all the support they can to the ryot population in any concerted action they may have recourse to.

"It is a pity that this Government does not even now realize that the days of rules by executive jabardost is long past and that it should take the people and their representatives into its confidence in any

[Mr. B. Venkataramayya] [4th August 1931]

measures it may take. I hope wiser counsels will prevail and that the wrong done will be remedied. With these words, I request the hon. Members of this House on all sides not to prolong the debate, but express their disapproval and condemnation of the Governmental action by recording their votes in favour of this motion."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, when the budget was generally discussed in last March, I had occasion to say that whatever non-official Members might achieve on the floor of this House, the Government never felt concerned about those doings. Only a few months back, by an almost unanimous vote of the House, a resolution was passed that the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee must be accepted and that enhanced rates of assessment should not be enforced in the districts of Kistna, and West and East Godavari; and yet, to-day, we are confronted with a situation which has flouted that resolution. Sir, what are the implications of the line of action that has been taken by the Government? The implications are, that the grinding poverty of the poor ryot does not appeal to the Government; that the Government does not know or pretends not to know the groaning misery in the districts of the presidency; that the representations of the representatives of the people in this House are treated merely as speeches meant to provide work for the Council Reporters; and that the consciousness of the Government ever is that they can ride rough-shod over popular feelings and popular grievances and, with an iron hand, can have their decision enforced. May I ask the non-official Members of this House whether they are going to meekly submit to a position like this? (Cries of 'Hear, hear' and 'No, no'. When in January last the resolution relating to the enforcement of resettlement in the above three districts came up for discussion in this House, my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who made the main speech on the motion had, without mincing matters, in plain language told the Government what would be the sad results of the action proposed to be taken by the Government. This is what the hon. Member said:

'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 the 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.'

"Though in clear unmistakable terms the serious consequences resulting from the enforcement of enhanced rates of assessment were indicated to the Government by no less a gentleman than my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, the Government have not heeded the warning. We find that the Government have ordered enforcement of enhanced rates in the three districts. We further find that, unmindful

4th August 1931] [Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar]

of present times, resettlement recommendations are merrily going on regarding the district of Malabar. This is a direct challenge by the Government to all hon. Members of this House. We must pick up the gauntlet thrown down by the Government and tell the Government that, though we might be nobodies in the eyes of the Government, we are somebodies in our districts and that, if the Government persist in their line of action, we are going to lead a campaign of no-tax against them in our districts. The paper government of Madras will then realize that, by their own actions, they have tolled the death-knell of Government-hold in this Presidency."

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"Sir, it pains me to know that in the face of the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee the Government are going to enforce the increased rates in the districts of East and West Godavari. The reasons set forth by them are not also convincing. The condition of the ryots in those parts especially has all along been most miserable and pathetic on account of the heavy all round fall in the prices of the agricultural produce. In the face of the most valuable recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee and the strong criticism of this House, it is nothing short of callousness on the part of the Government towards the interests of the ryots that they should now rush through such a most unwise and unwarranted measure. Now, should the Government persist in its policy of increasing the land-tax at this juncture especially, they will be giving a fresh impetus to the no-tax campaign all over the Presidency which will very likely jeopardize the position of the Government. While the duty of the Government is to protect the people and justify their position as guardians of the subjects, they should not take this role and show themselves up as destructors of the people. If the Government wishes to balance its budget, the best course is to cut down expenditure all round and not to raise revenue by crushing the already ruined ryots. If they do that, they will have to reap the consequences. I therefore earnestly appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to suspend the enforcement of enhanced rates until normal conditions prevail. With these words I resume my seat."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER:—"Mr. President, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this adjournment motion dealing with resettlement question. Though I am not much acquainted with the districts of Godavari and Kistna, I have to say something with regard to the crushing nature of resettlements generally whose main object is to raise the assessment. Sir, the ryots of this Presidency are suffering much now on account of the economic depression and abnormal fall in the prices of land produce and are groaning under the dead weight of poverty. I therefore think that it is not advisable to take up now the question of resettlement whose primary concern is to enhance the rates of assessment. This House gave its verdict more than once with regard to the resettlement question and I wonder why the Government have not cared for it and are

[Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder] [4th August 1931]

going on promulgating Government Orders in contravention to the decision of this hon. House. Sir, the ryots are suffering a good deal on account of this depression which is laying its hand on them heavily. They are not able to find funds even to cultivate their lands at the present juncture. I will give you an illustration of what takes place in my district. To cultivate an acre of nanja land a ryot has to spend about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 for raising a paddy crop. And what is the yield he gets from his land for this cultivation?

5 p.m. "He gets paddy scarcely worth of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 according to the present rates of the market and nothing more. This is almost equal to the amount he spent on cultivating the land. When such is the case how can he maintain himself and his family and at the same time pay his taxes. When people are complaining that the present rate of taxation is very high, it is a pity that Government resort to enhancement of taxation. Now resettlement is going on in the district which I have the honour to represent and a Government Order is about to be issued in the near future, which will no doubt bring in a grave situation. It would be an unwise step for the Government now to take up the question of enhancing the taxation at Godavari and Kistna districts besides the other districts where they propose to force this measure. I do hope that this adjournment motion will be passed in this Council and at least after this evening's decision, I believe, the Government will be wise to take immediate action and repeal the Government Order that has been issued and postpone further enhancement of taxation in the whole province till more favourable conditions prevail. I would request the hon. the Revenue Member to think over the whole matter on all its bearings and not to pass orders to make the situation worse. It may be said that there are some districts which will be able to bear the burden of additional taxation. But I can assure the hon. the Revenue Member that no district in this Presidency will bear the pinch of additional taxation at the present state of trade depression and financial stringency. Speaking again a word on my own district, Sir, it is almost a dry area even having no seasonal rain and the ryots find it difficult to pay their taxes even when conditions are favourable. When conditions are adverse, it is needless for me to narrate their circumstances and to say that it will not be possible for them to pay even the present rate of taxes. If any enhancement is made they will have to simply quit the land and go on begging or raise rebellion and create too many instances of Bardoli. To avoid such a situation, I request the Government to consider over the matter deeply and see their way to suspend or cancel this resettlement operation. By the way I may be permitted to point out that the Government may save a good lot of money by cutting short this Settlement department. Sir, this is a question affecting the ryots of not only one district, but the ryot-population as a whole in whose prosperity, the welfare of a country entirely depends. And I do hope that every one in this hon. House is much interested in the

4th August 1931] [Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder]

well being of the ryots and will give his warm support to the adjournment motion now before us and thus impress on the Government the necessity of giving due weight to the decision of this House, to save the ryots of the Presidency."

* Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"If I rise, Sir, to protest against the Government Order introducing resettlement rates in the districts of Kistna and West Godavari and East Godavari, it is not only to point out the futility of the recommendations made by non-official committees and the utter ineffectiveness of the resolutions of the Council, on matters not controlled by the vote of the House but it is also to bring into relief the utter callousness on the part of the Government to feel for the ryots. It is well, Sir, to remember that the Government exists for the people, and not the people for the Government. As you all know, no convincing reasons have been given as to why the Economic Enquiry Committee's report should have been shelved. The only reason that I can see is that a certain gentleman, who is a Government official has criticised and condemned it. The reasons given in the Government Order for not accepting those recommendations are specious. They say in the Government Order that they wanted to be impartial; and because they enhanced the rates in other districts, they had to increase the rates here also. No district, Sir, has protested and no district has stated that the rates in Kistna district should be enhanced because the rates in the former have been increased. So far such a statement has not been made either here or outside, by any responsible person. That would clearly prove that it is not because that the Government wanted to be impartial that they introduced this measure in Kistna and Godavari, but because they wanted to keep up the prestige of the official who has made the recommendation that resettlement might be introduced. As you know, Sir, at the time when Mr. Holdsworth made his recommendations, the conditions were not so bad as they are now. Obviously, since then prices have gone down very considerably. What would one think if the Government were to go on the recommendations made by Mr. Holdsworth, which were based upon prices which were prevailing some years ago. The only conclusion that one could come to is that Government wanted to give effect to those recommendations because an official has made such recommendations. Sir, it is time for us to consider whether we, as representatives of the people, can do any real work here or not, and whether it is not wise for us to say to the Government, that, if it is going to be a rule of the executive, although the executive is not responsible to the Council, in matters which cannot be controlled by us, we shall have nothing to do with them.

"Sir, my second point is this: the prices have all gone very low. We are all aware of it. As I said already, the Government exists for the people. People are unable to pay even the present rates of taxation. While such is the case, if the rates are enhanced and if they do not pay their taxes, what is the Government going to do? Is it

[Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig] [4th August 1931]

going to sell away their lands? That is the only course it can resort to. Now, Sir, hon. Members of this House are aware that there is agitation throughout the country, I mean, agrarian agitation. Already propagandists have taken up the cause of the peasants and I am afraid that this would only give a handle in the hands of the propagandists to wreck the machinery of the Government. We, who are anxious to abide by the constitution and be law-abiding, are really alarmed at their action? We, who live in country parts, know very well, the consequences of such agrarian agitation. On the one side we are influenced by the people in the country and on the other we are influenced by the Government. That is the position of a person who wants to be law-abiding. So to save the honour of this Council, and to give relief to the ryots and also with a view to avert the danger that would otherwise be caused to the peace of the country if this enhancement is introduced, I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to suspend this order and save us from the impending danger."

* Diwan Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to support this adjournment motion. The reasons for my doing so are (1) the existing taxes are already heavy, (2) the prices of grain and other produces have fallen very low; (3) on account of the economic depression in the country, money has become very dear. Therefore it is my opinion that it will be quite unjust and unreasonable to enhance the present rates of land-tax for any district in this Presidency. In this connexion I wish to point out that some taluks of the Salem district are also under re-settlement. I understand that the report is under consideration of the Government. Whatever the recommendations contained therein may be, it is my sincere opinion that Government should not accept any proposal for the enhancement of land-tax in any part of the district as the unfortunate ryots of the district are already impoverished by heavy taxation. For the last ten years for want of proper rains, crops in these areas have been very very poor. For these reasons I support the adjournment motion before the House."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Sir, if I intervene in this debate it is for two reasons. Firstly because by proposing this measure, the Government have lost sight of one of the important principles underlying the enhancement of taxation. Enhancement of taxation is based on the principle that, as we enter upon a period of rise in prices of articles of food and other things, the ryot should pay a proportionate share of the advantage which he receives owing to the rise in prices to the Government. Considering this aspect of the case, I should like to submit that we are now entering upon a period of years where we have a fall in prices and not rise in prices. Such being the case, one would have expected that Government would have reduced the taxation rather than enhanced it. But contrary to this Government have enhanced taxation by 18½ per cent in the case of wet lands. I submit that this is a very very deplorable state of things. I wish that Government consider this aspect of the case. No doubt the hon. the Revenue Member will say

4th August 1931] [Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt]

that 'we took the average of the last 30 years'. The average of the last 30 years is the average of a period wherein high prices were prevailing in the country, and not low prices, and the prices were exceptionally very high owing to special reasons such as war and so on. Now the period we are entering upon is a period wherein the prices have fallen low and as years go by the prices are bound to go down still lower and lower. This is a question which I request the Government to ponder over. In the second place the case of Kistna is not an isolated case. The question is common to the rest of the Presidency also. In the case of Salem re-settlement question is pending and in the case of South Kanara is to come next. I therefore say that this is a case common to all the districts. I wish the Government consider this aspect of the question. As the hon. Mover of the resolution said, it is the poor ryot that has to bear the brunt of the whole taxation. No doubt, land-tax may be a portion of other taxes. But who pays the rest of the taxes, who pays the excise, who pays the forest tax and who pays the Stamp duty?

"If one goes deep into the matter, he will find that about 90 per cent of the taxation is borne by the poor ryot and that he has to bear it out of land revenue itself. Then what would be left to the ryot? I do not think that even 20 per cent will be left to the ryot. It has been said that, at the time of the French Revolution, the ryot got barely 20 or 25 per cent of the yield. Taking that standard, what is the present position of the ryot in Madras? We have now reached that stage and it is not possible for the poor ryot to get on in a comfortable manner. I should like to appeal to the Government to ponder over the whole matter and consider whether it is advisable to enhance the taxation or to wait for better years to come, and for better prices to prevail.

"In this connexion I would like to remind the Government of the conditions that are prevailing outside this Presidency, in Burma and Cawnpore. Do the Government want that the same conditions should prevail in this Presidency also? I hope that the vote of the House on this question will be a warning to the Government against running in this mad course and creating circumstances which will lead to events which will be beyond the control of the Government themselves. I hope that the Government will seriously consider the position."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, you asked us not to go over the same ground already travelled during previous discussion on economic depression. I am sorry, Sir, that in spite of the discussion of this question many a time in this Council and in spite of the definite warning that has been given to the Government by this Council, the Government do not seem to have realized the economic situation in this country. The Government have given up their case altogether by their own statements in the Government Order that has been published; they say that they want to be lenient. Why, Sir, may I ask if the Government are really convinced that the ryot is in a position to pay this

5-15
p.m.

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi] [4th August 1931]

enhanced assessment, why should they show any leniency? The very fact that the Government think it necessary to show some leniency, shows clearly that they are not convinced of the justice and fairness of the increased taxation. The commutation rates that are referred to by the Settlement Officer are for the last 20 normal years ending with the year 1922. We are now in 1931, altogether under different conditions. The Government themselves say that the situation has, no doubt, altered by the serious fall in the price of all agricultural products during the last year. I do not believe that the prices of agricultural products are likely to rise very much for a long time to come. As such, it is absolutely impossible for the ryot to pay the present increased taxation. The Government must take the serious warning that has been given to them by many ryots' conferences and by this House. I hope that the Government will learn a lesson at least now. I hope that they will not drive the ryot to take to a no-tax campaign. As some hon. Members have already warned the Government, it may be our bounden duty, if the Government persist in this mad course, to help the ryot, by advising him not to pay the tax at all. Without our asking him, the ryot will refuse to pay the tax, because, I believe, that his land under the present low level of prices, is not worth anything at all. He is besides heavily indebted. The Provincial Conference of the ryots held at Guntur at the end of the month of June, was a fairly representative gathering. It is a gathering whose opinion ought not to be trifled with by this Government. It was not only represented by the ryots of the three districts concerned, but many ryots from the Andhra desa had come there. At the advice of the leaders they asked the Government not to drive them to a very serious situation. They apprehended that the Government was contemplating for the levy of increased assessment for these districts. Most of the ryots wanted to start *Satyagraha* movement immediately. But at the advice of the leaders, who still had some hope in the Government, it was dropped; they thought it would be possible and better in the first instance to approach the Government and advise them not to take to this increased taxation lightheartedly.

"Some of us are actual cultivators and we know what is the income of cultivation. The Government seem to trifle with the words 'actual cultivation'. They say the committee devoted much space to 'cultivation expenses'. As a matter of fact the Government know that the actual cultivation expenses have nearly doubled or trebled during the last decade. I know that, at the present level of prices, the cultivator and the peasant proprietor get nothing at all as such. Perhaps the labouring classes may be alright. But the actual peasant proprietor gets nothing. When he cultivates the land himself, he will not realize more than what he should get for his coolie work and very often much less. So far as the landholders are concerned and those who do not cultivate the land themselves, they get no profit at all. I request the hon. Member to go through the speeches made in this House by hon. Members some years ago and I was one of those; who felt that the ryots in

4th August 1931] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Kistna and Guntur may be made to pay more than what they were paying then, that was when prices were very high. But realizing now that the ryot gets practically nothing in the shape of unearned income I warn this Government to note the fact that he is not capable of increased assessment. These ryots have passed a resolution recently, i.e., at the end of June to that effect and that resolution was communicated to the Government but they were not courteous enough to reply to the telegram embodying the substance of it and sent by the President of the Conference. If the Telegraph department had done its duty properly, the Government must have been in possession of that telegram. The ryots wanted to draft the resolution threatening more serious consequences. Many leaders who had still some belief in the fairness and justice of this Government asked the ryots to wait for some more time before they took any serious action. I warn the Government that if they do not suspend altogether this enhanced taxation, no assessment will be paid at all. The whole Presidency—not only these three districts—will be converted into Bardoli. It is for the Government to consider whether it is advisable for them to drive them to that extent."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, reference has been made by various Members to the fact that this question has been discussed on former occasions in this House and that a Committee was appointed by this House to enquire into the economic position of these districts. It has been alleged that the Government have paid very little attention to that report and that we have treated it with scant courtesy. I should like in the first place to repudiate that statement entirely. My hon. Friend, Mr. Reddi, said that the whole report is dealt with in a Government Order of six pages. We might have quoted at a considerable length from the reports received from the Board of Revenue and the Settlement and other officers on the Committee's report, but we refrained from doing so. The Government Order no doubt contains only six foolscap pages, but all these reports which cover 76 pages should be read together with this Government Order.

"Some Members considered that we should not have referred the report of the Committee to our officers but should have passed orders at once. It is extremely difficult for the Government at headquarters with the help of Secretariat officers who do not leave the Secretariat, to check statements and deal with a report of this kind. Even the reports of Royal Commissions are referred to our local officers for their opinions before the Government pass orders on them. I submit, Sir, that there was nothing derogatory to the dignity of the Committee in having referred its report to the local officers, to the Board of Revenue, the Chief Engineer, the Director of Agriculture and the Settlement Officer for their advice before the Government decided the action that should be taken upon it. The report has been very carefully considered and we have also carefully considered the criticisms which have been made on this subject either at the budget debate or on special resolutions. We

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell] [4th August 1931]

have decided finally that, in the present circumstances, the decision embodied in the Government Order is the wisest. We have not only to consider present conditions but we have to look forward to the future. The settlement remains in force for 30 years. The easiest course and the most popular course would no doubt be not to levy any increased taxation; but it would not be fair to our successors, if we did so. Some of the hon. Members will, perhaps, be Ministers of the future, responsible Ministers; they may require money to carry out beneficial measures for this country. If we now hesitate to do what we really regard as our duty and to bring into force these enhanced rates of assessment, they might blame us for not carrying out our duty, because they would feel themselves handicapped by having their resources restricted owing to our inaction.

5-30 p.m. "At the same time, Sir, we do not lose sight of the fact that since the re-settlement report was drawn up and since the Economic Enquiry Committee's report was received, there has been a considerable economic disturbance over the whole civilized world and that these districts as well as others are affected. It is not only these ryots that are affected by it but we are all affected. We have all got to reduce our standard of living. We cannot but recognize that it is absolutely necessary at the present time for the Government to make retrenchments and that, far from reducing taxation, they may have to increase it. The Government have had to increase the income-tax. That affected other classes than the ryots who do not pay any income-tax on their agricultural products.

"Well, Sir, suggestions have been made to the effect that there will be a no-tax campaign. I hope sincerely that the Members of the House will pause and consider carefully before they take any steps for embarking on any such campaign. It is possible that before very long, any Member of this House or his friends might become a Minister or Ministers, and they might have, of necessity, to carry out certain measures for increased taxation. It would be very sad indeed if at that time this weapon should come to be used against them. It is a very dangerous weapon. It does not do anybody any good; and it may do a very great deal of harm.

"Again, Sir, one or two Members referred to the districts of Salem, South Kanara and Malabar. At the present time, if I remember correctly, the Malabar report has been published and made available to the public for criticism. The Salem re-settlement is not due, I think, for another two years, and that of South Kanara, if I remember rightly, until some time later. So, in regard to those districts, the matter is not very imminent; the action that is to be taken thereon is a matter for further consideration, and I am not at the present moment prepared to make any announcement either one way or the other. But of course, when the Settlement Officer's proposals are published, any remarks or criticisms that may be made, will be considered and the general situation, whatever it may be, then prevailing, will be given careful consideration at the time the Government Orders are passed.

4th August 1931] [Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

"One of the main suggestions made by the Mover and one or two others was that this re-settlement should be suspended until the economic situation has improved. It seems to me that this is provided for in the orders which have been issued by the Government. We have already stated that we would give incremental remissions, as it were, of certain amounts during the next three or four years. We have also stated that even those enhancements will be reconsidered shortly before the time of collection of kist approaches. What we mean to do is to see whether in view of the economic situation at that time—which we cannot foretell now—it will be necessary to reduce the proposed increase rates which is one anna in the rupee in some cases or half an anna in the rupee in other cases. But even to that extent we have not committed ourselves yet, so far as the coming season is concerned."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is it said so in the Government Order?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The order reads: 'The question whether the increment remissions granted in this order on occupied lands in each fasli should be increased, will be considered at the time when the kist collections are due to begin, with reference to the economic situation then prevailing'."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is not now the time for the levy of these rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No; December is the month on which the first collection of kist is made."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know how the Government are disposed with regard to the December kist?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We are not yet in a position to say anything definite now; but we propose to consider the matter and probably pass orders about next November."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Favourably?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We cannot make any promise. We shall consider the economic situation then prevailing."

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Reddi who moved this motion, made some remarks regarding my Colleagues and myself and the sympathy which we have shown in regard to these districts. I hope hon. Members will believe me when I say that we shall view this matter with the same sympathy in the future. We shall be quite ready to consider what is the situation next October or November, and see whether it is desirable, as we have put it in the order, to increase the incremental remissions or collect perhaps no increase in assessment at all during this fasli. I think that goes very far towards meeting the request of the hon. Mover; it is as far as he could reasonably expect the Government to go in regard to this matter, at this time. I can assure him that we are viewing the situation with the greatest concern, that we are keeping in view the present condition of the ryot and that we realize that he has hard times

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell] [4th August 1931]

now, even as everybody else has here and in other countries. We do not want to make the situation unduly hard for him; but there are various considerations which we have to bear in mind. We shall do what we can to see that no undue hardship is caused to the ryot."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the House is now ready for a vote."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I shall just say a few words, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the business of the House be adjourned."

The motion was carried.

VI.—APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE MADRAS SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC
(AMENDMENT) BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I appoint Mr. B. Venkataramayya as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m., the next day.

VII.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^a G.O. No. 1367, Revenue, dated 26th June 1931, publishing the Report on Resettlement in Malabar district exclusive of the Wynad taluk, British Cochin and the Laccadives.

^b Statement, with reference to Question No. 645, answered on the 18th March 1931, showing the receipts on account of the grant of copies of documents and the expenditure on account of the establishment of copyists and examiners.

^a Proceedings of the first meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 24th June 1931.

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

4th August 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 74 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th August 1931, page 145 supra.]

The Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, controls the administration of Joint Stock Companies in this Province. There are no special enactments governing Agricultural and Live Stock Insurance Companies, Poor House Associations and Marriage and Upanayanam Provident Funds. The Agricultural and Live Stock Insurance Companies and Poor House Associations are usually registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the Marriage and Upanayanam Provident Funds under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, if they carry on business falling within the purview of that Act.

Every insurance company which transacts insurance business, other than life assurance, is required to file with the Actuary to the Government of India, certain statistics detailed in Part III of Act XX of 1928.

The practice obtaining in this Presidency to safeguard the interests of the investing public is to see that the provisions of the Act are strictly complied with and any defaults thereunder are promptly reported for enforcement of the penal provisions. The Indian Companies Act, 1913, has been framed on the principle of non-interference with the management of companies leaving the safeguarding of the interests of the investing public to the shareholders. The only major section that has to be resorted to by the Registrar is section 137 of the Act.

Poor House Associations can also be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860), if their objects come within the purview of section 20 of that Act. This Act vests little power in the Registrar to control the societies registered thereunder.

Marriage and Upanayanam Funds registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, stand, however, on a different footing. The Act empowers the Registrar to inspect their books, to order for an enquiry and cancel the registry—vide sections 17, 18 and 21 of the Act.

The records of these societies are annually inspected either by the Registrar of Provident Insurance Societies or by the District Registrars of Assurances duly authorized in this behalf. During such inspections the records are subjected to a minute scrutiny and prompt action taken in the interests of the policyholders.

^a Printed separately.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 223—225 infra.

[4th August 1931]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 80 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th August 1931, page 150 supra.]

Statement.

Name of district.	Number of motor cars at the end of 1930.	Number of cars and buses plying for hire at the end of 1930.	Number of accidents.	
			1929.	1930.
Madras City	5,500	667	314	368
Anantapur	25	81	4	9
Arcot, North	119	208	50	40
„ South	143	171	18	6
Bellary	116	80	20	20
Chingleput	241	247	13	61
Chittoor	89	109	7	16
Coimbatore	604	609	108	89
Cuddapah	38	53	3	6
Ganjam	176	95	18	18
Godavari, East	683	324	20	14
„ West	155	147	12	14
Guntur	159	108	20	23
South Kanara	247	311	66	99
Kistna	310	310	14	33
Kurnool	42	127	5	10
Madura	605	444	51	63
Malabar	398	567	61	58
Nellore	136	133	19	28
Nilgiris, the	447	112	39	23
Ramnad	1,246	347	28	21
Salem	584	296	36	46
Tanjore	260	510	49	45
Tinnevely	242	345	32	31
Trichinopoly	180	256	74	23
Vizagapatam (including Agency tracts).	411	234	33	56
Total ..	13,156	6,891	1,114	1,225

Proportion of number of accidents in 1930 to those in 1929 10 per cent increase.

Increase in percentage of accidents to number of cars on roads in 1930 compared with 1929 .. 0·2 per cent (6·1 against 5·9).

4th August 1931]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item VII—Papers placed on the Table of the House at page 220 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

UN-OFFICIAL NOTE No. 846-C/31-2, DATED THE 15TH JULY 1931.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 645 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1931, the appended statement is laid on the table of the House.

H. R. PATE,

Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Council Office (with enclosure).

[4th August 1931]

Appendix.

Districts.	Receipts on account of the grant of copies of documents.						
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ..	7,142	6,972	7,406	7,704	8,093	8,328	8,083
Vizagapatam ..	10,106	12,558	14,581	15,898	16,264	16,916	14,905
Godavari, East ..	13,120	16,241	16,330	15,222	17,546	17,889	18,062
Godavari, West (a) ..	..	..	8,594	11,540	12,190	12,520	13,695
Kistna ..	10,679	9,500	9,987	11,612	10,396	12,429	13,475
Guntur ..	7,626	7,809	7,744	8,063	9,066	8,498	8,498
Nellore ..	3,156	4,063	4,280	3,767	4,114	3,553	4,001
Cuddapah ..	4,737	4,718	4,669	5,118	5,412	5,704	5,374
Anantapur ..	5,822	5,658	5,604	5,701	7,280	6,126	5,561
Bellary ..	3,379	2,975	2,937	2,667	2,874	3,451	3,549
Kurnool ..	2,189	2,156	1,973	2,070	2,244	2,011	1,942
Chingleput ..	11,947	10,767	10,148	10,574	10,896	14,764	16,454
Chittoor ..	6,277	6,501	6,300	6,161	6,346	7,197	6,492
North Arcot ..	7,435	7,140	6,980	7,924	8,415	9,065	9,568
South Arcot ..	10,858	9,862	10,358	11,901	11,841	12,018	11,731
Tanjore ..	20,394	19,595	18,964	18,552	19,010	17,297	18,094
Trichinopoly ..	15,968	14,511	13,723	16,797	17,136	17,605	18,000
Madura ..	12,622	16,277	17,637	17,522	17,784	17,298	18,600
Raman ..	15,462	15,615	14,728	15,299	15,205	16,580	16,732
Tinnevely ..	16,337	18,352	18,079	19,606	18,777	19,822	17,545
Coimbatore ..	10,079	11,643	11,293	11,662	11,959	11,838	12,070
The Nilgiris ..	299	387	345	325	330	511	466
Salem ..	13,893	13,509	12,654	13,138	11,741	13,005	12,078
South Kanara ..	10,401	10,525	10,645	9,364	9,326	9,791	9,456
Malabar ..	13,627	12,985	11,714	11,439	11,437	11,497	11,464
Madras ..	230	253	247	245	182	232	258
Total ..	2,33,785	2,40,572	2,47,920	2,59,871	2,65,864	2,75,517	2,77,450
							18,00,979

(a) The district was formed only in 1925.

[4th August 1931]

Expenditure on account of the establishment of copyists and examiners.

District.	Expenditure on account of the establishment of copyists and examiners.						
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ..	6,628	6,507	6,940	7,134	7,492	7,749	7,455
Vizagapatam ..	7,589	9,440	10,741	11,739	11,894	12,822	11,204
Godavari, East ..	8,547	9,189	9,391	8,714	10,457	10,917	10,772
Godavari, West ..	..	..	8,529	11,191	11,687	12,154	13,311
Kistna ..	8,794	8,219	8,207	9,597	8,685	10,308	11,095
Guntur ..	6,258	6,057	6,190	6,387	6,769	6,638	45,146
Nellore ..	2,897	3,777	3,961	3,453	3,549	3,347	3,539
Cuddapah ..	4,174	4,865	4,283	4,532	4,779	4,880	4,937
Anantapur ..	5,147	5,099	5,036	5,061	5,393	4,859	36,849
Bellary ..	3,341	2,923	1,808	2,475	3,099	3,099	3,171
Kurnool ..	2,933	2,078	1,933	1,897	2,114	1,854	1,842
Chingleput ..	9,956	8,973	8,457	8,811	9,080	12,303	13,712
Chittoor ..	6,226	6,448	6,297	6,091	6,299	7,073	7,129
North Arcot ..	7,135	7,096	6,938	7,920	8,408	9,059	8,854
South Arcot ..	8,862	8,235	8,739	9,817	9,670	10,173	9,556
Tanjore ..	18,876	18,292	17,538	17,154	17,547	15,054	16,969
Trichinopoly ..	14,292	13,066	13,831	15,918	16,211	16,612	17,047
Madura ..	12,256	16,987	16,201	15,782	16,127	15,429	17,360
Raman ..	14,695	15,242	14,139	14,608	14,653	14,109	14,764
Tinnevely ..	15,434	16,873	15,852	18,034	17,455	18,384	16,827
Coimbatore ..	8,421	9,445	10,150	10,360	10,637	10,475	10,598
The Nilgiris ..	290	380	336	316	321	502	457
Salem ..	13,897	13,538	12,694	12,998	11,743	13,005	12,121
South Kanara ..	9,696	9,790	9,950	8,690	8,587	9,084	8,767
Malabar ..	1,046	9,941	10,323	10,027	10,024	9,986	10,054
Madras ..	243	243	243	227	152	188	190
Total ..	2,06,468	2,11,203	2,19,707	2,28,933	2,33,204	2,40,627	2,42,307
							15,83,049

NOTE.—(1) The statement shows the receipts on account of the grant of copies of documents and the expenditure on account of the establishment of copyists and examiners for the seven years ending 1929-30. Figures for the previous five years are not available with many of the Collectors as the connected records have been destroyed under the rules.

(2) The 'receipts' include (a) the amount calculated at the rate of two annas for each copy stamped paper of the value of three annas used by the copyist and (b) six pias for every copy stamped paper compared by the examiner.

(3) The 'expenditure' includes the pay and bonus allowed under the rules in Board's Standing Order No. 173 to copyists and examiners but excludes the cost of copy stamps to this Government and the allowance for the cost of maintenance and distribution stocks of such stamps and other overhead charges.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 5th August 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.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib, V. I.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
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.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S.A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Browning, Mr. W. M.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Patnaik, Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Nallatambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Raja of Bobbili.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Raja of Kallikota.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
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 Ganala.
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.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Sengodaiyan, I.C.S., Mr. S. G.
	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
	Simhachalam, Mr. G.

[5th August 1931]

PRESENT—cont.

Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.	Tottenham, I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Sirinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.	Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Subrahmanya Bhatt. Mr. U. C.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.	Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Legislative Council

Interests represented by nominated members of the present Legislative Council.

* 85 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what interests do the nominated members of the present Legislative Council from Madras City represent; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them are related to each other?

A.—(a) The nominated non-official members from the Madras City represent the interests of the depressed classes, labour, social service and women.

(b) Yes.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“ May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (a) who are all the members who represent the interests of the depressed classes in the Madras City? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Rao Sahib Dharmalingam Pillai, Mr. Vasudeva Pillai and Mr. Siva Raj.”

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“ May I know what is their relationship with one another? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Mr. Vasudeva Pillai is the father-in-law of Mr. Siva Raj.”

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“ Is not the other gentleman the Sambandhi of Mr. Vasudeva Pillai? ”

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

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“ Could not a single gentleman be found from the Andhra country? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Nominations are made by His Excellency the Governor.”

5th August 1931]

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“ Does the hon. Member say that he has nothing to do with the nominations? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Government can only recommend.”

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—“ Is it not a fact that relations ought not to be appointed in public service in the same office? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ There is nothing to prevent relations being nominated.”

Certified Schools

Transfer of the Junior Certified School, Rajahmundry, to Bellary.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the suitability of the military buildings available in Bellary for the location of a Junior Certified School; and

(b) whether and, if so, when the Junior Certified School, Rajahmundry, will be transferred to Bellary?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are considering the question.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know when the question is likely to be decided? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I am afraid I am not in a position to say that now.”

Civil Justice

Staff employed in the High Court.

* 87 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the staff employed in the various branches of the office of the High Court, Madras, and to state the number of hands employed therein from among Andhras and from the other principal linguistic areas?

A.—The information has been called for.

Forests

Orders passed on the Conservator's proposals regarding the forest policy of Government.

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

(a) what proposals have been made by the Chief Conservator of Forests regarding the forest policy of the Government; and

(b) what orders have been passed by the Government in regard to this matter?

[5th August 1931]

A.—The proposals made do not involve any change in the policy of Government which will continue to be directed to the conservation, protection and exploitation of State Forests, though in respect of exploitation, mechanical exploitation on a large scale has been abandoned as unsuited to Madras Forests. The present classification of forests will also be maintained. The strength of the subordinate staff has been reduced and the question of the staff required in the higher ranks is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether the hon. the Law Member has not stated more than once on the floor of this House that the whole forest policy of the Government is under consideration? ”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the Government is thinking of changing the policy? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ The answer for that also is found in the printed list.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ The answer says that the Government do not propose to change the policy. Do not Government think it necessary to change the policy in order to make the forest policy more utilitarian? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ The answer is already put in there as briefly as possible.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, in view of the appeals that have been made for a change in the present forest policy, whether Government do not think it necessary to do so? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Government have considered the question very carefully and have come to the above conclusion.”

State Prisoners

Collection of rents from the lands of Balaram Palo.

* 89 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government collected the rents derived from the lands of Balaram Palo, State prisoner in Kalyanasinghapur Mutta, Rayagada taluk in Jeypur Agency and the total amount of such rent that was received in fasli 1340;

(b) whether the said State prisoner owns a house in Sikorapai;

(c) whether Government is in occupation of the said house;

(d) under what authority Government appropriate the income of State Prisoners' lands to the Provincial funds;

(e) whether there was a recent disturbance in Kalyanasingapur;

(f) who were the leaders of the said disturbance;

(g) what was the cause of the said disturbance;

[5th August 1931]

(h) whether the disturbance was completely suppressed; and

(i) whether Balaram Palo had anything to do with the disturbance?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to clauses (g) and (n) of the Question No. 830 given on the 28th March 1931. The Government have no information as to the total amount of rent received in fasli 1340 but have called for it.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have no information, but have called for it.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the preamble and sections 9 and 10 of the Madras State Prisoners Regulations, II of 1819. The income from the prisoner's lands is credited towards the allowance made to him.

(e), (f) & (g) On 23rd January 1931, distraint warrants were executed against the Khonds in Binespur village for refusing to pay kist to the Jeypore Estate. The Khonds treacherously attacked the District Superintendent of Police and his party who were present to avert breaches of the peace, and the Police were obliged to open fire. The names of the leaders in the disturbance are not known.

(h) That particular disturbance was suppressed.

(i) Not directly.

Agricultural Loans

Grant of agricultural loans in Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 90 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government recently issued orders instructing Collectors of the districts to grant loans to ryots for agricultural operations on a large scale;

(b) if so, how many applications in this connexion were received from Kistna, East and West Godavari districts and in how many cases loans were granted; and

(c) what is the amount of the loans applied for and what are the amounts granted, and to how many ryots?

A.—(a) In G.O. No. 1111 (9-S), Revenue, dated 21st May 1931 the Government have requested the Board of Revenue to instruct Collectors, when dealing with applications for loans, to give preference to applications for loans for cultivation expenses. The Government Order has been placed at the disposal of the Press.

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

[5th August 1931]

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—" May I know whether with reference to (b) & (c), the Government will be pleased to obtain the information? "

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

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of grazing grounds in Balur village.

* 91 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a memorial was submitted to the Board of Revenue by the villagers of Balur, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot, pointing out the injustice of assigning the grazing fields in their village to a ryot owning about 100 acres of land;

(b) whether such assignment is in pursuance of any policy;

(c) if so, what is the principle of such policy; and

(d) what steps did the Board of Revenue take upon the memorial?

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I do not think it necessary to call for information in this case."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—" Clause (a) asks ' whether a memorial was submitted to the Board of Revenue . . . pointing out the injustice of assigning the grazing fields in their village to a ryot owning about 100 acres of land.' If that is going to be the policy of the Government to assign lands, especially grazing fields, to big landlords like this . . . ,"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

Fire Relief

Relief to the people affected by the fire accident at Annadevarapettah.

* 92 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) referring to the recent fire accident at Annadevarapettah, West Godavari district, what is the financial help rendered by the Government to the distressed;

(b) apart from the grant made by the Government, whether any relief fund was organized for the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is still a considerable number of people without houses and, if so, whether they propose to do anything for them?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A copy of the report of the Collector of West Godavari, dated 21st June 1931 is annexed*. The Government have no further information.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 338 infra.

5th August 1931]

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—" Sir, the Collector's letter does not give answer to clauses (b) & (c) of my question? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" Yes, Sir, I will call for a further report on these points."

Irrigation

Repairs to the supply channel to Sovenahalli tank in Bellary district.

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

(a) whether the tank of Sovenahalli, Kudligi taluk, Bellary district, last surplussed only in 1918 and if later, the years in which it so surplussed;

(b) whether the supply channel was at one time far deeper and broader than it is now;

(c) whether the stone revetment and earthen bund of the supply channel has given way in several places and if so, whether any estimate has been prepared for its repairs and for what amount; and

(d) the total extent and assessment of the ayacut under the tank and the sums respectively remitted each year from 1918?

A.—(a) Since 1918 the tank surplussed only in 1924.

(b) & (c) The tank has no artificial supply channel but natural drainage vankas flowing through well defined valleys feed the tank.

(d) A statement giving the information is attached.

Distribution of water in the Lower Anicut System.

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

(a) what is the order that is now in force in regard to the distribution of water in the Lower Anicut system and whether a copy of the latest orders and regulations in the matter will be placed on the table of the House;

(b) whether the Government propose to cancel or modify any order or orders now in force in regard to the distribution of water in the Lower Anicut system and, if so, which order and for what reasons;

(c) whether any fresh proposals have been submitted to Government in connexion with the distribution of water in the Lower Anicut system;

(d) if so, when they have been submitted and when the Government propose to pass orders; and

(e) what is the scope of the proposed modification of the existing orders and how it will affect the supply to Viranam lake and Sethiatope system?

* Printed as Appendix II on page 359 infra.

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a) A copy ^a of the rules now in force is laid on the table.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The question of revising the rules is under consideration. The Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement has recently conferred in the matter with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle, the Collectors and Executive Engineers of Tanjore and South Arcot districts.

His final report is awaited.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether, in the conference which the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement seems to have held, any representatives of the ryots of the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore were consulted or were invited? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ We have not yet received the report of the conference and it is only after its receipt that I can give the information.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether any zamindars or mirasidars in Chidambaram and Tanjore were invited to the conference held by the Commissioner of Land Revenue? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I have not yet received the report and so I am unable to give the information.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know when the fresh proposals were submitted to the Government in connexion with the distribution of water in the Lower anicut system? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I have already stated that no report has yet been received.”

Extent of ayacuts fixed by the agreement regarding the Kannambadi dam in Tanjore and other districts.

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

(a) whether the extent of ayacuts for each of the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot was fixed in and by the terms of the agreement between the Madras and Mysore Governments in respect of the Kannambadi dam; if so, what is the extent in each case; and

(b) what is the extent of ayacut fixed in respect of the Lower anicut system and Sethiatope anicut system respectively?

A.—(a) & (b) The Madras-Mysore Agreement did not limit the ayacuts in each of the districts referred to. It only limited the total new area of irrigation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project to 301,000 acres.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 359-361 infra.

[5th August 1931]

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the areas to be irrigated under the Mysore Agreement are in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I refer the hon. Member to the terms of the Agreement.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether these 301,000 acres do not include the area fixed for the districts referred to in the question? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ Yes, but the districts in which these 301,000 acres are to be irrigated are not specified in the Agreement.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether Government have themselves fixed any limits to the ayacuts to be irrigated in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts at the time of the agreement? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ The additional area of 301,000 acres is entirely in the Tanjore district.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know what area has to be irrigated in South Arcot under this agreement? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ No portion of the 301,000 acres need be in the South Arcot district under the agreement.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government have any information that the Mysore Government are taking more water than has been prescribed in the agreement? ”

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

Repairs to the canal in Sathambakam village.

* 96 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the cultivators and residents of No. 72, Kadaperi village, hamlet Ramapuram in the Wallajah taluk, have memorialized the District Collector of North Arcot about the obstructions that prevent the free flow of water through a canal from a spring outlet near the bank of the Palar, in Sathambakam village and made various suggestions in the memorial about the repairs and upkeep of the said canal; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to state what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the said memorial?

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

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information, Sir? ”

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

[5th August 1931]

Proposed extension of the ayacut under Elundrakondan Periyakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk.

* 97 Q.—MR. DANIEL THOMAS: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ayacut under Elundrakondan Periyakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, is intended to be increased by about 50 acres;

(b) if so, whether levels were taken of all the dry lands the transfer of which has been applied for;

(c) whether it is a fact that some high level dry lands have been proposed for transfer to wet; if so, whether this will directly prejudice the irrigation of mamul wet lands lying to the east of the surplus odai; and

(d) what is the extent of the present ayacut?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report.

Prohibition of vehicular traffic on the Godavari Bank Road from Kovvur to Prakkilanka.

* 98 Q.—RAO SAHIB B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicular traffic is allowed on the Godavari Bank Road from Dowlaishwaram to Kovvur and from Prakkilanka to Polavaram, and vehicular traffic is prohibited by the Public Works Department on the Godavari Bank Road from Kovvur to Prakkilanka in West Godavari district; and if so, whether the prohibition is due to grounds of extra expense; and

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of the said prohibition people are put to great inconvenience?

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

RAO SAHIB B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“In view of the great public inconvenience that is caused, will the Government be pleased to get the report expeditiously?”

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Government have not yet received the report, but hope to get it soon.”

Land Revenue

Postponement of the collection of kist in South Kanara.

* 99 Q.—MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that extreme financial distress has been prevailing in the district of South Kanara and whether the District Landholders' Association sent a deputation to the Collector on the 19th May 1931 to lay before him the said financial

[5th August 1931]

distress of the landholders and ask for the postponement of the kist in arrears till next harvest; if so, what was the reply given by the Collector?

A.—A copy of the Collector's report^a on the subject is attached.

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“With reference to the report of the Collector, may I know whether it is inability to pay owing to local conditions alone, which is the criterion for any concession that is being shown by the Government or is it inability due to any other conditions?”

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The criterion must of course be local conditions, but these may be affected by conditions outside the locality.”

MR. B. POCKER SAHIB:—“Does the Government think that ryots are unable to pay assessment on account of the conditions which prevail elsewhere and that no remission ought to be given on that ground?”

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“As I have already stated, we consider local conditions which may be affected by outside conditions.”

MR. B. POCKER SAHIB:—“If ryots are unable to pay assessment because of conditions prevalent elsewhere, does that constitute a reason for not postponing collection of revenue?”

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I have not stated so, but we may take that also into consideration.”

MR. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“I would like to know what the Government's answer is to my question?”

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I have nothing more to say, Sir.”

Memorial for remission of kists from the ryots of Tiruppattur.

* 100 Q.—MR. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of ryots of Tiruppattur, North Arcot district, did not cultivate their lands in this fasli; and

(b) whether petitions and mahazars were presented to the District Collector, North Arcot, for the remission of kists collected from such ryots of Tiruppattur as did not cultivate their lands this fasli?

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

MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“May I request the hon. Member to get the information soon?”

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Yes, Sir.”

[5th August 1931]

Complaints regarding remission of assessment in East and West Godavari districts.

* 101 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of demand for the lanka ryots of East and West Godavari during the last fasli;

(b) what is the amount of remission made to the lanka ryots (i) in East Godavari, (ii) in West Godavari, in pursuance of a recent Government Order;

(c) whether it is a fact that, owing to certain mistaken reports of the Subordinate Revenue Officials, the cases of lanka ryots in certain taluks of East Godavari district, especially Razole and Amalapurana taluks, were not properly considered; and whether the Government received complaints from lanka ryots or others complaining of unfair treatment as regards remissions; and whether any action has been taken by the Government; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots were asked to give security before kists were proposed to be postponed, failing which properties were attached; and in how many cases attachments are still pending; and in how many cases properties were sold?

A.—(a) Approximately Rs. 4,13,800 in East Godavari and Rs. 1,07,954 in West Godavari.

(b) Rupees 76,107-13-4 in East Godavari and Rs. 20,201-10 4 in West Godavari.

(c) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested in the first part of this clause. Allegations that the local officers had not made an impartial and thorough investigation were made in a resolution passed at the East Godavari District Lanka Ryots Conference held on 2nd May 1931. The resolution was transferred to the Board of Revenue.

(d) The Collectors of East and West Godavari were given discretion to collect the rental due on the lanka lands in fasli 1340 in four equal instalments instead of two, provided that the lessees furnished security. The Government have no further information.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“What action has been taken by the Board of Revenue, Sir?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I have not got the information, but I will call for it.”

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“With reference to the answer to clause (d) of the question, does not the condition of asking for security frustrate the very object which the Government have in view?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I am afraid it is necessary to ask for security because the lessees of lankas have no occupancy right. In the case of postponement of the collection of land

5th August 1931]

revenue on ryotwari patta land it is not necessary to ask for security because the ryot's occupancy in his land is itself security. In the case of lankas which are leased for short terms we have no security for the amount of the lease when once the crop is removed and it is therefore necessary to ask for security in such cases, but the security may be some other land owned by the lessee.”

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“Is it landed security?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“In certain cases, it may be.”

Marking of trees on Kumki lands in South Kanara.

* 102 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that trees standing on kumki lands in South Kanara district or any portion thereof were counted or marked by the Revenue or Forest authorities; if so, in which parts of the district and for what purpose have they been so marked;

(b) whether it is a fact that the South Kanara District Landholders' Association protested against the same; and

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

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know why trees are marked on kumki lands?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I have not got the information. The report has not yet been received.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know whether the report, when received, will be placed on the table of the House?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The question will be considered.”

Minor Irrigation

Conversion of lands irrigated by the Reid Sahib channel into dry lands.

* 103 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the lands, along both sides of the Reid Sahib's channel from the anicut down to Madapalli tank near Tiruppattur, North Arcot district, and irrigated direct by the channel, are registered as wet; and

(b) whether the Government have been requested to direct that the said lands be converted into dry, as their registration as wet is detrimental to the proper upkeep of the channel?

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) The Government have observed that a resolution to this effect was passed at a meeting of the ryots' conference held at Tirupattur on the 15th June 1931. The matter is one which should be represented to the Collector of the district.

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"It is also stated in the memorial submitted to the Government that simultaneously another memorial was also submitted to the Collector of the district. Will the Government be pleased to call for a report?"

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

Irrigation of lands east of the Telugan tank, Srivilliputtur taluk.

* 104 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the source of irrigation for the mamul wet lands to the east of Telugan tank, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the water in the Periyakulam below the sill of the surplus vents is not available to the wet lands east of Telugan tank;

(c) how long the lands east of Telugan got water from Periyakulam last fasli;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of ayacutdars applied for a remission of kist and whether their applications were all rejected; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the attention of the Tahsildar was invited to the precarious condition of crops when he visited the village on the 10th February 1931; whether he was requested to cancel the water-rate permits issued; and whether it was then brought to his notice that there had been an attempted damage to sluice II on account of the scanty supply through it?

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

Proposed transfer of dry lands under Elundrakondan Periyakulam to wet.

11-15 a.m. * 105 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the dry lands S. Nos. 55, 56, 57, etc., under Elundrakondan Periyakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk, are intended to be transferred to wet; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of ayacutdars have objected to the transfer of the above lands to wet; and if so, with what result?

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

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Will Government be pleased to call for the information, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir, if the hon. Member wants it to be called for."

5th August 1931]

Supply of water to lands under the Panjamthangi and Telugan tanks, Srivilliputtur taluk.

* 106 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of wet lands under Panjamthangi and Telugan tanks, Elundrakondan Periyakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, irrigated by the surplus vents;

(b) what is the extent of wet lands irrigated by the surplus vents that got below normal paddy yield, inclusive of the lands that were left waste for want of water during the preceding five faslis;

(c) how many acres of wet lands grew dry crops in pishanam during the preceding five faslis;

(d) whether it is a fact that these lands generally suffer for want of water; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure a good supply to the lands after these lands cease to receive supply through surplus vents?

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

Supply of water to the Elundrakondan Periyakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk.

* 107 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Elundrakondan Periyakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, is registered to hold 120 days' supply *only* for the wet ayacut;

(b) whether it is a fact that this tank received only one filling last fasli on 20th November 1930 and the tank received no supply afterwards;

(c) whether it is a fact that water-rate permission was granted last fasli for a very large area of nearly 300 acres, resulting in material diminution of the mamul supply to wet lands in proportion to the water-rate area;

(d) when the last water-rate permit was issued and what was the state of supply in the tank then;

(e) whether there was a failure of crops or poor outturn on the wet lands consequent on the diminution of mamul supply;

(f) what is the extent of loss sustained by mamul wet lands and how many acres got less than the normal yield; and

(g) what is the extent of the ayacut and the water-rate area permitted last fasli and the revenue collected from each of them?

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

[5th August 1931]

Public Service

Transfer of Mr. Y. Harinarayana Rao in charge of the Headquarters buildings at Ellore.

* 108 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that one Assistant Engineer Mr. Y. Harinarayana who was in charge of the Headquarters buildings, Ellore, for a considerable period was recently transferred from the Headquarters buildings subdivision to Mettur Project division;

(b) what was the necessity for the said transfer; and

(c) what is the amount of travelling allowance paid to him and to his successor respectively?

A.—(a) Yes: by the Chief Engineer.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“With reference to clause (a), the Government say that he was transferred by the Chief Engineer. May I know wherefrom the Government got this information?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I think it is from the Chief Engineer.”

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“Then what about the answer to (b) and (c), Sir? Did he not send any report?”

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

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“Then why is it said here that the Government have not the information, Sir?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“We have not got that information, Sir.”

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“Will they be pleased to call for that information?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I do not think it is necessary to do so, Sir.”

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“Is not the question of travelling allowance a matter concerning the wastage of public funds, Sir, and is it not an important matter for the Government to call for the information?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Yes, Sir, and I do not think it necessary to call for this information.”

Staff employed in the office of the Board of Revenue.

* 109 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the staff employed in the various branches of the office of the Board of Revenue and state the number of hands employed therein from among Andhras and from the other principal linguistic areas?

5th August 1931]

A.—The Government have no information other than that which is contained in the establishment list of the office of the Board of Revenue, which is in the library.

Settlement

Resettlement in Guntur and Nellore districts.

* 110 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are making any arrangements at present for carrying out the resettlement proposal in the Guntur and Nellore districts?

A.—Enquiries preliminary to a resettlement are proceeding in the two districts named.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—“May I know, Sir, when the scheme report is due?”

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

Resettlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 111 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government passed final orders on the resettlement report relating to East and West Godavari and Kistna districts proposing to enhance the existing rates of assessment; and

(b) whether the Government have received copies of any resolutions passed by the Andhra Provincial Conference and Andhra Ryots' Conference recently held at Guntur protesting against the enhancement of rates and what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Government do not propose to depart from the terms of the orders that have been issued.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“In answer to clause (b) the Government say that they do not propose to depart from the terms of the orders that have been issued. May I know whether that is the view of the Government even after the vote on the adjournment motion yesterday?”

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

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, when this decision was come to by the Government? The vote on the adjournment motion was only given yesterday. To-day the Government say that that is their view now also. May I know when the decision was come to?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“It is still the view of the Government, Sir.”

[5th August 1931]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know if the terms of the order permit the Government not to levy the enhanced rates within a year? "

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know, Sir, whether in the opinion of the Government the economic position of the people has improved or deteriorated since the passing of these orders? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" We have not yet considered this matter, Sir, but I believe the economic position is much the same as it was at the time the order was passed."

Wild Animals

Rewards for shooting tigers in South Kanara during the last two years.

* 112 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of tigers shot and the amount of rewards given in South Kanara in each of the last two years?

A.—

Number of wild animals for killing which rewards were given.		Amount of rewards paid.
Tigers.	Cheetahs.	
	1929.	RS.
23	35	1,109
	1930.	
35	49	1,553

Medical

Abolition of the Medical College at Vizagapatam.

* 113 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to abolish the Medical College at Vizagapatam as a measure of retrenchment?

A.—No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether in view of the disproportionate costs of the medical education given in this college the Government think of abolishing this college? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" There is no near prospect of abolition, so far as the Medical College at Vizagapatam is concerned. There is no question of abolishing it, so far as the Government are concerned. But the question may be considered by the Retrenchment Committee."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether the college is going to be abolished for any other reason than that of retrenchment? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" There is no question of the Government proposing to abolish it. It is a matter for the Retrenchment Committee to consider the question from the point of view of retrenchment."

Village Panchayats

Representation of the home industrial workmen in village panchayat boards.

* 114 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the village shroff, blacksmith, and the carpenter are important factors in the self-supporting village unit;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Registrar-General of Panchayats submitted a report to the Government that the village reconstruction scheme would not be complete unless special representation of the home industrial workmen is introduced into the village panchayat boards; and

(c) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

Agriculture

Appointment of a Civilian as the Director of Agriculture.

* 115 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint a Civilian as Director of Agriculture; and

(b) why it was necessary to go outside the Agricultural Department to fill that place?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of a successor to Mr. Hilson, the late Director of Agriculture, is still under the consideration of Government.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Is it a fact that the Government have addressed the Central Government and the Secretary of State for permission to appoint a civilian? "

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—" Notice."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture as regards the qualifications for the office of the Director of Agriculture? "

[5th August 1931]

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Does the Government propose to act according to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture on this matter?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The question is under consideration."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is it the intention of the Government not to appoint any person outside the Agricultural Department?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The matter is still under consideration and has not yet been decided."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"At what stage is the consideration of the question before the Government now, Sir?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Have the Government considered the claims of the men in the department, Sir?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether in the opinion of the Government the men in the department are qualified for the post or not?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government have not yet come to any decision."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Are they considering the qualifications of those who are in the department along with any others?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The qualifications of all suitable men have been considered."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to my question, am I to take it, Sir, that the Government have not moved in the matter, and that if they do move in the matter they will take the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture into consideration?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The matter is not yet decided. All considerations will receive due attention."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know whether there are any other claimants than those in the Agricultural Department?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is there any proposal to appoint the Secretary of the Government, Development Department to the post?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The matter is under consideration."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand that the matter is only under consideration or the Government have definitely taken some attitude in this matter?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is under consideration, as I have already said."

Co-operation

Pay of, and work done by, the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

* 116 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the post of Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies was created; what is his pay and what is the nature of the work that he does?

A.—The post was created first in December 1920 but was abolished with effect from 18th March 1921. The post was revived in the year 1926 and was made permanent with effect from 1st April 1929. He draws pay in the time-scale of 1,050—50—1,200. The Joint Registrar is responsible for non-credit work generally and in that connexion co-ordinates and scrutinizes the work of Deputy Registrars. He is also in charge of general questions relating to the training of the departmental staff and co-operative educational propaganda.

Registration

Number of District Registrars from the Telugu-speaking areas.

* 117 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many district registrars are now working in the various linguistic areas (Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese, Oriya) and how many of these gentlemen are drafted from Telugu-speaking population?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 14 of the rules framed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, which contains a list of registration districts classified according to languages. A District Registrar is in charge of each registration district. Eight of the District Registrars are those drafted from Telugu-speaking population.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"In the answer it is stated that a district registrar is in charge of each Registration district. May I know, Sir, the total strength of the district registrars throughout the Presidency?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—"It is 40, I think."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is the question of the retention of these officers under the consideration of the Retrenchment Committee?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, Sir."

[5th August 1931]

Staff employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.

* 118 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many of the staff employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration are from Andhra Desa and from other linguistic areas?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Proposed appointment of selection grade Sub-Registrars.

* 119 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to give selection grade to some upper grade Sub-Registrars, and, if so, to how many of them; and

(b) how many Telugus are included in the said list?

A.—(a) Promotions to the selection grade are to be made by the Inspector-General subject to the approval of Government. Recommendations for filling up all the vacancies have not yet been received by Government.

(b) The question does not arise.

Representation of the Settibalija community in the Registration Department.

* 120 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the number of the members of the Settibalija community employed in the Registration Department;

(b) to state whether the Government have received any representation from the members of the said community for adequate representation for them; and

(c) if so, what the Government have done in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have called for the information.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—“ Will the Government be pleased to place the information on the table of the House when it is received? ”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ The matter will be considered.”

[For further list of starred questions vide page 251 infra.]

[5th August 1931]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Jails

Import of paddy for prisons from a foreign market.

121 Q.—Mr. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that for the supply of prisons paddy is being purchased from a foreign market and imported in the Negapatam harbour by Government;

(b) if so, how much quantity each year;

(c) what does it cost to land it at Negapatam;

(d) how long has this system of importing paddy for Government use from a foreign market been in existence;

(e) what were the special reasons that induced the Government to import paddy from a foreign market;

(f) whether the Government have verified the prices of Indian paddy and of the foreign one before indenting for the same from a foreign market; and

(g) if so, what is the difference in prices?

A.—(a) to (g) The information has been called for.

Forest Panchayats

Expenses incurred by Paranalur and other forest panchayats in connexion with the Panchayats Conference, etc.

122 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of Memo. No. S.F. 57/30-31, dated 20th January 1931, issued by the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, declaring as illegal the expenses incurred by the Forest Panchayats of Paranalur, Nemali, and Meyyur in connexion with the Provincial Conference of Forest Panchayats, general body meeting of the Forest Panchayat Union and the purchase of “ Rural India ”;

(b) whether the Government have ever ordered that the above-mentioned items are not legitimate charges on the finances of the Forest Panchayats; and

(c) if so, why?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) The Government have passed no such orders.

Recognition of “ Rural India ” as the official organ of the forest panchayatdars.

123 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government recognized the “ Rural India ” published by the forest panchayat association as the official organ of the forest panchayatdars;

[5th August 1931]

- (b) whether the Government have withdrawn the recognition; and
(c) when and for what reasons?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have passed no orders on the subject.

Proposed placing of forest panchayats on a statutory basis.

124 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have under consideration a proposal to place the forest panchayats on a statutory basis; and
(b) if so, whether they propose to introduce a Bill to the above effect?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

Constitution of a central fund for forest panchayat propaganda.

125 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to constitute a central fund for forest panchayat propaganda among the villagers as contemplated by the Vernon Committee Report?

A.—No. The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1185, Revenue, dated 1st June 1931, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press.

Village Establishments

Representations of Tiyars in the village service in Malabar district.

126 Q.—Mr. C. KRISHNAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of village officials employed as (1) adhigaris, (2) as amsam menons and (3) as menials in the various taluks of the Malabar district;
(b) the number of (1) Nayars, (2) Nambudiris, (3) Tiyars, (4) Muhammadans and (5) Christians employed in the Malabar district village establishment as adhigaris, amsam menons and menials respectively; and
(c) the reasons, if any, for the small number of Tiyars employed in village service?

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

Registration

Appointment of Viswabrahmans as Sub-Registrars.

127 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of people of the Viswabrahmana community working as Sub-Registrars in the Registration department classified on a linguistic basis (Andhra, Tamil, Karnataka, Kerala and Oriya) since 1920;

[5th August 1931]

- (b) the number of candidates of this community who have been selected for promotion for the Upper Grade Sub-Registrar's post;
(c) the number of candidates of this community who are working as probationary Sub-Registrars in the selection grade; and
(d) whether the Government have issued instructions that when applying the communal G.O. the claims of various castes among non-Brahmans should be considered and that preference should be given to the unrepresented classes?

A.—(a) Three. All the three are Andhras.
(b) None, as their turn has not yet come.
(c) There is one Reserve Sub-Registrar belonging to this community.
(d) No.

Appointment of Tiyars as Probationary Sub-Registrars.

128 Q.—Mr. C. KRISHNAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of Sub-Registrars appointed as probationers since 1922; and
(b) whether it is a fact that no Tiya candidate has been appointed as a Probationary Sub-Registrar since that date?

A.—(a) Two hundred and thirty-three.
(b) The Government have called for the information.

[For further list of unstarred questions vide page 277 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Number, etc., of commercial schools in the Presidency.

* 129 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of schools in the Presidency maintained for imparting commercial education;
(b) the number of schools aided by Government;
(c) the subjects taught in the schools maintained by Government;
(d) strength in each school for different subjects;
(e) whether any educational qualifications are prescribed for admission into these schools;
(f) whether it is a fact that pupils of varied educational attainments are taught together in the same class;
(g) whether the strength in each class is uniform throughout the year;
(h) whether the Government have under consideration proposals to prescribe a uniform standard for admission and compulsory attendance of pupils for a certain minimum period; and
(i) what the strength of the staff in each school is with their qualifications?

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to Supplemental Statistics (50-b) in Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1929-30.

(e) These schools generally present students for the Government Technical Examinations in commercial subjects, the Institute of Commerce, Madras, presenting students to the G.D.A. Examination in addition. The minimum general educational qualifications for admission to these examinations are—

G.D.A.—Candidates should have been declared eligible for admission to University courses of study.

Government Technical Examinations—

Higher grade in any commercial subject. Candidates should have qualified for a S.S.L.C. or have passed the Matriculation examination.

Lower grade in shorthand. Candidates should have attended the fifth form of a secondary school for one year.

Lower grade in subjects other than shorthand. Candidates should have attended the third form of a secondary school for one year.

(f) The Government believe that that is the practice in some cases.

(g) The Government have no information.

(h) The Government have no such proposals under consideration at present.

(i) So far as Government institutions are concerned, the hon. Member is referred to Volume II of the Quarterly List of Educational Officers corrected up to 1st January 1931. Information is not available in regard to other institutions.

Excise

Selection of the personnel of Excise Advisory Committees.

* 130 Q.—MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the principle on which the personnel of the Excise Advisory Committees is selected?

A.—The rule regulating the constitution of Excise Advisory Committees runs as follows:—

“The Committee shall consist of—

- (a) the Revenue Divisional Officer for the area,
- (b) the Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Police as may be nominated by the District Superintendent of Police,

[5th August 1931]

(c) the Assistant Commissioner of Excise or the Excise Inspector for the area or Assistant Inspector as may be appointed by the Commissioner of Excise,

(d) one member of the municipal council elected by each municipality in the area, who shall demit office on his ceasing to be a councillor of the municipality,

(e) one member from each taluk board comprised in the Revenue division, if more than one taluk board is so included; or if the Revenue division includes only a single taluk board, then two members for such taluk board. Members under this clause shall be elected by the taluk boards concerned and shall demit office on ceasing to be taluk board members,

(f) one person elected from among themselves by the classes of excise licensees mentioned in rule 12 below holding licences in the area, who shall demit office when he ceases to hold any such licence,

(g) one member residing in the area elected by existing recognized temperance organizations, if any, or nominated by the Collector, if none such exists, who shall demit office on his ceasing to be a resident of the area, and

(h) one member from among the labouring or depressed classes residing in the area elected by recognized labour organizations, if any, or nominated by the Labour Commissioner, if none such exists, who shall demit office on his ceasing to be a resident of the area.”

Supply of liquor to women and children.

* 131 Q.—MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether liquor is sold to women and children at the toddy and arrack shops;

(b) whether the excise officials connive at such sales; and

(c) what steps the Government are taking to effectively prevent such unauthorized sales?

A.—(a) Excise licensees are prohibited from selling or giving liquor in any circumstances to women and children.

(b) The Government have no reason to think that the facts are as suggested.

(c) Does not arise.

[5th August 1931]

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the hon. Minister has made any independent enquiry about the matter, or is it only the information that he got from his department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The allegation made is so vague that any enquiry is not possible. If the question refers to any particular place or officer, enquiry can be made."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. Minister take the necessary action with regard to the question of the sale of liquor outside the limits of the licensed areas?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Oh, yes, whenever such an accusation is brought to the notice of the authorities."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the hon. Minister has not seen in the Press or received any communication from the Collector of Madras regarding the prevalence of the sale of liquor outside the licensed areas?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That has nothing to do with the present question, Sir, which relates to illicit sale of liquor to women and children."

Industries

Boring operations in South Kanara.

* 132 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 765 of 28th March 1931, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to give a list of the places where boring operations have been successfully done in South Kanara?

A.—Boring operations were successfully done in South Kanara at the following places:—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) Udupi. | (4) Kadiri Hill. |
| (2) Mangalore. | (5) Kankanady. |
| (3) Hosbet. | |

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether it is a fact that most of the boring operations in South Kanara have been failures?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have information here only with respect of successful operations."

[5th August 1931]

Expenditure on account of the Research Engineer of the Industries Department and his establishment.

* 133 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) when the Research Engineer of the Department of Industries was appointed and whether a copy of the Government Order relating to his appointment will be placed on the table; and

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred for and on account of the Research Engineer and his establishment ever since his appointment?

A.—(a) The Research Engineer was appointed in May 1930. A copy of G.O. No. 680, Development, dated 1st April 1930, is placed on the table.

(b) The total expenditure till the end of June 1931 was Rs. 11,383-13-11.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether this expenditure of Rs. 11,383-13-11 is commensurate with the work turned out by the research engineer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"He has done some work, but it is very difficult to assess its money value."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know what that *some* work is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I want notice. I can tell the hon. Member something off hand, but the information will not be exhaustive."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, even that something?"

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether any research work has been done by this research engineer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know if it is not a fact that, when the research engineer was appointed, it was the view of the Government that he should be in charge of the industrial workshop?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, then, how the research engineer is carrying on work without being in charge of the industrial workshop?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"His research work has nothing to do with the workshop."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether research could be carried on without the facility of a workshop? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Very many items of research work can be carried on without any help from the industrial workshop."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know what those items are? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice, Sir."

Tours done by the Research Engineer of the Industries Department.

* 134 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Research Engineer of the Department of Industries has undertaken any tours in the districts since his appointment;

(b) if so, to what places and for what purposes; and

(c) what was the cost of his tours?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information is given below:—

Madura.—To arrange for the despatch of the chank cutting machine evolved by him to Periapatnam for demonstration purposes and to inspect braiding machines at weavers' quarters.

Periapatnam.—To start the demonstration of the chank cutting machine.

Kilakarai.—To supervise the demonstration of the working of the chank cutting machine; and again to inspect the chank cutting demonstration at Kilakarai while at Madura to give evidence in a magisterial case.

Trivandrum.—Inspection of button factory, etc.

Cannanore, Coimbatore, Calicut and Kuppam.—Study of appliances in the power loom factories at these places.

Tanjore and Mayavaram.—Study of the problems of the handloom weavers.

Punganur.—Inspection of jaggery refineries.

Ootacamund.—Discussion with the Director of Industries.

(c) Rs. 725.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister has satisfied himself that these tours were made for necessary purposes? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes, Sir. The tours were all quite necessary and the purposes are mentioned in the answer."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" It is stated in the answer that he went to Ootacamund for discussion with the Director of Industries. What was that discussion about, Sir? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I cannot say that unless I make enquiries."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Was it such an urgent discussion that he had to go to Ootacamund for it? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I dare say it was urgent. If separate notice is given, the information can be got."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether after his appointment the research engineer has proposed any new industry which would benefit the country? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes, Sir. He has done some work which will certainly be very valuable."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as to the results of his inspections and the results of his work so far, for example, as regards jaggery refineries, handloom weavers' tools and so on? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (b), whether Trivandrum is in the jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency? It is stated here that he went there for the inspection of a button factory."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" It is not of course in the jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know the result of his inspection of the button factory at Trivandrum? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know if Madras is not the headquarters of both the Director of Industries and the research engineer? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know for what purpose he went to Ootacamund and why he should not have had the consultation when the Director was at Madras? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The Director of Industries can spend three months in Ootacamund under the rules. When the Director is there, the research engineer must go to that place to see him."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—" Could not the matter brook a delay of three months? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice, Sir."

Registration

Appointment of clerks as Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department.

* 135 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is an order precluding the appointment of clerks in the Registration Department as Sub-Registrars unless they are Graduates in Arts;

(b) if so, the necessity for having such a rule after the publication of the " Madras Registration Subordinate Service Rules " in 1929;

(c) the number of clerks who have put in more than five years' service, who have been confirmed as Sub-Registrars within the last two years;

(d) what is the number according to each community;

(e) what is the service of each; and

(f) how many Brahman clerks there are in the department who have put in

(i) more than 15 years' service,

(ii) more than 20 years' service,

and who are not Graduates?

A.—(a) Yes—in the case of Brahman clerks.

(b) The question of retention or otherwise of this rule is under the consideration of Government.

(c) to (f) The Government have called for the information.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know the reason why the Government have taken up this question of retention or otherwise of this rule now? "

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—" Notice."

Representation of Andhras in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.

* 136 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many sub-registrars have been working in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration for the last five years, either as personal assistants to the Inspector-General of Registration or persons otherwise employed in the Office of the Inspector-General; and

(b) how many of these officers were drafted from the people of ' Andhra Desa '?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for information.

5th August 1931]

Veterinary

Personnel of the Selection Committee for the Veterinary College.

* 137 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the selection committee for admission to the Veterinary College was appointed;

(b) who are the members of the Selection Committee; and

(c) whether there is any backward class representative in the committee?

A.—(a) The committee was reconstituted in June 1929.

(b) There are two committees, one for selection of students in the southern districts at Madras and one for the northern districts at Bezwada.

The following are the members:—

(i) Madras—

PRESIDENT:

(1) The Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

Members:

(2) The Rev. Gordon Matthews, M.A., B.LITT., Madras Christian College.

(3) M.R.Ry. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal, M.L.C., President, District Board, Trichinopoly.

(4) M.R.Ry. K. Rangayya Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras.

(5) M.R.Ry. N. Sivaraj Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

(ii) Bezwada—

PRESIDENT:

(1) The Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

Members:

(2) The Rev. D. Grassi, Bezwada.

(3) Dr. D. Govindarajulu Nayudu Garu, Honorary non-official visitor to the sub-jails and Veterinary Hospital, Bezwada.

(4) M.R.Ry. K. Sarabha Reddi Garu, Cumbum.

(5) M.R.Ry. G. Vandanam Garu, Educational Officer, Corporation of Madras.

(c) Yes.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—" The answer to clause (c) is ' Yes.' May I know who the representative of the backward classes is? "

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur (Council Secretary):—" Mr. Siva Raj."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Do you call him a backward class representative? Does he not belong to the depressed classes?"

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Depressed classes include the backward classes."

Municipality

Alleged blocking of a certain road by the St. Aloysius' College authorities.

* 138 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the one road on the north of the building of Civil Courts in Mangalore and leading thereto is on the edge of a hill and is very steep and dangerous;

(b) whether it is a fact that the road alternate to it and running by the Light House is easy to ascend and not dangerous and whether it is a fact that the same is blocked recently by the St. Aloysius College authorities;

(c) whether it is a fact that when on a previous occasion the road portion blocked by the College authorities was about to be acquired by the Government in about 1916, the College authorities gave a statement to the Collector through the Revenue Inspector that they would keep the road open for *bona fide* visitors to Court; and

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

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the information will be called for specially with regard to the undertaking by the college authorities that they would keep the road open for *bona fide* visitors to court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I shall call for the information."

Railways

Proposed construction of a railway between Tinnevely and Nagercoil.

* 139 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether proposals were made for the construction of a railway between Tinnevely and Nagercoil;

(b) if so, on what occasions and how many times; and

(c) at what stage the progress of the scheme is and when it is likely to be completed?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Railways' is a Central subject, but the information in the possession of this Government is furnished below:—

(a) Yes.

[5th August 1931]

(b) Proposals were made by the South Indian Railway in 1882-83, by the District Board of Tinnevely in 1902 and 1916, by Mr. Izat, Officer on Special duty under the Railway Board, in 1922, and by the South Indian Railway in 1925.

(c) The construction of the line has not been sanctioned.

Agricultural Loans

Allotment for loans to ryots for agricultural purposes.

* 140 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: With reference to the recent Government Order on loans to ryots for agricultural purposes, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any and what allotment has been made?

A.—No additional allotment has been made, as no application for one has been received.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"The question I asked was whether any and what allotment was made, but not about any additional allotment. May I have this information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The hon. Member will find the allotment in the Budget passed by this House."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Has that been disbursed?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say whether the whole amount has been disbursed. The allotment is placed at the disposal of the Collectors by the Board of Revenue."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Have there been no applications from the Collectors for increased allotment?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No applications have reached the Government."

Assignment of Lands

Resumption of lands relinquished by depressed classes in North Arcot district.

11-30
a.m.

* 141 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of cases in which members of depressed classes relinquished the lands assigned to them under D.C. rules and the number of cases in which grants of such lands were resumed in faslis 1339 and 1340 in the North Arcot district?

A.—The number of cases in which members of the depressed classes relinquished the lands assigned to them was 40 in fasli 1339 and 59 in fasli 1340. The number of cases in which the grants of such lands were resumed was 149 in fasli 1339 and 339 in fasli 1340.

[5th August 1931]

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"On what grounds have the members of the depressed classes relinquished the lands assigned to them?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have already ordered enquiries to be made on that point."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the result of any enquiry on the point?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I will consider that question."

Irrigation

Publication of the documents connected with the arbitration on Kannambadi dam.

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

(a) when the arbitration in connexion with Kannambadi dam was completed and whether a copy of the agreement entered as a result of Mr. Justice Page's arbitration will be placed on the table of the House;

(b) whether it is a fact that copies of public records are not available to the public on account of the non-return of the documents sent up in connexion with the arbitration on Kannambadi dam; and

(c) if so, what is the reason for this delay and what steps do the Government propose to take to get back the documents and records?

A.—(a) The arbitration was in connexion with the interpretation of certain rules of Regulation of the Krishnaraja Sagara and it was completed in June 1929. The agreement was published on page 1424 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd September 1930.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Revenue Member has ascertained from the Superintending Engineers or the District Engineers whether all the public records sent to the head office for the arbitration have been returned?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I can't answer that question without notice. I do not know what the hon. Member means by the head office."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"The office at Madras wanted certain records from the district offices. May I know if these records have been returned? If not, will the Revenue Member be pleased to direct their speedy return?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"If the Chief Engineer's office is meant, I will make enquiries."

[5th August 1931]

Land Revenue

Suspension or remission of land revenue on account of the general economic depression.

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

(a) what percentage of land revenue and cesses has been collected during each of the last three faslis; and

(b) whether on account of the fall in the prices of agricultural produce and general economic depression, the collection of land revenue has been suspended anywhere or any remissions have been granted as a special concession to poor ryots?

A.—(a) The percentage of land revenue and cesses collected within the fasli in each of the last three faslis is as follows:—

Fasli 1338	...	...	...	99.10
" 1339	...	...	...	99.27
" 1340	...	...	...	98

(b) The kist for January 1931 in 30 villages of Hospet taluk, Bellary district, was postponed for collection in February and March 1931. The amount involved was Rs. 70,746-12-7.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know the particular reasons for postponing the kists only in certain villages in Bellary district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Collector recommended the postponement in certain villages and considered it unnecessary in others."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Have not similar complaints been received by other Collectors?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"They have not reached Government."

Lands used for agricultural purposes in Tiruppattur municipality.

* 144 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are any lands within the municipal limits of Tiruppattur, North Arcot, which are used for agricultural purposes and are not used as house-sites?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is there not a rule to exempt the lands not used for agricultural purposes from tax?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of any such order."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Have the Government received any memorial on the subject and, if they have received, will they be good enough to refer it to the Board of Revenue for their report?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not remember to have received any memorial from the inhabitants of Tiruppattur."

[5th August 1931]

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABULAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the Government be pleased to exempt from tax lands which are not cultivated but on which houses are built and for which taxes are paid to local bodies? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I will consider that question.”

Collection of land revenue on certain sites in Tiruppattur municipality.

* 145 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether land revenue is collected on certain lands within the municipal limits of Tiruppattur, North Arcot, which are not used for agricultural purposes but are used as house-sites and are subject to municipal taxation; and

(b) if so, why?

A.—The hon. Member apparently refers to agricultural lands. The holders of such lands are liable to pay the assessment fixed for them even if they cease to be used for agricultural purposes.

Exemption from kist of lands not used for agricultural purposes in Ambur and Melkrishnapuram.

* 146 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from the residents of Ambur and Melkrishnapuram;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are several houses on patta lands within the area of Ambur Union Board, the owners of which pay house-tax to the Union Board as well as kist to the Government on the patta lands; and

(c) whether the Government propose to exempt from payment of revenue such of the lands as are not used for agricultural purposes in that area?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A memorial was received from the residents of Ambur and Melkrishnapuram and it has been sent to the Board of Revenue for report.

Levy of penal water rate in Ganjam district.

* 147 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how much money was realized by the levy of penal rate of water cess in each of the several taluks of the Ganjam district in fasli 1340;

(b) how much of the amount was levied solely on the ground that applications for water supply were not made in time;

(c) when the rules prescribing the date on which applications for water supply should be made were framed and when they came into force;

5th August 1931]

(d) whether such rules were published in villages of the Ganjam district;

(e) if so, in what manner; and

(f) whether it is a fact that several ryots complained to the Jamabandi officers in the Ganjam district that they did not know of the rules prescribing the date on which applications for water-supply should be made and that, therefore, they did not put in the applications in time?

A.—(a), (b), (d), (e) & (f) The Government have not the information.

(c) Under rules made in 1919 the date by which applications must reach the karnam for irrigation under the Rushikulya system was the 1st June; this date was altered to 1st May in 1925. The Government are not aware that specific dates have been prescribed in rules for irrigation from any other source in Ganjam district.

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information on (a) to (f) except (c)? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I do not think it is necessary considering the large amount of work involved.”

Withholding of water to second crop lands in Dirusumarru village.

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

(a) whether it was ordered that a list should be made of lands of Dirusumarru village, Bhimavaram taluk, to be included in permanent second crop zone;

(b) if so, whether water was allowed to all such lands for second crop; and

(c) if it was not done so, the reasons and the authority for the withholding of water to some of the lands?

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the Government be pleased to state whether they called for the information and information was not available or whether the reference has yet to be made? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ We did not call for the information.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the Government be so good as to call for the information? Lands eligible for water have not been given water. The information is correct.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I am not sure whether any useful purpose will be served by obtaining the information.”

[5th August 1931]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If lands have been included in the list of irrigated lands and yet water is refused, it is a serious matter. So that the Government ought to satisfy themselves whether such a thing has been done."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"If the hon. Member will give me definite information, I will enquire."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have mentioned the villages and I have seen the order signed by the Tahsildar to that effect."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I will call for a report."

Assessment on lands under the Tiruppattur big tank.

* 149 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands under the Tiruppattur big tank ayacut are registered under the double crop compounded assessment system that prevails in the Salem district to which Tiruppattur formerly belonged;

(b) whether it is a fact that generally there is not enough supply of water even for a single crop in the said area; and

(c) why the Government have not been pleased to register the said lands under the single crop assessment system and make it uniform with the system prevailing in the North Arcot district to which Tiruppattur now belongs?

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

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"May I know from whom the report has been called for?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Board of Revenue."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has the hon. Member paid a visit to the ayacut?"

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

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether representations were made in person?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot remember definitely all the representations made to me."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to consider the representations favourably?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I will consider the representations on the receipt of the report."

5th August 1931]

Improvement of the water-supply to Talaparigi tank.

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

(a) the total wet ayacut with its assessment under the 'Talaparigi' in S. No. 51 of Belodu village, Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district;

(b) whether the above ayacut was at any time registered as 'double crop' wet but has since been transferred to 'single crop' wet and if so, when;

(c) the amount of assessment remitted every year during the last decade with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any estimate has been prepared for improving the supply of the 'Talaparigi' in question and if so, for what amount and if not, why not; and

(e) the amount, if any, spent till now by the Government with dates on improving the supply of the Talaparigi?

A.—The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

Assessment on lands under the Kolegal tank.

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

(a) the total single crop wet and double crop wet areas respectively under the Kolegal tank, Viparalla village, Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district;

(b) whether the area now assessed to compounded double crop assessment was formerly assessed only to single assessment, with the option to pay fasli-jasti, if a second crop was irrigated thereon and if so, when the change was made;

(c) whether since then two crops have been grown every year on the extents brought under the compounded rate and if not, the years in which and the extents on which second crop was not so grown and the total remission granted in each year;

(d) whether on 27th December 1926 the Tahsildar of Rayadrug officially warned the ryots not to raise a second crop on the compounded double crop wet lands;

(e) whether in January 1927 the ryots concerned put in a memorial for retransfer of their fields to single crop wet and if so, the orders passed thereon;

(f) the benefit to the ryot, if any, by his lands being registered as double crop wet instead of single crop wet; and

(g) whether for some years past, one rupee increase of the regular assessment is being collected per acre for the reason that the Department of Public Works had made themselves responsible for the diversion of water from Hagari to the tank and, if so, the amount collected therefor and the amount actually spent every year?

A.—The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

[5th August 1931]

Public Service*Results of the examination for clerical appointments.*

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

(a) how many candidates appeared for the last competitive examination held by the Madras Services Commission for making clerical appointments;

(b) whether the results of the examination have been published; and

(c) whether any of the candidates have been appointed to fill up any vacancies or posts so far?

A.—(a) About 4,100.

(b) The results so far as they relate to offices in the City of Madras have been published. The others have not yet been published.

(c) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know when the last competitive examination was held? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ Early this year.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know why there has been so much delay in the publication of the results? ”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Unless Government issued an order that interim vacancies should not be filled up otherwise, what is the good of appearing for the examination? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I do not think we can stop local officers making arrangements for carrying on the work of their offices; if they made no appointments the offices would be understaffed.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether appointments are made according to rank? ”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know if the results will be published before acting appointments are filled up? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I hope they will be published shortly.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know how many have been selected for the City? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ Notice.”

5th August 1931]

Acting allowances to clerks promoted from C to B class or from B to A class.

* 153 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that clerks from A, B or C class offices have been declared eligible for acting allowances if appointed to any posts in the Secretariat; and

(b) whether in similar manner clerks promoted from C to B class or from B to A class offices can draw acting allowances?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes; if the promotion is from a substantive post in a lower class of office to a post on a higher scale of pay in a higher class of office or in the Secretariat.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the Government is satisfied that this rule has been observed strictly in the Secretariat? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ There is no reason to suppose that it is not observed.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the Government is satisfied by enquiries that the rule has been observed strictly? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ If any person feels himself aggrieved, he can put in a petition on the subject.”

Acting allowances to Lower Division clerks in the Secretariat acting in Upper Division vacancies.

* 154 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that till the year 1926, acting allowances were given to all Lower Division clerks promoted to acting vacancies in the Upper Division of the Secretariat?

A.—Acting allowances were admissible in such cases until the 1st January 1924.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if this rule did not exist till 1926? It is stated it was admissible till 1924.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ That is the information obtained from the Government records.”

Recommendations of the Salaries Commission regarding the promotion of Lower Division clerks to the Upper Division.

* 155 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Salaries Commission, in the year 1921, recommended the promotion of Lower Division clerks to the Upper Division in the Secretariat to the extent of 20 per cent of the latter's strength;

[5th August 1931]

(b) if so, whether, during the decade that elapsed, any serious efforts have been made to continue the promotions to the maximum extent allowable under the recommendation;

(c) what is the maximum number of clerks that can be promoted to the Upper Division in each of the seven departments of the Secretariat if the recommendation of the Salaries Commission is fully given effect to; and

(d) whether Government have any objection to giving immediate and full effect to the recommendations of the Salaries Commission, commencing with the promotion of Lower Division clerks that are now actually employed in Upper Division work?

A.—(a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the clerks that are now in the lower division will be made permanent in the upper division? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ Again I cannot say anything definite; it depends upon the efficiency of the clerks.”

Claims of Lower Division clerks in the Secretariat for promotion to the Upper Division.

* 156 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any single authority common to all the Secretariats to see that the claims of the Lower Division clerks in the matter of their promotion to the Upper Division are not overlooked;

(b) whether such promotions have been entirely left to the authorities in each department; and

(c) whether Secretaries to Government in each department have any instructions to see that no injustice is done to Lower Division clerks in the matter of promotions to the Upper Division?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No special instructions to that effect have been issued.

Appointment of raw graduates to the Upper Division in the Secretariat.

* 157 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no notice is taken of the Lower Division clerks of the Secretariat in the matter of promotions unless and until they approach the authorities concerned in the matter whenever a permanent vacancy in the Upper Division arises; and

(b) whether, on the other hand, raw graduates are appointed to such vacancies as a matter of course?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

[5th August 1931]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know what is the procedure that is adopted if it is not the same procedure as stated in (a)? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ The appointing authority can make his selection according to what he thinks best, subject to seniority and claims. ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Are raw graduates appointed over and above the heads of lower division clerks? ”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether there are cases in which members of the lower division have been confirmed after they approached the heads of departments expressing their grievances? ”

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

Village Establishments

Alleged ill-treatment of village artizans by Revenue Officials.

* 158 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints that the village officers and other Revenue officials are teasing the village blacksmiths and carpenters who hold service inams in the village and are forcing them to work for all the twenty-four hours threatening them with removal from service;

(b) whether there are any rules and restrictions to regulate the conduct of the village artizans; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have instructed all the Collectors to treat the village artizans like factory workmen in respect of their work for limited hours and on working days and no work on holidays?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

Civil Justice

Filling up of the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Appu Nayar as Under Secretary, Law (Drafting) Department.

* 159 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state how long the vacancy created by the promotion of Mr. P. Appu Nayar as Under Secretary, Law (Drafting), was left unfilled and what was the reason for its being kept vacant for such a long time?

A.—For about nine weeks when the question of filling up the vacancy was under correspondence with the High Court. The Deputy Registrar was during the whole of this period holding full charge of the post of Registrar in addition to his own duties.

[5th August 1931]

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"As regards the permanent vacancy, may I know when the post was permanently filled up?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The Deputy Registrar was in charge of the other office. During that period did he draw pay as Deputy Registrar or as Registrar?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"He drew pay as Deputy Registrar but got an allowance for doing the duties of the Registrar."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know why this Deputy Registrar was not confirmed in the place?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because as Registrar he has to perform judicial duties also. It was thought that a person who was accustomed to judicial work was the proper person to work as the Registrar and not the Deputy Registrar who does not do judicial work."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has the Deputy Registrar acted as Registrar on more occasions than one?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the Deputy Registrar is performing as much judicial duty as any other district munsif?"

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

Jails

Purchase of furniture for Government departments from the jails.

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

(a) whether the Jail Industries Committee recommended that large orders for furniture should be placed by departments of Government with the jail authorities;

(b) whether orders have been issued by Government that all articles of furniture should be purchased from the jails;

(c) whether complaints have been received from some departments that the quality of the work in jails is poor and the prices are higher compared with prices in the market; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the question of transport charges which would add considerably to the cost of articles if all articles have to be purchased from the jails only?

A.—(a) The Jail Industries Committee recommended that the purchase of such jail articles as can be made economically and efficiently should be obligatory on departments of Government.

(b) Certain articles of furniture largely in use in public offices have been standardized. The Government have directed that it should be obligatory on the consuming departments to buy their requirements of standardized articles

[5th August 1931]

of furniture from jails, an appeal being allowed as regards quality of articles. As regards non-standardized articles of furniture it has been ordered that the consuming departments should inquire of the nearest jail whether they can provide the articles within the time fixed and if so, at what prices. If the price quoted by the jail *plus* freight does not exceed the market rate at the place where the article is required by five per cent then the jail should be given the contract. Otherwise, the departments shall be at liberty to purchase their articles outside the Jail department.

(c) There have been no complaints about the quality of furniture. Complaints about high prices have been received in some cases. The high price is due to the fact that the prices were fixed in 1929 for three years. The question of revising the prices from time to time so as not to exceed the local market rate is under consideration.

(d) Yes. Heads of departments are permitted to bring to the notice of the Government any case in which experience shows that the addition of transport charges imposes an excessive charge on the indenting department.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know from what time complaints about high prices have been received and from which department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I cannot answer the question off-hand. I want notice."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know when the Government took up the question of revising the prices?"

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Is it not a fact that low prices do not necessarily mean good quality?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The hon. Member has as much knowledge in the matter as I have."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is it a fact that several of the articles purchased from the jails are costlier than those purchased from private markets?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will he make enquiries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not think it is necessary to make enquiries."

Treatment of prisoners connected with Sri Ramaraju's fituri.

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

(a) the number of persons concerned in Alluri Sri Ramaraju's fituri who are still in jail;

[5th August 1931]

- (b) the jails in which they are detained and the number in each;
- (c) the sections under which they were sentenced; and
- (d) the number of them placed in classes A, B and C respectively?

A.—(a) to (d) Government have called for the information.

Classification of prisoners connected with Sreerama Raju's fituri.

* 162. Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many prisoners connected with Alluri Sreerama Raju's fituri there are in different jails of India now;
- (b) who they are;
- (c) under what section of Indian Penal Code or any other law they were convicted and sentenced, and what is the period of sentence of each;
- (d) whether the present classification of prisoners applies to them; and
- (e) if not, whether he will please take steps to alter their classification?

A.—(a) to (e) Government have called for the information.

Backward Communities

Amelioration of backward classes by the Labour Department.

* 163 Q.—MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what are the communities for whom ameliorative work is carried on by the Labour Department;
- (b) whether recently some of those communities were denied such help from the Labour Department;
- (c) if so, what are the reasons for denying such help from the Labour Department;
- (d) whether this change was taken on the initiative of the Labour Department or by orders of the Government; and
- (e) what is the percentage of literacy among the communities for whom Labour Department is carrying on ameliorative work and the percentage of literacy among communities for whom the Labour Department have recently stopped the ameliorative work, for instance, that of Agnikula Kshatriyas?

A.—(a) Ordinarily aboriginal and hill tribes, criminal tribes and untouchables.

(b) No. Some work has been done for fishermen; the question whether this should continue is under consideration.

(c) & (d) The Government considered that funds intended for the benefit of the depressed classes should not be diverted to other purposes.

(e) The Government have no information.

[5th August 1931]

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ With regard to clause (c), may I request the hon. Member to call for the information as it would be very useful in guiding the Government? ”

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

“ The suggestion will be considered. ”

Law and Order

Alleged issue of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against the organizers of the Depressed Classes Conference at Ilavankottai.

* 164 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that an order under Criminal Procedure Code, 144, was passed by Mr. A. Periaswami Tevar, the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvadanai, against the organizers of the Conference of Depressed Classes proposed to be held at Ilavankottai in Ramnad district in June 1931; and

(b) if so, what was the necessity for such an order?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was passed in the latter half of June 1931 but have no detailed information. A report has now been called for.

Alleged scuffle between the Hindus and Adi-Dravidas in Tiruppattur.

* 165 Q.—MR. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from a number of residents of Tiruppattur, dated the 27th March 1931, regarding a scuffle that took place between Hindus and Adi-Dravidas near the Mariamman temple in Vellavari Vaikal street, Tiruppattur, on 4th March 1931;

(b) whether a Muhammadan young man named P. Abdul Shukkur while purchasing something in a petty shop in front of the temple received injuries and subsequently died in the hospital;

(c) whether any enquiry was made by the police in this affair and what action, if any, was taken on the report, if any, that they might have submitted; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take on the request of the memorialists for compensation to the relatives of the deceased?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government have not received any report on the matter. The police no doubt dealt with it in the ordinary course of their duties.

(d) The memorialists were informed that their request that compensation should be awarded to the relatives of the deceased could not be granted.

[5th August 1931]

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is it not necessary that the Government must ascertain if any man was killed in the scuffle?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The mahazar says that he was killed. We have received no official information."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Considering the seriousness of the case, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As for the cause of the death, yes, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: "May I know whether the hon. Member will make arrangements for adequate compensation to be paid to the family of the dead person?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government cannot pay any compensation for the victims in a scuffle between two parties."

Stationery

Contract with Barlock Typewriter Agency for supply of typewriters to Government departments.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government granted a monopoly to the Barlock Typewriter Agency, Madras, to supply their typewriters to all Government departments;

(b) if so, when the contract was entered into between the company and the Government and for what period;

(c) what are the terms of the contract and whether the Government have any objection to place a copy of the contract on the table of this House;

(d) whether the contractor has failed to carry out the terms of the contract, particularly with regard to cleaning and oiling the Barlock typewriters supplied to Government every quarter free of charge;

(e) whether the Government propose to take steps to compel the contractor to carry out this important clause; and

(f) whether the contractor refused or in any way stated his inability to do so?

A.—(a) No monopoly has been granted to the Barlock Typewriter Agency for the supply of typewriters to Government. Tenders were invited for the supply of the estimated requirements of the Government for a certain limited period and the tender of the Barlock Typewriter Agency which was the lowest was accepted by Government.

[5th August 1931]

(b) The Government have accepted the tender of the Barlock Typewriter Agency for the supply of such number of typewriters, estimated at 300, as might be required by Government during a period of 18 months from the 4th July 1930, but the formal contract bond has not yet been executed. This will be done in the near future.

(c) The question does not arise, in view of the answer to clause (b).

(d) No.

(e) & (f) The questions do not arise.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the contract referred to in the question?"

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

[For further list of starred questions, vide page 281 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Quantity of paddy exported from this presidency.

167 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what are the places to which paddy was being exported in the previous years from this presidency and how much of it per year for the last six years; what is the total quantity of paddy exported from this presidency in 1929-30 and 1930-31 and to what places and in what quantities?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the first part of paragraph 24 of the report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, which has been placed at the disposal of the press.

Local Boards

Modification of the procedure regarding supervision and payments with regard to major works of taluk boards.

168 Q.—Mr. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have declined to modify their Order No. 2589, L. & M., dated 1st June 1929, altering the procedure in vogue in the matter of supervision and payments with regard to major works of taluk boards, when the Tanjore District Board suggested certain modifications; if so, on what grounds; and

(b) whether Government have received a protest from other districts against the said Government Order; if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a) A copy* of the letter from the President, District Board, Tanjore, on the subject and of G.O. No. 1722, L. & M., dated the 20th May 1931, issued thereon is placed on the table.

(b) Yes; they have passed orders on the representation received from one other district.

Economic Depression

Economic depression among tappers in Malabar.

169 Q.—MR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the serious economic depression among tappers in Malabar on account of the existing organized propaganda with regard to anti-drink campaign, both through political activities and temperance propaganda; and if so, what steps do the Government propose to take towards the relief of their distress?

A.—The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

Irrigation

Utilization of electrical energy contracted for Mettur Project Works.

170 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what is the amount of electrical energy contracted for by the Madras Government from the Mysore Government for Mettur Project works every year and what is the amount of energy actually utilized for the works every year?

A.—No fixed amount of energy is contracted for. The quantity of energy utilized is as follows:—

	UNITS.
November 1928 (date of commencement of supply) to 31st March 1929	622,532
1st April 1929 to 31st March 1930	2,889,938
1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931	4,590,269

Work done by the concrete towers at Mettur dam.

171 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of concrete towers that are working at Mettur dam;

(b) whether these towers are intended only for proper mixing of concrete materials and for pressing them on the dam;

(c) whether they are found unsatisfactory and mere waste;

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 363–365 infra.

[5th August 1931]

(d) the number of hours every month each tower worked from March 1930 up to the end of June 1931;

(e) the amount of concrete work done by each tower every month and the average working cost per ton;

(f) whether any separate work of the same type is being done by manual labour; and

(g) the amount of separate work done by manual labour every month for the same period and the average working cost per ton?

A.—(a) The cost of the two towers was about Rs. 17 lakhs. Including freight, cost of erection, spares, etc., the total cost is about Rs. 28 lakhs.

(b) They mix concrete and lay it on the dam. They also mix and deliver on the spot mortar for masonry.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have not the information but the towers ordinarily work for 8½ hours a day on working days.

(e) & (g) The Government have called for the information and will supply it to the hon. Member.

(f) Masoury work on the dam is done by manual labour.

Repairs to the banks of rivers running through Vanganagar village, Tirutturaippundi taluk.

172 Q.—MR. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the mahazar of the villagers of Vanganagar village, Tirutturaippundi taluk, Tanjore district, regarding repairs to the banks of the rivers running through their village?

A.—The petition was referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for consideration in submitting a report on the floods in the district. His report has recently been received and is under examination.

Minor Irrigation

Silt clearance in the channels in Papanasam taluk.

173 Q.—MR. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the mirasidars of Papanasam taluk, Tanjore district, have made complaints to the jamabandi officers regarding the immediate closing of the breaches and also the silt clearance in the channels in their villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that the engineering authorities have been prohibited from attending to silt clearance work and, if so, what arrangements the Government propose to make in the matter of silt clearance; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the authorities have instructed the mirasidars to attend to the closing of the breaches in the channels under kudimaramat?

[5th August 1931]

A.—The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

Public Service

Representation of Tiyaars in Provincial Gazetted service.

174 Q.—MR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments held by (1) Tiyaars and (2) Nayars of Malabar in the Provincial Gazetted services; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in applying the communal Government Order, Tiyaars are included in and classified as Non-Brahmans in the same way as Nayars?

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

(b) Yes.

Village Establishments

Appointment of adhigaris and amsam menons on sannad right.

175 Q.—MR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that under the rules made by the Board of Revenue the appointment of adhigaris and amsam menons are made from certain families on what is called a sannad right; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said sannad right is confined in the majority of cases to caste Hindu Nayar families?

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

Civil Justice

Representation of Viswabrahmins in the Judicial Department.

176 Q.—PANDIT GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of people of this community employed in the Civil Courts classified on a language basis;

(b) the number of people of this community who are working as District Munsifs, Sub-Judges and District Judges;

(c) whether there are any who are recommended for the above appointments by the High Court both from service and from practising lawyers; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for proper representation of the community in the Government service in the light of the communal Government order?

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

(d) The rule of communal rotation has not yet been applied to the Judicial Service.

[For further list of unstarred questions vide page 306 infra.]

5th August 1931]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Forests

Abolition of the Forest College.

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

(a) how many of the students who are now at the Forest College belong to this Presidency; and

(b) whether the Retrenchment Committee has been asked to consider the question of abolishing this College or of making it over to the Government of India?

A.—(a) 1930-32 course 2

1931-33 course 2

The course begins from 1st August.

(b) The Retrenchment Committee have considered the future of the College but have not come to any decision. In the meantime they have suggested that no fresh admissions might be made to the College.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have at any time given serious consideration to the question of abolishing the Forest College or of handing it over to the Government of India? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ They have very seriously considered the question of either maintaining it or abolishing it. But they did not consider the question of handing it over to the Government of India.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know the result of that serious consideration? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ The result of that serious consideration was that the Government resolved to maintain it.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ For what reasons and with what results do they want to maintain it? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Because it is necessary for the department.”

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Is it a fact that only a few students are admitted from the Madras Province? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ The information is given in the answer.”

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—“ May I know whether the Government considered the question of amalgamating the Forest College with the Agricultural College? ”

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

[5th August 1931]

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I suppose the Retrenchment Committee has not finished the consideration of this question?"

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

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Does it mean that no boys have been admitted pending the consideration of the question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a matter of fact, the admission of students for the current year is already over. The College session began on the 1st of August."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how much it costs per student to maintain?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know how it is necessary for this College being maintained for the sake of the department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The employment of Rangers is necessary for the Forest department, and Rangers are trained in this College."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"How many per year, Sir?"

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

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the number of lecturers and teachers in the college are more than the students taught there?"

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

Jails

Proposed closing of the Alipuram Jail.

*178 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is under the consideration of the Government to close the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and if so, the stage at which the matter is now?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

The answer to the second part of the question is that the closure of the Alipuram Jail is dependent on the question of the premature release of Mappilla Rebellion prisoners, which is now under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Was there a deputation that waited on His Excellency the Governor when he visited Bellary, which asked for the release of the Mappilla Rebellion prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I believe so. I am not certain."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"I want to know whether Government appointed any officer to look into the question of the release of these Mappilla prisoners."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No Special Officer was appointed for the purpose."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—"How long will it take the Government to come to a conclusion as to their release?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not possible to give an answer to that. But the Government will take care to see that a conclusion is arrived at as early as possible."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why the Government have taken up the consideration of that question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because it was the express desire of some hon. Members of this Council."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know when it was expressed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"At budget time, on the last occasion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know when it was taken up for consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Soon after that."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"How long has this question been engaging the attention of the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a matter of fact, the Government have been considering the question of the premature release of the Mappilla prisoners for the last so many years, and they have also been releasing many of them from time to time."

Extension of the term of imprisonment of Mr. P. Yegnanarayana Sastri.

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

(a) whether the Subdivisional Magistrate of Nuzvid sentenced Mr. Velury Yegnanarayana Sastri, accused in C.C. No. 27 of 1930, to one year's imprisonment under section 117, I.P.C., and to six months' imprisonment under section 74 (d) of the Salt Act and further directed that the sentences were to run concurrently without any qualification;

(b) whether agreeably to the above order, the prisoner was marked in the Rajahmundry Central Jail for release after a year's imprisonment; and

(c) whether subsequently it was held that he should undergo imprisonment for a year and half and, if so, under whose orders and by what authority?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for the information.

[5th August 1931]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know if this prisoner is a civil disobedience prisoner? "

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know if the original term of imprisonment expired? "

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

Release of Mr. Shri Hari Rao, a prisoner in Vizagapatam Jail.

* 180 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why Srirampadi Shri Hari Rao has not been released under the Gandhi-Irwin pact; and

(b) whether it is a fact that one Kushuri Kodonda Ramayya, a friend of his, wanted to interview him and he was refused; if so, why he was refused permission to interview him?

A.—(a) The release of the convict was refused as the offences for which he was convicted were not connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(b) The Government have no information, but they have called for it.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the hon. Member has the latest report about the health of this prisoner in jail? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Yes, his health is tolerably good."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" For how many days he has been on hunger-strike? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I want notice. But I understand from a letter written by Mr. Prakasam that he is not now on hunger-strike."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Was Mr. Prakasam the only source of information to the hon. the Law Member? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" So far as this point is concerned, yes."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Has he not confirmed those points by a reference to the jail authorities? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Subsequent to that there was no occasion to make a reference."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Is it a fact that this gentleman broke his fast on the understanding that his requests would be complied with? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government do not know."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know why the Government was persistent in not releasing this gentleman in spite of the admitted triviality of his offence? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I do not admit the correctness of the premises, namely, that the offence is trivial."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know what the offence is? "

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Then, how does the hon. Member say that the offence is not trivial? "

Forest Panchayats

Declaration of the Suryamalai reserves as unreserved areas.

* 181 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of declaring the Suryamalai reserves under the control of the Devannakavundanur forest panchayat in Tiruchengodu taluk of Salem district as unreserved areas?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know what action has been taken by the Government on the remarks made by me on the subject in the last budget debate? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" When the question definitely comes up for consideration, the hon Member's remarks will be considered."

Land Revenue

Service rendered by inamdars.

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

(a) whether service inamdars are to render their respective services to the villagers concerned irrespective of the fact whether the season is good or bad in any particular year or years;

(b) whether there is any difference in the service to be rendered according as the inamdar enjoys the inam land or is merely remunerated by payment of the assessment on the inam lands;

(c) whether the assessment paid is one fixed by the Settlement Officer after making due allowance for unfavourable years;

(d) whether in cases where the inam has for one reason or another taken the form of assessment, the service inamdar is exempted from service in bad years in which land revenue is either remitted or suspended;

[5th August 1931]

(e) whether the assessment paid as inam to the party, before the Government knew that the land revenue of the particular village where the inam land is situated will be remitted, should be recovered afterwards when the remission is granted and, if so, the maximum period, if any, within which such excess payments can be recovered; and

(f) whether the assessment paid as inam to Mangala Basappa of M. Gonahal village, Bellary taluk, in fasli 1336 has now been ordered to be recovered because the land revenue of fasli 1336 has been remitted since; and if so, the number of cases in the Bellary district in which such recoveries have been ordered during the last two faslis and the amounts involved?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The nature of the service to be rendered depends upon the terms of the original grant. An inam is regarded as a grant of the *net* assessment on the land specified in the title-deed unless there is evidence to show that the grant included both the land and the assessment. As a general rule, it may be stated that liability to render the service is not dependent on the conditions of the season and is not affected by the fact that land revenue has been remitted or suspended.

(c) The assessment is fixed under the ordinary rules governing the settlement of land revenue.

(e) The Government are not aware that a practice such as is suggested exists.

(f) The Government have not the information, but have called for a report.

Licensing the cultivation of tobacco.

* 183 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the control of the tobacco crop, like the other intoxicants and issue regular licence for its cultivation and sale;

(b) whether the Government have consulted the opinion of the Temperance Publicity Committee regarding this matter; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to give the details of the scheme?

A.—(a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

General

Prosecutions and convictions under Indian Christian Marriage Act.

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

(a) the total number of prosecutions and convictions under section 68 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 during each of the last ten years; and

[5th August 1931]

(b) the number out of them in which the offending marriage was performed according to the Hindu and Muhammadan rites respectively?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware, the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter.

The Government have no information regarding the total number of prosecutions and convictions under section 68 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872.

Hindu Religious Endowments

Election of members for temple committees by local bodies.

* 185 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the taluk boards and municipalities have been asked to elect members for temple committees; if so, whether they are to elect one of their own number or whether they could elect strangers;

(b) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the notification or requisition calling upon such bodies to elect a member and the procedure to be adopted by them in electing the member to the temple committees; and

(c) whether any rules have been issued regarding the conduct of elections such as calling for nominations to the same, fixing dates for nominations and elections, etc., and if so, what rules have been issued and what is the procedure they are expected to follow and how the intending candidates are to know of the elections?

A.—(a) Yes; the local bodies can elect any of their members or non-members resident within the jurisdiction of the local body which elects the candidates.

(b) Copies* of G.O. No. 2032, L. & M., dated the 12th June 1931, and Memorandum No. 25082-1, L. & M., dated the 6th July 1931, are laid on the table.

(c) No.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know what the taluk boards and municipalities have got to do with religious endowments? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The Act provides for members of temple committees being elected by an electorate which is applicable to the municipalities and local bodies. The franchise is practically the same. It has been found impossible in the case of some temple committees to run the elections because they have not the money. In such cases, I have asked the taluk boards and municipalities to elect suitable persons to the temple committees.”

[5th August 1931]

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether any rules are framed for these elections by taluk boards? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ There are no special rules.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether any provision is made for publication of the holding of these elections by the taluk boards.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ No, Sir. It is left to the taluk boards.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister knows what is happening in the Cuddapah district after the passing of the Government Order? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ I do not know, Sir.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to continue the system of filling up the vacancies by leaving the conduct of elections in the hands of the several local bodies? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ I cannot say. So far as I can see, this system will continue unless it is found unsatisfactory.”

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—“ Are non-members of local bodies also eligible for election? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Yes.”

Nominations to temple committee.

* 186 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the nominations to temple committees are to be made on the recommendation of taluk boards and municipal councils and not on the recommendation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board as hithertofore;

(b) what is the reason for changing the recommending authority; and

(c) whether mahazars have been sent to him against the proposed system of nomination?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) This course has been adopted with a view to give the persons nominated some sort of representative character.

(c) No.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“ Will the Government be satisfied with the recommendations made by the taluk boards and municipal councils? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ It is not a question of the Government being satisfied.”

[5th August 1931]

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“ Wherein do they represent the Hindu Religious Endowments Board if these committees are formed on the recommendation of the taluk boards and municipal councils? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ They do not represent the board.”

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“ Then, has not the Government lost faith in its own Endowment Commissioners? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ It is not a question of losing faith. It is a question of representative capacity of the person elected.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Is the hon. Minister aware that this course has produced a factious spirit in the taluk boards? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ No, Sir.”

Municipalities

Constitution of a Municipal Service for the Presidency.

* 187 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from (1) Municipal Councils, (2) Provincial Union of the Municipal Officials and (3) Municipal Officials Associations in the Presidency urging the immediate necessity for the constitution of the municipal employees into a municipal service for the Presidency; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken so far in furtherance of the scheme contemplated in section 77-A of the District Municipalities Act?

A.—(a) Yes, from certain municipal councils, for the provincialization of certain classes of municipal servants.

(b) The question is under consideration in respect of Health Officers only.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—“ Does the hon. Minister say that there is no need for a municipal service in respect of other officers? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—“ Is there no scope for reconsideration? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ We have not decided it yet. We propose to take it up when financial conditions improve. Once it is taken up, the whole thing will be looked into.”

Water-supply to Tinnevely and Palamcottah municipalities.

* 188 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how long the scheme of introduction of water-supply in Tinnevely and Palamcottah municipal area has been engaging the attention of the Government; and

[5th August 1931]

(b) whether it is a fact that the two municipalities applied for the concession of the loan repayable in the course of 30 years for the said scheme?

A.—(a) The proposal has been under consideration since the year 1901.

(b) Yes.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“The answer to clause (b) is yes. If it is so, may I ask why such a concession is not given to these municipalities?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“It is not possible having regard to the financial condition.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know how many other cases are pending consideration by the Government in the district of Tinnevely?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Notice, Sir.”

Agriculture

Personnel, and allowances drawn by the Selection Committee for the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

* 189 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the personnel of the selection committee constituted to select candidates for admission into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore;

(b) what is the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each of the members of the committee;

(c) what necessity was there for the committee to meet in three different places; and

(d) whether it is a fact that all the candidates were directed to interview the committee in all the three places where the committee met?

A.—(a) (1) The Director of Agriculture.

(2) The Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(3) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Avargal.

(4) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar Avargal.

(5) Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.

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

(c) It was intended that the Committee should interview candidates at three centres, one for the Andhra Districts, another for the Tamil Districts and a third for the West Coast Districts (Samalkota, Madras and Coimbatore, respectively).

5th August 1931]

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government will call for information with regard to clause (b) and whether it is not a fact that all the candidates were asked to interview the Committee in all the three places where the Committee met?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The matter will be considered.”

Registration

Alleged instructions to Registrars of Assurances not to appoint Brahmans as Sub-Registrars.

* 190 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration or the Government have issued any instructions or orders to Registrars of Assurances not to appoint or recommend any Brahman clerks to acting or temporary vacancies of sub-registrars in their respective jurisdictions; if so, whether the hon. the Minister will place a copy of the said instructions, circulars or orders on the table of the House?

A.—The Government have issued instructions to the Inspector-General that ordinarily non-Graduate Brahman clerks should not be appointed as Sub-Registrars, whether in acting or permanent vacancies. The Inspector-General has circularized the District Registrars to the effect that the previous permission of the Government is necessary for such appointments. The Government do not consider it desirable to place the correspondence on the table.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know whether Government make a distinction with regard to people who are already in service?”

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Only in initial recruitment, graduate Brahman clerks are taken, because any number of Brahman graduates are available.”

Education

Boarding grants for Indian Orphanages.

* 191 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what was the provision made in the budget for 1930-31 for the payment of boarding grants for Indian orphanages and how much of it has been spent;

(b) what is the provision in the budget for 1931-32;

(c) the number of pupils in the Indian orphanages during 1930-31 and the average per pupil per annum the grant paid works out;

[5th August 1931]

(d) whether the amount of grant per pupil in the case of Anglo-Indian and European orphanages has been definitely fixed in the Grant-in-aid Code while the grant per pupil in the case of pupils in Indian orphanages depends on the allotment;

(e) whether in the case of Anglo-Indian and European orphanages the managements are not required to bear any portion of the cost while in the case of Indian orphanages the grant paid is only half the actual expenditure incurred; and

(f) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of making common rules governing grants to orphanages, whether Indian or Anglo-Indian and European, to remove the distinctions that seem to exist at present?

	RS.
A.—(a) Provision in the Budget Estimate for 1930–31 ...	2,62,800
Amount spent	2,32,800
(b) Provision for 1931–32	2,00,000

(c) The information is not available.

(d) The rates of grants payable to European and Anglo-Indian orphanages are prescribed in Article 156 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools. In the case of Indian orphanages, prior to 1929–30, the total allotment available each year was distributed *pro rata* among the orphanages. From that year the rate of grant has been fixed at Rs. 3 a month per child.

(e) The managements of European and Anglo-Indian orphanages are not compelled to meet any portion of the cost of the orphanage as a condition of aid though it is understood that they also contribute towards the expenses of the institution in many cases.

Grants to Indian orphanages are restricted to two-thirds of the net cost of the institution subject to the maximum of Rs. 3 per child referred to in the answer to clause (d).

(f) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to clause (e), may I know whether the Government will consider the necessity for removing the discrimination between Indian and European orphanages in regard to grants?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Whether I could do anything to improve the position of the Indian orphanages, can be considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what makes the hon. Minister to say that the Indian orphanages are entirely different institutions from European orphanages?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Indian orphanages were not helped by the Government till very recently, whereas European orphanages have been receiving Government aid for a very long time past."

[5th August 1931]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what are the reasons which go to justify the existence of this discrimination?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The difference is there. That is all I can say."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the hon. Minister himself justifies them?"

Admission to the Teachers' Training School, Ranipet.

* 192 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of applications received for admission into the Teachers' Training School at Ranipet, North Arcot district;

(b) the total number selected for admission and the number of Brahmans, Muslims, Vannikula-Kshatriyas, Christians and Adi-Dravidas (depressed classes) selected respectively; and

(c) how many applied from the Vannikula-Kshatriya community?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information is not available. It has been called for.

Admission to the Teachers' Training School at Chingleput.

* 193 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of applications received for admission into the Teachers' Training School at Chingleput;

(b) the total number selected for admission and the number of Brahmans, Muslims, Vannikula-Kshatriyas, Christians and Adi-Dravidas (depressed classes) selected respectively; and

(c) how many applied from Vannikula-Kshatriya community?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information is not available. It has been called for.

Excise

Excise Advisory Committees and the closure of liquor shops.

* 194 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether any Advisory Committee ever recommended the closing of 5 per cent of the liquor shops in its area in any year; if so, how many Advisory Committees have done so and when?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will call for the information at least so far as North Arcot is concerned; and also for Bellary as my hon. Friend hints?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, for the district of North Arcot."

[5th August 1931]

Auction of toddy shops in Tiruchengodu taluk.

* 195 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all the toddy shops in Tiruchengodu taluk including those which have been closed already have to be sold in auction in August next;

(b) if so, what were the reasons that prompted the Government for doing so;

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of closing down all the liquor shops in the whole of Sankari Excise division, where the experiment is partially tried; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information and have called for a report.

(c) & (d) The question of trying further experiments in the Salem district is under consideration.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether the report has since been received? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No, Sir.”

MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“ May I know whether the question of trying further experiments is likely to be taken up? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I cannot say.”

Reduction of the consumption of opium in the Presidency.

* 196 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the steps that are being taken to reduce the consumption of opium in the Northern Circars, Madras City and the Nilgiris;

(b) whether the retail selling price of opium fixed in the Agency tracts is lower than that fixed in other parts of the Presidency;

(c) whether the consumption of opium is higher in the Agency tracts than in the other parts of the Presidency; and

(d) whether Government have at any time considered the question of increasing the retail selling price to bring about lower consumption?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question 1091 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930. Twenty-five opium shops have since been closed permanently in this area—18 during 1928–29 and 7 during 1929–30.

(b) The retail selling price is not fixed by Government except in the Agency tracts. The price fixed in the Agency tracts is lower than the price prevailing in the other parts of the Presidency.

5th August 1931]

(c) Separate figures of the consumption of opium in the Agency tracts are not available.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know what steps the Government are taking to reduce the consumption of opium? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Reference has been made to the answer which was given to a former question on the subject. They are reducing the supply to some shops and they are also closing some shops. These are the two directions.”

Civil Justice*Shifting the court of the District Munsif, Sankaridrug, from Salem to Sankaridrug.*

* 197 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of shifting the Sankaridrug District Munsif's court at Salem to Sankaridrug itself has been pending for a long time; and

(b) if so, when will a decision regarding the question be arrived at?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the power to locate District Munsifs' courts vests in the High Court.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know why the Government have not considered this question and whether the Government are aware that great inconvenience is caused to litigants by not shifting this court to Sankaridrug? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ The Government have nothing to do with it. It is entirely within the jurisdiction of the High Court.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether the Government will recommend to the High Court to take into consideration the inconvenience caused to the public? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ No, Sir. The Government will not make any recommendation. The High Court knows its duty very well in the matter.”

Forests*Classification of Forest areas.*

* 198 Q.—MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of classifications into which a forest area is divided; and

(b) whether there are any classes in that classification which have necessarily to be handed over to forest panchayats?

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a) The forest areas in Madras have been divided into three classes: (i) Provincial remunerative, (ii) Provincial un-remunerative and (iii) Local or Ryots' forests.

(b) Yes, class (iii). All the forests in this class have been handed over to panchayats.

Disafforestation of Kathirantham and Marandahalli reserves.

* 199 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to disafforest the good portions of cultivable lands in Kathirantham reserve of Denkanikota range and Marandahalli reserve of Dharmapuri range in Salem district and assign them to poor ryots?

A.—The question whether any further areas in Salem district under the control of the Forest department can be disafforested and assigned for cultivation purposes is under the consideration of Government.

Jails

Committee to examine the condition of Jails in the Presidency.

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to appoint a committee to examine the condition of Jails in this Presidency; and

(b) if not, what is the delay due to?

A.—(a) The suggestion made by certain hon. Members for the appointment of a committee to investigate into Jail conditions was carefully considered by the Government who have decided that the question should be dropped.

(b) Does not arise.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether it is not a breach of faith for the hon. the Law Member having promised an enquiry at the time of the Budget discussion, now to state that the matter has been dropped? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I am afraid my hon. Friend will have to refresh his memory. What I said at the time was that the Government would carefully consider the question of appointing a committee. They have very carefully considered it.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government, in order to adhere to its promise, went to the length of selecting the names likely to form a committee? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Nothing of the kind, Sir.”

[5th August 1931]

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Is it not a fact that the hon. Member who moved the motion and who pressed for the necessity for appointing a committee withdrew his motion on the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member that the matter would be considered? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Yes, on the assurance that the Government would carefully consider it.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I then know the reason why the Government came to this decision? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Because, the Government considered that the suggestions made in this House could be considered and disposed of without the aid of a committee.”

Hunger strike of Mr. Sri Hari Rao, a prisoner.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Sri Hari Rao, a prisoner in the Vizagapatam jail, resorted to hunger strike;

(b) whether the Inspector-General of Prisons visited this jail during the period of the hunger strike of this prisoner and what was his report;

(c) whether representations were made by Sjt. Prakasam and Andhra Congress Committee about the condition of this prisoner; and

(d) what the Government did on these representations?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative and the second part of the question does not arise.

(c) Representations were received from the General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and some others. A representation was also received from Mr. T. Prakasam on 29th July 1931.

(d) Reports were called for from the Jail authorities on the representations. On being satisfied that no immediate action was necessary, Government issued orders to submit special periodical reports to them about the condition of the hunger-strike prisoner.

Agricultural Loans

Recommendations of the Loans Rules Simplification Committee.

* 202 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the recommendations of the Loans Rules Simplification Committee accepted by the Government and the steps taken by them to give effect to such recommendations?

A.—The recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of the Government.

[5th August 1931]

General*Effect of Burma rebellion on the Madrasis.*

* 203 Q.—Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place on the table any communications that have passed between them and the Government of India on the effect of the rebellion in Burma upon the Madrasis residents and traders in that province?

A.—There has been no correspondence between this Government and the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“ May I know if the Government are aware of the existence of a rebellion in Burma? ”

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

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“ Are Government aware that there is a large population of Madrasis doing business in Burma? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ Yes, Sir, but I do not know the number. ”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“ If they are aware of the rebellion and of the existence of large population of Madrasis there, did not they think it proper to communicate with that Government and ascertain the effect of that rebellion on the Madrasis? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ It is a matter with which the Governments of India and Burma are dealing. We have not received any complaint from any one until a day or two ago. ”

12 noon. As the clock struck twelve, the hon. President proceeded to the next item on the agenda.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I request you, Sir, to allow a few minutes more in view of the large number of questions placed on the table to-day? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I cannot help it. ”

Effect of Burma rebellion on the Madrasis.

* 204 Q.—Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Madrasis who have arrived here from Burma within the last six months having been obliged to leave that province on account of the rebellion and the anti-Indian feeling there;

(b) how many of such Madrasis are labourers, artisans, merchants and owners of land; and

(c) whether the Government has any information as to and if so, to state—

(1) the number of Madrasis firms doing business in Burma which have been unable to continue business there on account of the rebellion and the anti-Indian feeling there;

[5th August 1931]

(2) the extent of land owned or occupied by Madrasis which could not be cultivated by them for the same reasons and the quantity of paddy and other agricultural produce which could not be disposed of by them for the same reason; and

(3) the number of Madrasis (i) killed or (ii) wounded and the extent or value of property of the Madrasis lost or damaged during the rebellion?

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

Use of the suffix “ Gounder ” to the members of the Vellala Community.

* 205 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued instructions to all the departments to use the term ‘ Gounder ’ instead of ‘ Goundan ’ in all the Government records to the persons of the Vellala community;

(b) if so, why it is not observed in practice; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to see that the instructions are followed by the departments?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

Irrigation*Sethiotope Mirasidars’ Conference.*

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

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed in the Sethiotope Mirasidars’ Conference held at Bhawnagiri, South Arcot district, on 8th March 1931 under the Presidency of Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in regard to the various grievances of the ryots referred to in those resolutions on such matters as irrigation, drainage, agriculture and land mortgage bank?

A.—(a) No, but the Government have received a copy of the address presented by the Sethiotope Anicut Mirasidars’ Association to the hon. Minister for Public Works.

(b) (1) Irrigation: The proposal to frame suitable rules for the regulation of water at the lower anicut is under consideration.

(2) Drainage: The proposal to give a straight cut to the Paravanar for the effective drainage of the lands under the Sethiotope anicut is under consideration.

(3) Agriculture: The Mirasidars have been told that the ryots can take advantage of the services of the agricultural demonstrator recently posted at Chidambaram.

[5th August 1931]

- (4) Land Mortgage Bank at Sethiatope: The Association has been informed on a previous occasion that there is already such a Bank at Kattumannargudi in Chidambaram taluk and that the Mirasidars can persuade that Bank to amend its by-laws so as to include Sethiatope in its area of operation.

Public Service

Filling up of gazetted appointments on selection made by the Madras Services Commission.

* 207 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many gazetted appointments have been filled through selection by the Madras Services Commission after the latter body has come into existence; and

(b) the names and addresses of persons selected by the Commission for each post and the names and addresses of persons finally appointed by Government for each of such posts?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 4 of the report of the Madras Services Commission for 1929-30 which shows that no selection was made by them for any gazetted appointment during that year. As regards the year 1930-31, the hon. Member is requested to await the publication of the Commission's report for that year, which will probably be in a month or two.

(b) The Government consider that it is undesirable in the public interests to publish the names of persons selected by the Commission. The hon. Member is however informed that a convention has been established to the effect that the recommendations of the Commission as regards appointments should ordinarily be accepted and that, if for any reason, they are not accepted, the Commission should be informed of the reasons therefor.

Applicants for clerkships and subordinate services who appeared for the examinations held by the Madras Services Commission.

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

(a) the number of applicants for clerkships and subordinate services who appeared for the examinations conducted by the Madras Services Commission in or about April last;

(b) whether the results of the examination have been published and if so, when; and

(c) whether the interim vacancies have been kept vacant, pending the publication of the results and if not, the procedure followed in filling them up?

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 152.

(c) The Government have no information as to the action taken by heads of departments to fill up the vacancies.

Applicants for clerkships who appeared for the examination held by the Madras Services Commission.

* 209 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applicants have appeared for examination held by the Madras Services Commission for the clerkships in the various departments;

(b) how many of them have come out successful; and

(c) how the Government propose to grant appointments to them and in what order?

A.—(a) About 4,100.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to rule 2 of the rules in respect of the Madras Ministerial service issued in G.O. No. 686, Public, dated the 19th June 1931, which was published on pages 883-893 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th July 1931.

Procedure in filling up vacancies in the upper division.

* 210 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the exact procedure followed by the various departments of the Secretariat in the matter of permanent appointments to the upper division?

A.—Each permanent vacancy is considered individually on its merits and filled according to considerations of seniority and ability.

Rules regulating the promotion of lower division clerks to upper division.

* 211 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether promotions of lower division men in the Secretariat to permanent vacancies in the upper division are regulated by any definite rules or recommendations; and

(b) whether the various departments of the Secretariat are required to furnish any periodic return, annual or otherwise, furnishing information as to the action taken by them with reference to such rules or recommendations?

A.—(a) No. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 210.

(b) No.

12/11, 32/12/31
N31, 57/6

[5th August 1931]

Appointments to the four junior Superintendents' posts in the Secretariat.

* 212 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are four Superintendents' posts for the current section common to all the Secretariats on a smaller scale of pay than that of the regular Superintendents;

(b) whether non-graduate clerks may be appointed to those posts;

(c) whether upper division clerks or regular Superintendents are holding such posts at present, if so, how many are held by them; and

(d) whether Government have ever considered the desirability of earmarking these appointments for the senior men in the lower division; if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) Upper division clerks have been appointed Superintendents of the Central Issue Branch and of the Central Cash Bureau. A Secretariat Superintendent was appointed Superintendent of the Library.

(d) The question of such reservation has not hitherto been raised and was not therefore considered. Government do not, however, think it desirable to impose any such reservation. There is nothing at present to prevent a lower division clerk getting one of the posts if he is the most suitable man available for the purpose, but Government do not consider it expedient to limit the field of choice in the manner suggested.

Hindu Religious Endowments

Nominations to Temple Committees.

* 213 Q.—MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when he expects to set up elected Hindu Religious Endowments Committees throughout the Presidency and get rid of nomination of members of committees altogether, and what are the reasons for the great delay that has already occurred;

(b) what are the reasons that prompted the Government to deviate from the procedure hitherto followed of appointing persons to Hindu Religious Endowments Committees on the recommendation of Hindu Religious Endowments Board and to decide to make the appointments on the recommendation of municipal councils and taluk boards; and

(c) whether the Government have sought or obtained legal advice as to their competency to continue to appoint members of temple committees, though the period for which they were authorized under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, as amended, to make such appointments has expired?

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a) Elections to most of the temple committees could not be held owing to the poor state of their finances. Elections will be held as soon as their financial condition permits.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 186.

(c) No.

Municipalities

Proposed supersession of the Madura Municipal Council.

* 214 Q.—MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any and what final orders on the report about the Madura Municipal Council recently submitted to Government by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities and the explanation submitted by the Madura Municipal Council showing cause why it should not be superseded and, if not, when the Government propose to pass orders; and

(b) whether before passing final orders on the subject, the Government propose to lay on the table of the House the said Report of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils and afford the House an opportunity to consider the subject on its merits?

A.—(a) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) No.

Public Health

Duties of the Assistant Directress of Public Health.

* 215 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a post of Assistant Directress of Public Health was created for the purpose of supervising maternity and child welfare work;

(b) What are the duties assigned to this officer;

(c) what the number of maternity and child welfare centres before the appointment of the officer was and what it is now; and

(d) the districts the officer has visited since the appointment?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) the duties assigned to the officer are—

- (1) to bring home to local bodies the importance of the question,
- (2) to enlist the sympathy of the public,
- (3) to organize maternity relief and child welfare centres in every town and village of importance,
- (4) to take stock of the existing organizations and to co-ordinate their activities,

[5th August 1931]

- (5) to ascertain the requirements of several local bodies, and
 (6) to take such measures as are found necessary in connexion with maternity and child welfare relief.
 (c) There were 98 centres maintained by the various agencies during 1929-30. According to the survey of maternity and child welfare work undertaken in March 1931 after the appointment of the officer there are 110 centres.
 (d) Since the officer's appointment in February 1931, the officer has visited the following districts:—

Districts.	Places visited.
(1) Tanjore ..	... { Tanjore Municipal Town. Tiruvadi.
(2) Trichinopoly ..	... Trichinopoly Municipal Town.
(3) Chingleput ..	... { Conjeeveram Municipal Town. Chingleput Municipal Town.
(4) Kistna ...	... Bezwada Municipal Town.
(5) Coimbatore ..	... { Coimbatore Municipal Town. Pollachi Municipal Town. Tiruppur Municipal Town.
(6) The Nilgiris ..	... { Ootacamund Municipal Town. Coonoor Municipal Town. Kaity.
(7) South Arcot ..	... Cuddalore Municipal Town.
(8) Guntur ...	... Guntur Municipal Town.

Water-supply

Supply of drinking water to Salem from Mettur Project.

* 216 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR S. ELLAPPA CHETTYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the investigation for the supply of drinking water to the Salem town from the Mettur Project has been finished;
 (b) if so, what is the result of the investigation;
 (c) if the report of the investigation has been received, what further steps have been taken to push through the scheme; and
 (d) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (d) The report of the investigation is placed on the table.

(c) The question whether the scheme should be further considered in view of the present financial stringency is being examined.

5th August 1931]

Supply of drinking water to Salem from Mettur Dam.

* 217 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the water-supply scheme to Salem Town from Mettur is;

(b) whether estimates etc., have been received from the Sanitary Engineer for the above work;

(c) what is the amount of the estimate;

(d) how much grant the Government propose to give; and

(e) when the work will be actually commenced and when it will be completed?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Question No. 216.

Excise

Number of Catholic Christians employed as Sub-Inspectors of Excise.

* 218 Q.—MR. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Inspectors of Excise in South Kanara district;

(b) the number of Catholic Christians employed as Sub-Inspectors of Excise in (1) the Presidency, (2) South Kanara district?

A.—(a) Thirty-two.

(b) The information has been called for.

Closure of toddy shops in the taluk of Tirupattur, North Arcot district.

* 219 Q.—MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether a proposal was sent to him to close down 18 toddy shops in the taluk of Tirupattur, North Arcot, that contravened certain rules of the Excise Manual, Volume II;

(b) whether the proposal was sent to the Excise department for action;

(c) what action the Government are going to take to give effect to the proposal for closing eighteen toddy shops in Tirupattur taluk turned down by the Excise Advisory Committee of Tirupattur, and

(d) what steps the hon. Minister proposes to take to translate into action the statement that he made on the floor of the House during the last budget debate that he would extend the dry area in certain taluks of certain districts?

[5th August 1931]

A.—(a) & (b) A letter of the hon. Member, dated the 3rd February 1931, in which he suggested the closure of fifteen toddy shops and fourteen arrack shops in the Tiruppattur taluk of the North Arcot district was received and sent to the Commissioner of Excise.

(c) The Government have called for a report.

(d) The question is under consideration.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Electricity

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.

220 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the proposal to start the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme is likely to be given effect to in the course of next year and, if not, when?

A.—In the present financial situation there is no likelihood of the scheme being taken up by Government.

Forest Panchayats

Enhancement of grazing fees.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the grazing fees have been enhanced by the forest panchayat in Kudatini, Bellary taluk, Gadiganur Hospet taluk, Mangapuram of Kudligi taluk and also in several other places;

(b) whether the ryots presented mahazars to the Government protesting against the enhancement; and

(c) whether the ryots have been making representations to get back to the old system abolishing all panchayats?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) & (c) No such representations have been received.

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

II.—HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to inform the House that the following six candidates have been nominated for election to the House Committee:—

- (1) Mrs. K. Alamelunangathayammal.
- (2) Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
- (3) Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
- (4) „ T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
- (5) „ V. T. Arasu.
- (6) „ Abdul Hameed Khan.

5th August 1931]

[The President]

“As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., six, I hereby declare them duly elected.

“In addition to the above, I nominate under S.O. No. 84:—

(1) Mr. F. G. Luker,

(2) „ H. M. Jaggannatham,

to be Members of the said Committee.

“The Deputy President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.”

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

III.—MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST A SCHEME FOR THE REDUCTION OF PAY OF OFFICERS IN PROVINCIAL SERVICE

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The House will now resume discussion on the resolution of Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, and the amendments of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. The hon. the Finance Member will continue his speech.”

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“Sir, yesterday, in the course of my remarks I referred to some of the main points which were taken up in connexion with the debate on this resolution, and some of the points which had been put forward by different speakers. I do not think I need detain the House by continuing the detailed examination of all those points; but there are one or two matters on which I wish to say a few words.

“Mr. Hameed Khan said that the retrenchment had not been begun in the right direction, and that the salaries of low-paid men were being sought to be retrenched, while the high-paid officers were left untouched. There he is under a misapprehension. The question of salaries has not been taken up as yet.

“Then, with regard to the other matter, viz., allowances, Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar has already tabled a separate resolution on the subject, but he proposes to include in this amendment the substance of that resolution. I take it therefore that if I discuss that matter now, I need not discuss it later on. He has said that all allowances except travelling allowances should be abolished. Many times, if I remember aright, in the previous debates in 1922 or 1923, on the same subject, the mention of allowances to many of the members was like a red rag to the bull. I should like to say in this connexion generally that the impression is based on an erroneous idea. It is based on the idea, you pay a man a salary, you have got his full time at your disposal and he may be asked to do any work with that remuneration. That is not a correct idea. Suppose you want to employ, say, a police inspector, it will make considerable difference to him if he is employed in Tanjore where there is plenty of rice, ghee, etc., or in the Agency where there is

[Mr. H. G. Stokes] [5th August 1931]

plenty of fever and nothing else. If you were to employ him in the Agency you will have to pay him more than if you ask him to work in the Tanjore district. You fix your scales of pay to suit all normal conditions, on the average of the Presidency. If you say that you will fix the scale with reference to the most expensive locality, you will have to fix a very much higher scale than otherwise would be necessary because of the difficulty of serving in those localities. What you do, therefore, is to take the general average of the Presidency and fix the scale; and if you send a person to some other locality which is more expensive, you give him an allowance of some kind. This has the advantage of imparting a very considerable degree of flexibility to the administration. That is the reason for the system of fixing a large class of allowances, which can thus be varied from time to time. I am not going to pretend, or say, that all existing allowances are reasonable. But the general principle is a reasonable one, and that is why we are unable to agree to Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar's general proposition, which says that all allowances, except travelling allowances, should be abolished.

"The general debate on the subject has travelled very far from the original proposition. The original resolution which was limited in its extent has developed into a discussion of retrenchment generally. Viewing it merely as a debate, I think it would be useful and I welcome it, since the views and opinions put forward by hon. Members as to what might be retrenched would be of value to the Government and the Retrenchment Committee. The whole task of retrenchment is by no means an easy or a straightforward one. It is a very tedious thing; it is a very difficult and complicated matter. We had been blessed or cursed in the last five or six years with plenty of money. Owing to this fact, Government have been pressed by this House to take up all kinds of additional activities, with the result that there has been a very considerable expansion of the Government staff. That is unavoidable. But you cannot, when the time comes, simply chop off this and chop off that. In the task of retrenchment what you have to consider is how to retrench in such a way that the machinery of the Government is not unduly interfered with. I may illustrate it by a medical simile. A patient is on the operation table; the doctors are there with all their instruments; now Mr. Hameed Khan wants some one should rush in and cut off the patient's head with a chopper. That is not the proper way.

"I now turn to this resolution, that certain specified kinds of retrenchment should be given effect to. I have already indicated that that is not the way in which the problem should be approached. I further have to point out that this resolution, as it stands, is totally unnecessary. With the assent of the House, the Government have constituted the Finance Committee, which consists of a majority of elected members of the House, as a Committee of Retrenchment to

5th August 1931] [Mr. H. G. Stokes]

take up the examination of this question. I should like to say, here and now, that I have been immensely impressed with the manner in which the Committee has approached this task; it has approached the work with a full and proper sense of its responsibility and has taken immense pains; and its deliberations have already resulted in a number of very valuable recommendations. I have admiration for the way in which they have tackled the various points, and I am sure the Government and the House will realize, when the report of the Committee is on the table, how thoroughly it has tackled the question. Therefore, it is the more regrettable that this proposal has been brought forward now to appoint another Committee which can only indicate a reflection on the existing Committee (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Question) and will almost be regarded as want of confidence in that Committee. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Question.) I am speaking of the natural inference which may be drawn. My hon. Friend may interrupt and say 'Question,' but he will have an opportunity later on to say why the inference is wrong. Meanwhile I will suggest to him to remain quiet. I say that this motion amounts to a vote of no-confidence and it should not be approved or entertained by this House. The procedure which we have adopted is exactly the same as that in 1922. The House then appointed its Finance Committee and that Committee made its recommendations to Government. Government considered those recommendations and decided which of them should be given effect to and whether, in respect of any it would be necessary that there should first be a discussion in the House before effect is given. We are now issuing Press Communiqués of what the Committee is doing, and I shall have no objection to making the reports of the Committee available from time to time. It will be open to the House to express its opinion either by way of questions or by tabling of resolutions. I feel sure that the House need not be under any apprehension that the measures on which there is likely to be serious difference of opinion will be pressed through by the Government, as it were, behind their back.

12-15
p.m.

"I do not know, Sir, that I have much else to say on this resolution. But I would press on the House this: that there is something in the proverb that you should not swap horses in mid-stream. You are now crossing a very difficult stream which bids fair to carry you away. The waters of retrenchment are very difficult to ford. This must be remembered. There is absolutely no justification for the suggestion that the Retrenchment Committee now functioning are not doing their work properly or are not approaching the question with a full sense of their responsibility. I trust, in view of what I have said, that if the present motion should be pressed to a division, the House will emphasize its confidence in the existing Retrenchment Committee, by voting against it."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I associate myself entirely with what the hon. the Finance Member has said with reference to the Finance Committee. Sir, as a person who served on the last Retrenchment Committee, I know what sacrifices the Members

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [5th August 1931]

thereof have had to make and what amount of study and all that the consideration of the various questions placed before them involved. For having undertaken that and met from day to day not minding their personal inconveniences and duties, the Finance Committee is certainly entitled to the appreciation and gratitude of this House. But I am very sorry indeed that the hon. the Finance Member is trying to read into the resolution ideas which are far from the minds of hon. Members of this House who have given notice of this resolution. Sir, I must say emphatically that it is not on account of any want of appreciation of the work done by the present Finance Committee that this motion has been moved. It is not on account of any want of confidence in the Members or in their capacity to deal with the matter that this motion has been brought forward. I am very sorry indeed that the hon. the Finance Member has misunderstood the purport of this resolution. Well, what are the functions of a Finance Committee? They are to take into consideration the every-day administration of the various departments of Government and look carefully into proposals if any made for additional expenditure. These, briefly, are the ordinary duties of the Finance Committee. So far as that is concerned, and for considering recommendations of the various departments for reduction in expenditure, the existing Members are certainly the best persons to serve on the Committee. But this is not the time when you ought to be satisfied with an examination of our financial position in that way. When the last Retrenchment Committee was constituted, it was thought that there was no necessity for a radical reduction in expenditure. But then the then Council thought otherwise even though the situation at that time was not hopeless. For, we were expecting then a gold mine from the reduction or remission of the Provincial contributions. As I said, even then, a Retrenchment Committee was considered to be necessary to look into the policy of the various departments and into the necessity for maintaining some departments. It was thought that it was too much for one Finance Committee to deal with. We are now in an entirely different situation for two reasons. For one there is depression in the whole world necessitating the Governments everywhere to embark on this duty of finding funds to wipe off all their deficits in the first place and to find funds for expenditure on ameliorative measures. Now the state of affairs in India is very much worse than in other countries. Sir, as the administration is run by a foreign bureaucracy they have been more careful to strengthen one or two departments, law and order, for instance, than matters like education, sanitation, public health and so on. These latter have not received here the same attention which the departments of law and order have received. My hon. Friend, the Finance Member, is laughing at my observation. I can only tell him that after 150 years of British rule, the state of illiteracy in the country would be a sufficient argument in support of the view we hold. That shows that sufficient attention has not been paid to the ameliorative departments to which we would like to devote more attention the moment we come into power.

5th August 1931] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

That is a state of things which we cannot forget. It is absolutely necessary that we should examine our financial commitments and find out in what way we can scrap for the improvement of education, sanitation and so on. Such being the case, I do not think we can be satisfied with an ordinary sort of examination of our expenditure in the every-day administration of the country. We want to make a very radical examination of the financial affairs of the Government to see what changes of policy are possible with a view to reduce to a minimum the expenditure that we are incurring. As I said, even in the year 1922-23 we found that a single committee was not enough and that the question of salaries and other things ought to be examined by separate committees. I may say in this connexion that we were then considering only the salaries of the subordinate officers and not that of the higher officers. Even for that we thought that a separate committee ought to be appointed. For, the question of salaries is quite different from the question of retrenchment. For a consideration of the question of reduction of salaries various factors, economic and social have to be taken note of. So that, as I said, even in 1922-23 it was found necessary to appoint a separate committee. To consider the question of the economic condition of the people generally, the tax-payer's capacity to pay taxes to the Government and the standard of living, the persons who are wanted are not the ordinary members of this Council. I do not mean any disrespect to the hon. Members. What I mean is that the hon. Members of this House on the Committee should be strengthened by the addition of one or two economists and members from the trades or business generally. So, Sir, for a consideration of the salaries, a very much more comprehensive committee with special knowledge of things will be necessary. Also, Sir, for considering questions of policy, the Finance Committee is not enough. Here again, I will refer to our experience in 1922-23. The Finance Committee of that year considered some change in the administration of the Department of Public Works necessary and also in the land revenue administration. They thought that separate committees ought to be appointed for the purpose and separate committees were accordingly appointed. So, Sir, what I am submitting is that I do not mean any disrespect to the existing Members of the Retrenchment Committee when I ask for the appointment of separate committees for the purpose of going into these big issues separately. That is the only way in which we can see that proper attention is paid to the general policy of a particular department. If a general committee is appointed it may not be possible for it to consider everything in detail. I know that it is open to the Government to appoint a committee or not as they like. I can only make the suggestion that this is the proper thing to do. If they do not accept it, they take the responsibility on their own shoulders. As I said, this is the time when we have to go deeply into all matters relating to the administration. If any particular department requires special examination, there ought to be a separate committee to go into it.

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [5th August 1931]

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend said that the moment the word 'allowance' is mentioned, we are all alert. Generally, he said, the allowances are justifiable. He forgets that the last Retrenchment Committee, when it went into this question, found that a huge number of these allowances were unjustified. That committee spent something like two or three months over this question of allowances and found that quite a large number of these allowances was unjustified. Now we find that after that committee reported a large number of other allowances have come into being. I do not see any reason whatever for saying that these allowances are generally justifiable, and that those which are not justifiable are very few.

"Then, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member mentioned that recruitment was made on an average basis and an allowance should be given when conditions are less than average. There is an allowance of Rs. 150 given to provincial service or Indian Civil Service men holding the posts of District Judges. Do these people require special allowance for that? Is it due to the fear that the places of District Judges are insanitary or malarial? I know that the post of a District Judge is as good as that of a District Collector. Why then a separate allowance for people recruited directly on the distinct understanding that they will have to serve as District Judges? Why grant allowance to them for this purpose? We found in the department of Medicine on examining it in 1923 that very nearly three lakhs were given as allowances without justification. Is that the state of things he wants to justify by saying that these allowances are generally justifiable? (The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes: I never justified all allowances.) The hon. the Finance Member said that they are ordinarily justifiable. This is the state of affairs. People concerned will certainly justify the position. I do not think they are right in all cases. In most of the cases they are not justified. Is it the side that wants it that has to give proper reasons for the allowances and justify the course they want to take?

12-30 p.m. "Then my hon. Friend made a statement which I would only say is somewhat extraordinary. It is this: when an officer is appointed he is appointed only to do certain things, if he is to do any other work he must be paid some allowance for doing that work and it is not as if his whole time is at the disposal of the Government."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I did not say so, Sir."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"That is my impression of his observations. Ordinarily one expects that a full day's work has to be done by every officer. If for instance there are a number of items of work, such as, the income-tax work, the local fund work, and so on which have been entrusted to a Collector and which have been taken away from him and instead other kinds of work have been given to him he cannot complain that he has got to do any extra work. I do not think Government will be justified in allowing him any kind of allowance. As a matter of fact we are giving a number

5th August 1931] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

of allowances for doing similar work. The hon. the Finance Member said that he was sorry that China should be quoted as an example . . ."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I never said that I was sorry. What I said was that Mr. Arasu quoted the example of China and that we should not emulate the example of China. . . ."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I beg your pardon. Sir, after all we have to consider the position of other countries whose economic position is just like ours."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I shall very soon close, Sir."

"Sir, we must take into consideration especially the position of a country like Japan which is an advanced country. If we take for instance the salaries prevailing in Japan, I do not think the hon. the Finance Member or anybody will say that that country is administered in a worse condition than India. Much nearer home we have got the Indian States. For instance, there is the Mysore State which is governed as well as any part of British India. Look at the salaries that are paid there in the different departments and see how those salaries compare with ours. So it is absolutely necessary that we should look at the real position of our finances. We should not be carried away by what other people say or what departmental heads say. Hitherto we have been guided by the opinions of those who really had an interest in fixing the salaries of these men. That is a very unsatisfactory state of things indeed.

"There is one other point that I wish to touch upon. The hon. the Finance Member is the Chairman of the Finance Committee which is also the Retrenchment Committee in this province. The hon. the Finance Member is the person who has been sanctioning all kinds of expenditure in the past, and which are being incurred at present. How can we really expect a person who has sanctioned all this expenditure and who now presides over the Retrenchment Committee to take a different view from what he took before?"

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Does the hon. Member mean that I sanctioned every item of expenditure for the last twenty years?"

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"At least your department sanctioned it."

"Sir, it is a most extraordinary thing that the expenditure in this province should be examined by a person who had some share in raising the salaries of their officers or by those who were in similar position and who had some share in raising the salaries of these officers. Take for instance the Imperial Government. It is not the Finance Member who is presiding over the various Committees. It is always the case that non-officials are in charge of these committees. So, the Madras

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [5th August 1931]

Government would do very well to follow the example of the Imperial Government rather than come forward with a proposal of this kind. Now the Committee is presided over by the Finance Member and he is satisfied with the notes prepared and submitted by the Secretary. On the other hand what is done by the Imperial Government? Questionnaires are prepared on the several matters by the several committees appointed for the purpose in which most of the members are non-officials. On the other hand, as I submitted already the Retrenchment Secretary, a salaried officer, prepares the notes and the decisions of the Committee are taken under the guidance of the hon. the Finance Member who presides over that Committee. I do not think this is a satisfactory state of things. If really we want to go into this question of retrenchment thoroughly, there ought to be an outside Committee without reference to the Finance Department or any other department. That is the only satisfactory way in which we can tackle this question.

"For all these reasons I beg to support the motion before the House. It all depends whether the Government are going to accept our recommendation. This is a reserved department and this resolution is not binding on the Government. I only request that Government should take note of the feeling of this House on this matter and the reasons advanced by this House and not to be carried away by any question of prestige or anything like that."

* Mr. A. KONDAPPA:—"Sir, I wish to offer a few observations on this very important question. On a cut motion tabled at the time of the budget debate in which several hon. Members took part it was practically agreed in this House that there should be a Retrenchment Committee and that the question of retrenching the public expenditure of this province should be carefully gone into. We were glad to note at that time that the hon. the Finance Member generously came forward to accept our recommendation and as a result of his accepting our recommendation a Retrenchment Committee was constituted. The Committee is doing its work and we are glad to notice that they are publishing their results periodically and I believe they will be able to give us, I hope, a fairly satisfactory work which will relieve the burden of the tax-payer and the burden of this House also. When that Committee is really doing its work it does not appear to be advisable to set up another committee, a rival committee which might be unworkable. As a matter of fact both the committees may bring about contrary results and come to inconsistent conclusions.

"So far as the discussion on this resolution is concerned, I am quite sure that hon. Members of the Retrenchment Committee who are in this House will be greatly benefited by the criticisms and try to make use of the suggestions that are offered as far as they are useful and valuable. So far as the question of retrenchment is concerned, there can be no two opinions in this province. If we take into account the tax-paying capacity of the people of this province, we cannot but agree that the services of this province are too costly and superfluous. Taking the instance of the Forest Department, our people are subjected to great

5th August 1931] [Mr. A. Kondappa]

harassment and the revenues are very little. That is one of the departments where drastic retrenchment can be effected. Sir, some of us are familiar with the administration of local bodies which are very rigorously controlled by the Government. Rules are laid down that in the case of local bodies out of revenues derived, the expenditure on account of the establishments and travelling allowance of Presidents and Vice-Presidents should not exceed 5 per cent of the revenue. I am sure that if this principle is applied to the Government, we will have very happy results. I do not think the Government will be able to apply this principle to themselves. According to the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee appointed in 1924, the Revenue establishment of the Madras Presidency costs not less than 30 per cent of the actual income derived from the revenues. That is a very extravagant expenditure and I am inclined to think that the amount spent on collection is very excessive, probably the heaviest in the whole of India. Such a state of affairs ought not to be continued. I am quite sure in these days of stress and difficulties Government will realize their responsibility and see the incapacity of the tax-payer to maintain this costly and superfluous service. So I very strongly urge on the attention of the Government that they must not spare any pains to reduce services and allowances which are really superfluous and as far as possible also the salaries from their present high rates at least to normal rates. With these observations I have very great pleasure in associating myself with the views of the Members of the Opposition, but at the same time I do not think we on this side of the House will be in a position to vote on this motion because there is already a committee working."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Sir, whatever may have been the apprehensions when this Retrenchment Committee was constituted, I must say now that we have had some decisions of that committee, and we must pay a tribute to the thorough and sincere way in which that committee has been working. (A voice: 'how do you know that we have had some decisions?')

"Sir, from what I heard from the previous speakers, who have preceded me, I think they have said something against the working of the committee."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"It is not our intention."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Sir, anyway I do not think they have made out any case for the constitution of a new Committee. (Question.)

"Sir, it may be possible that the Members of the Retrenchment Committee will consider the possibility of going into some special questions with the assistance of outside experts and perhaps some special sub-committees may be formed for this purpose. But, Sir, I would like to sound a note of warning. I understand that heads of departments were addressed on the subject of retrenchment and some of them are anxious to suggest the abolition of certain posts.

"Public health is a matter affecting vitally the interests of the public. I do hope that any proposal to replace paid men by honorary men, would not meet with much favour at the hands of the Government.

12-46
p.m.

[Mr. C. Basu Dev]

[5th August 1931]

The sense of responsibility which is not quite satisfactory even in the case of paid men, would certainly be much worse if honorary-men were to replace paid men. I understand that there is a proposal to abolish 32 posts in the Madras Medical Service. I very earnestly draw the attention of the Government and the hon. the Finance Member to this point. I would say that this proposal need not be accepted. As I said, speakers who have preceded me have not made out any case; they have not shown that the present Retrenchment Committee which is functioning had acted in any undesirable way. Moreover, Sir, at the time when the present Retrenchment Committee was sought to be constituted, the whole House gladly and without demur accepted the suggestion to constitute the Finance Committee as the Retrenchment Committee. I cannot now understand the attitude of some of the hon. Members demanding a special Committee. I say that no case has been made out and that this resolution should not be supported."

Mr. A. MANIKKAVLU NAYAKAR:—"With your permission, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'In the resolution in line 1, after the word "Government" all the words be omitted up to the word "for", and that in line 6, the words "present Finance-Retrenchment" be added before the word "Committee".'

"The object of the amendment is to obviate certain difficulties that have been expressed just now. It is said that the carrying of this resolution will amount to a vote of censure against the present Retrenchment Committee. I wish to state that it is not the idea underlying this resolution to pass any vote of censure or anything of that sort on the work that is now being carried on by the Retrenchment Committee. The resolution only seeks to give a lead in the line of action for the Finance Committee that is now carrying on its labours. It was stated by some hon. Member that the present Retrenchment Committee has not approached the question from the standpoint it ought to. Having acceded to the appointment of the Finance Committee, to carry on the work of the Retrenchment Committee, I think at this stage to turn round and say that we want an independent committee is not quite good. The effect of my amendment will be that the present Finance Retrenchment Committee will be enabled to carry on their retrenchment work in accordance with the view now expressed by this hon. House. When the amendment is accepted the whole resolution will read as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Government for the abolition of all allowances except travelling allowances to gazetted officers, the abolition of the Board of Revenue, . . . and for the reduction of pay of all officers in the provincial service drawing a salary of over Rs. 100 per mensem or such other figure that the present Finance-Retrenchment Committee may decide, the reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grades.'

"I hope hon. Members will accept this amendment."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I beg to second the amendment. I should have very much liked to see a special Committee of veteran

5th August 1931]

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

Members of this Council appointed for the purpose asked for in the resolution. But I feel that we shall not be fair to the Members of the Finance Committee whom this House elected, if we ask for a separate Committee for this purpose. In the year 1922 when the Government wanted to effect some saving in their expenditure, the work of retrenchment was done by the then Finance Committee. From the tribute which the hon. the Finance Member paid to the present Finance Committee, I am led to believe that the members are very regular in attending meetings, that they take keen interest in the work they are asked to do and they realize the serious responsibility which they have in this matter.

"I would very much wish that the proposals that are placed before the Finance Committee are communicated at the same time to all the Members of this Council so that the Members of the Finance Committee may have the benefit of the opinion and suggestions of their colleagues before they come to a decision in the matter. These matters are communicated to the Members of the Council too late for them to send any criticisms or opinions on the proposals submitted to the Committee. The House feels that it is not taken into confidence in this matter of retrenchment. I would therefore request the hon. the Finance Member who is the Chairman of this Committee to see that hereafter at least the proposals sent to the Members of the Finance Committee are also communicated in due time to the other Members of the Council so that we may make our own suggestions or criticisms on all questions of retrenchment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The main resolution as proposed to be amended by Messrs. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Gopalaswami Mudaliyar and Manikkavelu Nayakar will be like this:—

'This Council recommends to the Government for the abolition of all allowances except travelling allowance to gazetted officers, the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Survey and Settlement Department and all intermediary posts in all departments, such as, Deputy Directors, Deputy Inspectors-General, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Superintendents, etc., for the reduction of 10 per cent staff by retiring men with twenty-five years' service and more and for the reduction of pay of all officers in the Provincial Service drawing a salary of over Rs. 100 per mensem or such other figure that the present Finance-Retrenchment Committee may decide, the reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grades.'

"The resolution, as proposed to be amended, is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not in favour of the new amendment proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar and seconded by Mr. Shetty. If some of us want to vote for the main resolution, it is not because we doubt or discredit the work that has hitherto been done by the present Retrenchment Committee but it is because the question of salaries of Provincial Services is one which

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi] [5th August 1931]

ought to be taken up as the main question by a distinct body even if it includes some of the Members of the present Retrenchment Committee. The question of the retrenchment of the expenditure of the Government resolves itself into two kinds: (1) Retrenchment by way of reduction of the staff, retrenchment in expenditure which is incurred on permanent structures like buildings and things of that type; (2) retrenchment in the salaries of officers. I am absolutely certain that the present Finance Committee has given and is giving its attention mainly to the question of reduction of expenditure with regard to the first item that I have mentioned; there is any amount of work to be done in that direction. We have been complaining that the Government have been spending large amounts of money on buildings for officers on residential buildings for officers and there are any number of supernumerary officers in the various departments. The present Retrenchment Committee has given its attention only to this aspect of the question. But there are a number of principles that are involved with regard to the question of salaries, such as, the standard of living in this country and the relationship salaries should bear to the minimum wages in this country. These questions have to be carefully considered when we consider the question of salaries of Government Officers. There is also the question of the ratio the salaries of Imperial Officers should bear to those of Provincial Officers. Questions like that, involve any amount of work and time and the present Retrenchment Committee may not spare that time. That Committee has to devote much time for other items of retrenchment. There is the other question I suggested at the time of the budget discussion to which my hon. Friend the Finance Member had referred, viz., how far the salaries in this country can be automatically adjusted to the variation in prices of the chief necessities of life. This is a question which ought to be seriously considered before decision is arrived at finally with regard to the salaries of Officers. It is necessary and desirable to come to a proper conclusion on all these questions. It is the general feeling that the economic distress is very great and that the prices of chief commodities that are necessary for the existence of life, have come down. It is absolutely necessary in the interest of the Government and of the country that the salaries of Officers should also come down. There is no doubt that the time is come when the Government will be compelled to seriously consider the question of retrenchment in the salaries of Officers seeing that not only a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs as was apprehended some time ago by the Government but I think that our income is likely to be reduced even by 2 or 3 crores if conditions continue like this. If we suggest the constitution of a separate Committee in order to consider the question of salaries, it is not because we have no confidence in the present Retrenchment Committee; but we believe that they cannot afford to spare the necessary time to consider this question separately. I hope that some of the Members of the Finance Committee will tell us if they can devote their full time and attention which is necessary for the purpose of coming to a proper decision on the question of the salaries of the Services. In that view I support the resolution."

5th August 1931]

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"If I intervene in this debate, Sir, it is because I feel that my hon. Friend representing Cuddapah has not, with all his enthusiasm and zeal for retrenchment, shown any reason for the appointment of a separate Committee. He assumes that the present Committee elected by this House has not been discharging its duties well and in an efficient manner. If there was any suggestion which the hon. Member could place before this House and before the Committee and if he could help in a constructive manner in the work that the Committee have to do, I would certainly be very glad. He has not so far convinced me that he has placed any constructive wisdom before this House and therefore I do feel that any suggestion regarding the appointment of a separate Committee or giving instructions to the Committee, seems to be altogether beside the point. Retrenchment work is being carried on by the Finance Committee. Great responsibility has been vested in them, and with the aid of the Finance Member who is anxious to have his budget balanced and to see the finances of this province steadied, who, with the earnestness of any Member of this House, has been devoting his time and attention to this question, assisted by no less a person than one who has been in the service of the Government of India, Mr. Tottenham—and these two officers have their hands 1 p.m. full and have been assisting the Finance Committee in every possible way by placing all information before them, so that the judgment of the Finance Committee may not be in any way affected by lack of materials—I am sure that Finance Committee will do all that they possibly have to do in regard to this question of retrenchment. From the communiques issued from time to time and from the conversations I have had with the Members of the Finance Committee, I find that everything has been done by the departments to place before them such information as will enable them to come to a correct appreciation of the finances of this province. If, under these circumstances, you suggest the appointment of another committee or you suggest some other course it seems to me to be an unnecessary and undesirable course to adopt. When last time we took up the question of retrenchment, in 1921-23, we entrusted that work to the Finance Committee and it went into the matter fully and made certain proposals; and on a review of those proposals, this House adopted some of them. Similarly, at this juncture when a financial crisis has arisen, the question has been taken up by the Finance Member who has asked the various departments particularly—not only has he issued general instructions—in what directions they could curtail expenditure. It is all very well to say that a particular office should be abolished or that a particular allowance, should be cut short, but the administrative necessity for such allowance, the administrative necessity for maintaining a particular post, ought to be considered before a general statement is made. For instance, I will take the point referred to yesterday in regard to the Board of Revenue. We have been agitating time after time in Provincial Conferences and District Conferences that the Board of Revenue should be abolished, or to use a very happy phraseology, that it is a post office and therefore it is no longer necessary, that it only

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[5th August 1931]

sits in judgment over the Collectors in order to confirm their acts of omission or commission, and therefore it is unnecessary. I would simply like to draw the attention of the House to the legal position of the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue is connected with the administration of many of the provisions of the Estates Land Act, of Act II of 1914, the Village Officers Act, the Proprietary Services Act and various other regulations. Unless, therefore, we are able to substitute some authority to replace these officers of the Board, we cannot abolish the Board of Revenue. When in 1921 we took up the question of abolishing this Board of Revenue, the then Advocate-General placed before us about 24 enactments which would have to be amended before we could do so. Therefore, unless you are really going to alter or amend or radically change all these Acts and Regulations, it is impossible to abolish the Board of Revenue as such; and if you want to alter all these Acts, it will surely take the whole lifetime of you all. (Laughter.)

“ Another important point which I want this House to remember is—not that I am supporting the existence of the Board of Revenue; I am merely pointing out the difficulties in the way of its abolition—what is the Board of Revenue? The Members of the Board are all Members of the Civil Service, in the senior grade. They have to work either in the Board or elsewhere in the districts; and all that they are entitled to in the Board is the allowance that they get. What are you going to get by abolishing these allowances? Perhaps you will be able to save Rs. 250 × 3, or about Rs. 1,000 a month. But then you will be cutting at the very root of the whole staff of the Board, the Superintendents, the Secretaries, the head accountants, and so on. So, if as a matter of real retrenchment these three officers are to disappear, who is to do their work? Can the hon. the Revenue Member of the Government of Madras do the whole work which the Board is now doing? In that case, you must strengthen the Revenue Secretariat of the Government or some other department which will take up the work. We all know how the Secretariat departments have been multiplied from time to time. In the earlier days we had three Secretaries only; but now we have got a huge establishment of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries—the whole Secretariat is one army of officers. (Hear, hear). When we are all trying that all these posts should be cut down to the barest minimum, if you say that the Board of Revenue should be wiped out, that work should be transferred to some other department—I mean the duties connected with the Estates Land Act, the Village Officers Act, etc.—and the Revenue Member cannot do all that. As you know, he has already too much work on hand, and therefore, if you want to give him this additional work, you ought to give him another Secretary. That, Sir, is the main difficulty in dealing with this Board of Revenue. In fact we want that as many intermediary authorities as possible should be wiped out, and we have been asking for it; but in the case of the Board of Revenue we have felt these difficulties, and I am simply placing these difficulties before the

5th August 1931]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

House, so that a solution may be suggested for overcoming all the difficulties I have mentioned. It is in that view, Sir, that I have placed these few facts before the House. Therefore I say that the Retrenchment Committee is quite competent to deal with these complicated problems—not merely the question of removing a clerk here or an officer there but you must give them some time to think over them. The only question is: are they or are they not doing their duty properly? (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: No.) You will say ‘no’ here, but if you come to another place, I am sure you will say ‘yes’. They are really going to the root of the matter in every case and if a particular individual is not there on that Committee, it does not concern us. There is a Committee already and whether it is doing its work efficiently or not is the matter now for you to say. So far, certain reports have been placed before them in regard to each department, and so far they have shown where the axe should be applied. Further on, they will examine details and will then be able to say how we can save a large sum from the budget. A question has also been asked in the Press that if so much money could be saved from the budget, what was the Council doing at the time when they sanctioned those amounts? That of course is a very legitimate question to be asked. If so much of excess money had gone into the budget, where were the Members of this House, without scrutinizing the amounts and seeing that only such amounts were sanctioned as were necessary for the particular items and not more? It is as much the duty of this House to go through the budget as the Finance Committee or the Finance Department. Having lost such an opportunity to exercise our authority by declining or rejecting grants, we now say that some other committee should be appointed. Then what is the responsibility of this House? There is no use of saying that so much expenditure is incurred, this is unnecessary or that is too much. Time after time, whenever matters come up before the Council, there was no combination among hon. Members here to see that there was concentration on particular departments or particular items, with a view to effect a check? Has that aspect been considered at any time in this House? All Members say that excessive expenditure is being incurred in this department and that; but has there been any action taken in this House to see that any particular item was cut out? Since there has not been that concentration, there is no use of now saying that other people are not doing their duty properly. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: ‘No.’) It is all very well for my friend to say ‘no’ now; but when he comes to the Finance Committee, he will be the first to sanction any item of expenditure. There is no use of tall talk: we want work to be done. What is the work that you have done? You have appointed a Committee and entrusted it with a responsible task. That Committee has been doing its work thoroughly, efficiently and satisfactorily, so far as my information goes; and with the aid and help of the Finance Member and the Retrenchment Secretary, they will be able to do better work. Instead of being grateful to them, to say that we want another committee to be appointed is not fair. What is this new Committee going to do? Could a Committee of three non-official members and three official members get the necessary material from

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[5th August 1931]

which they can judge whether a particular post should be abolished or not? Without the aid of the Retrenchment Secretary and the Finance Member, they will be at sea with regard to the budget variations and administrative details."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of order, Sir. He is misrepresenting facts. It is not stated in the resolution that . . ."

* Sir A. P. Patro not yielding, the hon. the PRESIDENT said:—"The hon. Member will please sit down."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is the hon. Member entitled, Sir, to misrepresent a resolution which is before the House? He says that the staff of the Secretariat will be dispensed with by the resolution. I want your ruling whether the resolution contemplates the dispensing of the staff of the Secretariat?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member is misrepresenting any facts. I think he is speaking as relevantly as any other hon. Member."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am sure that is no point of order. We have heard of such points of order and we are accustomed to them; and so we need not take any notice of this. What I say is that in the matter of getting detailed information, the Finance Committee has done its work in the right direction, and we must deal with it as fairly as possible."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Sir, the amendments to this resolution are so many and so varied and, if I may be pardoned for saying it, so ill-thought out that I fear the original resolution has been mutilated out of all recognition. That, by itself, will not be matter for very much regret; but the resolution, read with all the amendments, would, I am afraid, give one the impression that we do not bestow sufficient thought and attention to the matters we deal with. For, the resolution with the amendments would read as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Government for the abolition of all allowances except travelling allowance, the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Survey and Settlement department and all intermediary posts in all departments . . . and for the reduction of pay of all officers in the Provincial Service drawing a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem or such other figure that the present Finance-Retrenchment Committee may decide, the reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grades.'

"The original resolution, as you will see, Sir, was for the appointment of a special committee practically in supersession of the committee that is now going into this question of retrenchment. The present amendment is no doubt against the constitution of any separate committee, but would, on the other hand, straightaway give an order to the present committee allowing it practically no discretion. It does not ask the committee to go into these matters, consider the

5th August 1931] [Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam]

various aspects of the question and make its own recommendations or suggestions; but issues an order to the committee that such and such a thing shall be done, the only discretion allowed to the committee being, whether the reduction extending to 50 per cent is to apply to salaries of Rs. 100 or above, or what other figure they will substitute in place of the Rs. 100.

"One cannot escape the feeling that the resolution as originally framed, in spite of the vehement protests of the hon. Member from Coimbatore, or the resolution as amended, is anything less than a vote of censure on the existing committee. The one reason put forward by the hon. Member from Coimbatore for constituting a new committee was this. That several years ago, a Finance Committee of which he was a member was asked to make proposals for retrenchment and that committee was not able to make any useful suggestions and he therefore fears that the present Finance Committee may be in the same position. (Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiayar: 'I am glad you have read the opponent.') But the present members of the committee feel that they can succeed in making suggestions for reduction and for retrenchment on a useful scale, reductions which the hon. Member for Coimbatore was not able to make. If the original resolution tantamounted to a resolution of no confidence in the Retrenchment Committee, I am afraid, Sir, that the amended resolution makes things worse. (Mr. A. B. Shetty: 'How?') Because it treats the committee not as a body which has to deliberate over things and come to conclusions, but merely as a subordinate agency of this Council not to make recommendations for the consideration of this Council, but merely to carry out orders. If you accept this amendment, it comes to this. We straightaway, without further consideration, resolve upon the abolition of all allowances, upon the abolition of the Board of Revenue, upon the abolition of a hundred and one other departments and upon the reduction of the salary of all people getting above Rs. 100 by 50 per cent. According to this proposal, an unfortunate person getting a pay of Rs. 110 will find himself in the position of having his pay reduced by 50 per cent, i.e., he will get Rs. 55, while another who might be getting Rs. 99 would be absolutely safe in the hands of this Council and the Retrenchment Committee will find itself helpless to do anything sensible. Therefore, Sir, I can only repeat, that in whatever way we word the resolution, however much we may try to camouflage things, the members of the present Finance Committee, who were elected unanimously by us, and in whom we thereby just a few weeks ago expressed our fullest confidence, would legitimately feel that they had been let down. They have been doing their work for the past few weeks, they have been sending out periodical reports. The question of salary for the reduction of which this resolution is mainly intended, they have already considered and one of their communiqués reads as follows:—'In the afternoon the committee had a preliminary discussion of the principles to be followed

1-15
p. m.

[Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam] [5th August 1931]

in approaching the general question of reducing salaries. They reached no final conclusions and decided to call for further information on a number of points.' After meeting for several days, they considered the preliminary position and they called for certain further information to consider the matter in detail. And, by passing this resolution, what is it that we shall be telling them? Are you going to say: 'You don't want any further information, you are wasting your time; we give you an order and you shall begin straight-away by cutting everybody's head off by 50 per cent.' (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'That is not so. That is the highest limit.') That is what it comes to. Therefore, I feel that I cannot agree even to the amended resolution. I feel, Sir, that the Finance Committee have been going into the matter in a very satisfactory manner, a fact which has been accepted by all Members of this House and we cannot do better than leave things to them. If this debate has served no other purpose, it has served this purpose, of giving them an indication of the ways which they might explore, the methods which they might adopt, the extent to which they could go; and I believe, after all this, the safest thing for all of us would be to leave matters as they are and vote down this resolution if it be pressed to a division."

* MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have heard with attention the speech made by the hon. the Finance Member. I am sorry that he has not gone into the spirit of the resolution at all. The resolution aims at three points. One is that there should be a reduction of the salaries of servants of Government drawing over Rs. 100. The second is that a committee should be appointed and the third is that the reduction should range up to 50 per cent. Then, Sir, in the amendment, there are specific recommendations, namely, that the Board of Revenue and the Survey and Settlement departments should go, that intermediary posts should be abolished, and it also gives a list of intermediary posts by way of illustration. It further states that a reduction of 10 per cent staff should be effected by a certain method prescribed in the resolution. There is a further and more important point, viz., the abolition of all allowances. The hon. the Finance Member made much of the words 'all allowances'. Sir, he thinks that the House is so unreasonable as to include even leave allowances, allowances for unhealthy localities and so on under the terms of the resolution. He should have had the courtesy to credit this House with some common sense. No one would aim at leave or unhealthy localities allowances. Even if it were so, it was perfectly open to the hon. the Finance Member or his secretaries to propose amendments to the effect that leave allowances should not come within the scope of this resolution, nor the allowances given for unhealthy localities like the Agencies. Sir, yesterday I referred to the fact that there was a very large number—about 200 to 400 types—of allowances. I have been able to secure a copy of the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances, which is printed in two volumes. From a cursory glance of the Manual, I find there are more than a thousand types of officers

5th August 1931] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

drawing various kinds of allowances. On a rough calculation I find that the amount of compensatory allowances paid to gazetted officers alone comes to over a lakh of rupees per month. With regard to allowances paid for additional duty or for arduous nature of duty—second and third classes of allowances—the amount comes to about three lakhs of rupees. On the whole, when all allowances are taken together, it appears that more than 10 to 15 lakhs of rupees a month are paid by way of allowances and special pay alone by the Government. Now, Sir, the one point that I would like to lay stress upon is that, if the hon. the Finance Member is serious about retrenchment and if he wishes the committee to take the matter seriously, as the present Retrenchment Committee is already inclined to do, and if the question of allowances alone is tackled, then a saving of more than a crore of rupees will be effected, for 12×10 comes to 120 lakhs, and if this is done, we need not care for other items.

"Then, Sir, with regard to special allowances, various difficulties were raised by the hon. the Finance Member. He said that when a servant is employed under Government, he is not employed to devote all his time for the Government and to discharge whatever duties might be assigned to him. If this is the principle to be observed, I do not see why the Government officers, who are contracted merely to work from 11 to 5 in the office according to the hon. the Finance Member, should not be allowed to do other work in their spare hours and add to the meagre income they derive in the shape of salary from the Government; and why should the Government come down upon the lower and higher ranks if they engage themselves in any other duty besides the one assigned to them as Government servants. Why not the Engineers and other officers of Government be allowed to do other work, as they have plenty of time from 5 to 9 or 10 in the evenings and up to 11 in the mornings? I have not heard a more unsound reasoning than that of the hon. Finance Member. In regard to special pay given to several officers, as pointed out by Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, there is hardly any justification for granting them such special pay at all. Special pay in the case of I.C.S. officers includes compensatory allowance. Instead of splitting it up, on account of some difficulty in the Accounts department, they have included compensatory allowance in special pay. Compensatory allowance must be reduced if saving is to be effected by this Government. It seems the present Retrenchment Committee have recommended that five annas in the rupee should go. These five annas in the rupee must be reduced from the special pay so far as the element of compensatory allowance is contained in special pay.

"Then, Sir, remarks were made by the hon. the Finance Member that this resolution is a reflection on, or that the object of it is to pass a censure on the work of, the present Retrenchment Committee. This is the usual method followed by interested persons to catch the sympathy of certain set of people. As I said in my opening speech, it is not

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [5th August 1931]

the intention of this resolution at all to cast any reflection or aspersion on the work of the present Retrenchment Committee. The committee consists of hon. Members of this House. They have been hard at considering proposals and they have been doing their bit. The object of this resolution is to further strengthen their hands by constituting another committee to suggest that in this or that particular direction it is very essential and imperative that they should make certain recommendations. There are, in the resolution as amended, specific suggestions in the light of which the new committee can make recommendations. I do not see there is anything derogatory to the present committee in the resolution, which seems to make so many people feel nervous about it. On the other hand, if hon. Members who are on the committee had expressed their opinion—none of them has expressed any opinion on the resolution itself—they would have welcomed the resolution, as it relieves them to a great extent from the arduous work they are engaged in, and gives them some ideas as to the directions and the manner in which they should themselves tackle the question of retrenchment. I do not therefore see how this would be a reflection on the work of the present Retrenchment Committee. The present committee are certainly considering various things and the things which the new committee should consider would be on the lines suggested in the resolution.

“Many other points were raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, but they have not been met by those who opposed him, much less by my hon. Friend from Ganjam, Sir Patro. Sir Patro gave a very queer interpretation to the resolution when he said that the resolution would dispense with the services of the Secretariat and without the Secretariat, nothing could be done. I may assure him that the resolution contemplates nothing of the kind. On the other hand, if this resolution is accepted, it will be the duty of the Secretariat, the Finance Department and the Retrenchment Officer to furnish the committee with all facts and figures which may enable the committee to get on with the work.

“Again, Sir, the example of the Government of India was referred to. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will take that into consideration in the appointment of sub-committees, if at all any sub-committees are going to be constituted. Sir Patro wanted to know the details as to what exactly should be done. If a committee is appointed, it will go into the question whether certain departments are necessary, administratively or otherwise, what work they are doing, and then make recommendations as to whether they should be retained or any reduction of staff or officers should be made. This is all that is intended to be achieved by this resolution if a committee is appointed. That committee will not sit for a day and say, ‘We recommend this, we recommended that’; but it will go into the question whether there is any necessity for abolishing or retaining the various departments of Government.

5th August 1931] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

“There was a special plea put forward by Sir A. P. Patro with regard to the retention of the Revenue Board. The hon. the Finance Member did not choose to refer to that question at all, but still he found an advocate in Sir A. P. Patro. A very ardent advocate indeed and but for some interruption, he would have gone on for another half an hour.

“Sir, with regard to the allowances to the I.C.S. officers, there seems to be some misapprehension that they could not be touched at all. It is a plain truth that the I.C.S. officers are covenanted servants under the statutory rules, and cannot lose any of the privileges that accrued to them till 1919. All those privileges and advantages which they have derived later and which have been awarded by this Government are liable to be cut off, and there seems to be no legal difficulty with regard to that at all. With regard to the Lee Commission recommendations which took away lakhs and lakhs of rupees, the allowances granted under those recommendations can also be cut off by this Government because the Lee Commission has itself expressed an opinion that they are not outside the jurisdiction of this Government, the Provincial Government. With regard to these special allowances and special pay, the Lee Commission recommended that people recruited at Home, meaning England, should be given certain passage allowances, etc. I do not see why men and women recruited in India are allowed passage allowances and other similar allowances. Why should they not go? I do not see any justification for retaining these passage allowances in the cases of nurses and other officers recruited in India.

“In the matter of calculation of rents and house rent allowances, there is a vast discrimination made. Such calculations are not made on the market value of the houses. There is some arbitrary and capricious standard fixed by the Government. Why should this arbitrary standard exist, and why should it not be done away with? I wanted to hear from the hon. the Finance Member as to what exactly he had to say with regard to these and other allowances. I commend to him the recent report that was published by the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Labour Government, what is commonly called the May Committee's Report, which recommended that there should be a reorganization of all the services and that there should be a thorough reduction in salaries. The Committee opined that the only people in their country—I think it applies *mutatis mutandis* to this country also—under the present depression, who can bear the burden of reduction of salaries or a reduction of income, were the Government servants. I would request the hon. the Finance Member to go into that report and then make recommendations. I hope he will accept this resolution which I trust will facilitate the carrying out of his idea of achieving retrenchment by a quicker and more efficacious method. I therefore plead, Sir, for the acceptance of this resolution by this House, and I hope it will be passed without any division.”

[5th August 1931]

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, I do not propose to detain the House very long in summing up the debate. I think the original resolution about the subject of retrenchment has been discussed threadbare. In fact the present form of the resolution, as hon. Members know, is very different from its original form. It has been so entirely transformed by these amendments that its own mother would not know it. Indeed I am not clear whether we are discussing the amended resolution or the original resolution or an intermediate one. But in its final form as put before the House after the amendment of Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar, it has the effect, as Mr. Pannirselvam has pointed out, of practically fettering the Retrenchment Committee, and of preventing it from doing anything at all except saying at what point the cut in salaries should stop. If that were accepted, it would practically mean that the Retrenchment Committee would cease to be a Retrenchment Committee at all. I am merely mentioning that to illustrate the sort of way in which these various recommendations and amendments have been put forward. I desire now simply to call to the memory of the House the fact that in March last the Finance Committee was appointed as a Retrenchment Committee and with the full consent of this House it was given terms of reference of the widest possible character. The Retrenchment Committee has been acting in accordance with those terms of reference. It has made a series of very valuable recommendations already. It is still going on with the work, and I do not think it has done even a quarter of it up to now. And if this House accepts this resolution, it will in effect be saying that the Retrenchment Committee is incapable of doing the work entrusted to it last March and therefore we are going to appoint another committee with other instructions. And I fail to see how this is tantamount to anything except a deliberate reflection and a vote of censure on the Committee which this House itself appointed for this purpose last March."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the amendment to the main resolution first to the vote of the House. The question is:

"To delete all the words after the word "Government" in line 1 and before the word "for" in line 4, and add the words "present Finance-Retrenchment" between the words "the" and "Committee" in line 6."

"As proposed to be amended, the main resolution will read thus:

"This Council recommends to the Government for the reduction of pay of all officers in the Provincial Service drawing a salary of over Rs. 100 per mensem or such other figure that the present Finance-Retrenchment Committee may decide, the reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grades."

The amendment was lost.

The amendment of Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar was, by leave, withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now, I will put the main amendment to the vote of the House.

5th August 1931]

[The President]

"The question is—

"In line 4 after the words "scheme for" insert the words "the abolition of all allowances to gazetted officers, the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Survey and Settlement Department and all intermediary posts in all departments, such as Deputy Directors, Deputy Inspectors-General, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Superintendents, etc., for the reduction of 10 per cent staff by retiring men with 25 years service and more and for.""

The amendment was declared lost.

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Yakub Hasan. | 8. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. | 9. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meeravuttar Bahadur. |
| 3. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 10. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 11. Mr. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar. |
| 5. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 12. The Pattagor of Polayakottai. |
| 6. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 13. Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 7. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahmomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 28. Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 29. " C. Indriah. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 30. " P. Bayappa Reddi. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 31. " A. Kondappa. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 32. " T. Narasa Reddi. |
| 6. " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 33. " P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju. | 34. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 8. Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayaramma. | 35. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 9. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham. | 36. Raja of Bobbili. |
| 10. " H. R. Pate. | 37. Raja of Kallikote. |
| 11. " H. M. Hood. | 38. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 12. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 39. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 13. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 40. Zamindar of Bodinayakanur. |
| 14. " S. G. Sengodaiyan. | 41. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar. |
| 15. " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 42. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 43. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 17. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 44. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 18. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam. | 45. Zamindar of Kirlampudi. |
| 19. Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar. | 46. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. |
| 20. " M. Devadason. | 47. Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| 21. " N. Siva Raj. | 48. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 49. Mr. A. Harischandrudu. |
| 23. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnesabhapati Mudaliyar. | 50. " K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu. |
| 24. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. | 51. " Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 25. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. | 52. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 26. " M. S. Sreshta. | 53. Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| 27. " P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. | 54. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| | 55. Mr. C. Basu Dev. |
| | 56. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| | 57. Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti. |
| | 58. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| | 59. " G. Sriramulu. |
| | 60. " H. M. Jagannatham. |
| | 61. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 62. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 63. Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan. |
| | 64. Mr. C. Krishnan. |

[5th August 1931]

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. | 7. Mr. G. Simbachalam. |
| 2. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 8. .. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| 3. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 9. .. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 10. .. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 5. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. | 11. .. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. .. A. B. Shetty. | 12. Rao Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| | 13. Mr. V. T. Arasu. |

Ayes 13.

Noes 64.

Neutral 13.

The amendment was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the main resolution to the vote of the House. The question is that—

"This Council recommends to the Government that a committee of the House containing not more than three official members, the rest being non-official members, be appointed to suggest a scheme for the reduction of pay of all officers in the Provincial Service drawing a salary of over Rs. 100 per mensem or such other figure that the Committee may decide, the reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grades."

The motion was declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. Yakub Hasan. | 9. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. | 10. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 11. Mr. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar. |
| 4. .. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 12. .. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 5. .. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 13. .. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 6. .. G. Simbachalam Pantulu. | 14. .. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 7. .. Abdul Hameed Khan. | 15. .. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8. .. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 16. .. V. T. Arasu. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahmud Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam. |
| 2. .. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 19. Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar. |
| 3. .. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 20. .. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. |
| 4. .. Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 21. .. M. Devadason. |
| 5. .. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 22. .. N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. .. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju. | 24. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayaramma. | 25. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 9. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham. | 26. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 10. .. H. R. Pate. | 27. .. M. S. Sreshtha. |
| 11. .. H. M. Hood. | 28. .. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai. |
| 12. .. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 29. .. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 13. .. S. V. Ramamurti. | 30. .. C. Indriah. |
| 14. .. S. G. Sengodaiyan. | 31. .. P. Bayappa Reddi. |
| 15. .. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 32. .. A. Kondappa. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 33. .. T. Narasa Reddi. |
| 17. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 34. .. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| | 35. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| | 36. Raja of Bobbili. |

5th August 1931]

Noes—cont.

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| 37. Raja of Kallikote. | 52. Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| 38. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | 53. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 39. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. | 54. Mr. C. Basu Dev. |
| 40. Zamindar of Bodinayakanur. | 55. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 41. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar. | 56. Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti. |
| 42. .. Daniel Thomas. | 57. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| 43. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 58. .. G. Sriramulu. |
| 44. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 59. .. H. M. Jagannatham. |
| 45. Zamindar of Kirlampudi. | 60. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 46. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. | 61. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 47. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya. | 62. Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan. |
| 48. Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. | 63. Mr. C. Krishnan. |
| 49. .. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu. | 64. .. G. R. Premayya. |
| 50. .. Mahboob Ali Baig. | 65. .. D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| 51. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 5. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 2. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 6. .. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 3. .. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 7. .. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| 4. .. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. | 8. The Pattagar of Palayakottai. |
| | 9. Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |

Ayes 16.

Noes 65.

Neutral 9.

The resolution was lost.

After Lunch (2-50 p.m.)

CONDITION OF MADRASI RESIDENTS IN BURMA.

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move under Standing Order No. 33 that the business of the House may be passed over till Resolution No. 40 on the agenda is disposed of. The reason for my motion is that Members of the Council are very anxious to have a discussion on the happenings in Burma, and you can quite well understand it, owing to the stake that is involved in the Burmese question especially of people of this Presidency and to the anxiety of the Members of this House to have this question discussed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (after a pause):—"I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The Council will now take up Resolution No. 40 on the agenda."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, before I formally move the resolution standing in my name, may I with your leave thank the Council for the permission so generously given to advance the motion. The resolution I desire to move is this—

"This Council recommends to the Government to address the Government of India requesting them to obtain a report on the condition of the Madras residents, traders and labourers in Burma, and representing to them the urgent need for taking all necessary steps to effectively safeguard their person and property and for helping the cultivators by liberal advances and the traders by affording adequate credit facilities through the Imperial Bank and otherwise."

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [5th August 1931]

"Sir, you will find that the resolution is a comprehensive one. But the request which is made to the Government is simple and the necessity, the urgent necessity for the request being complied with was made manifest this morning when in answer to two questions on the subject that I gave notice of, this Government stated that they had not the necessary information. Now, for some time past, the daily press in telegrams and extracts from foreign press has amply shown the dangerous condition in which the Indian residents are placed there. We heard frequently of murders and wounding of Indian residents and burning of their houses and haystacks and the destruction of other property, so much so that so far as the Indian residents of Burma are concerned, there is a regular reign of terror in about five or six districts there. This rebellion which had its origin in December last was for some time confined to one or two places, particularly Tharrawady and Insein and later on spread to other districts such as Hanthawady, Prome, Henzada, Pyapom, etc. The gravity of the situation will be realized when we recollect that in the population of Burma which may now be estimated at 12 to 13 millions, the Indian residents alone comprise about a million people. In the town of Rangoon, the Indian population, the major portion of which is composed of Madras people, is more than any other single nationality that resides there. For about seven decades, there has been a steady stream of emigration to Burma, people going there to find employment, people going there to cultivate lands, some going there to carry on retail trade and others going there to invest their money in financing the trade and the agricultural operations of the country. That the country of Burma has been very little exploited, that there was ample room for the development of the economic resources, that the country was sparsely peopled, that there was considerable scope for the successful carrying on of cultivation and for profitable trade—all these—induced this emigration to Burma, and the Burma people too were very hospitable. They were not unkind to our people for decades and for over half a century there was no occasion in which the Burmans and the Indians fell out, nor was there any ill-feeling on the part of the Burmans towards Indians, so much so that to-day we find that of the Oriyas, the Telugus and the Tamils who have gone there in large numbers, some permanently have settled there, some intend to reside for a long time and others are temporary residents and hope to return after some time. Also, the banking communities, such as the Nattukottai Chettis, the Multanese and the Marwaris, have settled business there. In a recent work by Mr. Jain on the indigenous banking of India, we find that Burma and portions of Chittagong and Mymensing are marked out as the sphere of the Nattukottai Chettiyars' banking operations. From the recent Banking Enquiry Committee's report on Burma, it appears that so many as 1,650 Nattukottai firms—a few firms more or less—exist in the Lower and Upper Burma. Except for a few outlying portions of Burma, there is no district or important locality where there is no Indian resident or where there is no Indian native banking establishment. One thing is noteworthy, and that noteworthy phenomenon is this: why did the Burmans so long—for decades—live on the best of terms with Indians and why should they fall out so

5th August 1931] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

suddenly now? The fact is obvious. The Indians went there not to take the bread out of the mouth of the Burmans, but on the other hand Indian labour, and Indian capital were required there. There was the natural demand of an undeveloped country and the natural supply followed voluntarily. After the advent of the Indians, in the rural parts of Burma, particularly of Lower Burma, considerable tracts have been reclaimed, and made into arable land. There was a steady extension in the area of cultivation and the paddy output was equally steadily increasing. In the export of paddy or rice Burma has a trade of over Rs. 24½ crores. In all this, Indian money has played a considerable part. The Banking Enquiry Committee report for the province of Burma shows that the investment of the one community—the Nattukottai community of this Presidency who have gone there—amounts to Rs. 80 crores and that of these Rs. 80 crores between 45 to 50 crores are invested in the agricultural industry and the rest in other industrial pursuits. It is worthy of note that the report of the Simon Enquiry Commission which was published last year made a very elaborate and very laboured argument for the separation of Burma from India and attempted to show that there was hardly anything of common interest between India and Burma either in the manners or habits of the people or the traditions and religious beliefs of the people or of the geographical or other features of the country. However, the Report itself emphasized that Indian labour was vital for the economic development of the country. The Report observed that the emigration from Burma is smaller than the immigration and pointed out that this 3 p.m. immigration was not due to any special privileges extended either by the Burmans or the Burmese Government to Indians, but was solely due to the plain fact that there was possibility for the economic development of the country by the investment of Indian capital and by the labour of the Indian people. This observation was made in the Report apparently to show that there were no difficulties by way of commitments which could not be overcome in the matter of the separation of the province. But that very argument implies that there was hardly any conflict of interest or hostile competition and possible scope on reasonable grounds for any enmity to subsist between Burmans and Indians. Now, what is it that has transformed this peaceful and happy relationship which subsisted between these two peoples, into one of a murderous and which was a wanton attack upon the person and property of the Indians. In the latest communiqué by the Government of India which accompanies the Burma Ordinance recently promulgated, I believe on the 1st of August, it was mentioned that one of the reasons for the promulgation of the Ordinance was the wanton attack upon the person and property of the Indians. Now, the reports which appeared in the papers were themselves scrappy. They are not full, and the information which is given out by the incoming passengers from Burma tells a more grievous tale. But the Government here has no information. If we are to rely upon information contained in the *Modern Review* for July, it appears that between 7th March and 6th June 1931, the number of people who returned are about 21,600 Tamilians, 21,000 Chittagongians and 47,000 Oriyas and Telugus. These alone come to nearly 90,000 people. This

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [5th August 1931]

does not take account of the passengers who arrived by the Rangoon-Calcutta steamers or the Hindustani and other up-country people. Therefore, it would not be far wrong to rely upon the estimate given by Mr. Madanjit who recently visited Madras and delivered a lecture here on the Burmese situation, and according to his estimate the number of people who fled away from Burma on account of the rebellion would not be less than 150,000. Then again, we hear that there are a very large number of people who have fled from the rural parts of Burma to take refuge in the town of Rangoon, and are staying there without returning to India. A few passengers who arrived have given out that many more people would have returned but for the lack of space in the coming steamers.

“ When and how this state of things arose, what are the causes and what would be the remedies? We have been for decades fighting hard against South Africa for their differentiating treatment of Indian colonists, but we had no such trouble with regard to Burma till now. Sir, the murderous attacks and the looting of property going on without any effective check all these months from March last, reveal a deplorable situation calling for serious and urgent attention. Sir, we are not in a position to actually gauge the causes. But, at the same time, from such accounts that Mr. Haji, Mr. Ayyangar and Mr. Dugal, the members of the Burma Indian deputation, placed before His Excellency the Viceroy, and from public utterances of people who have returned from Rangoon and other places, it is possible to form some reliable idea of the causes that directly or indirectly led to the situation. It appears that for some time past, a sedulous propaganda seems to have been carried on against Indians in Burma as if the presence of the Indian element has been the cause of the economic backwardness of the Burman. I submit that there is no foundation for it. However, such a propaganda has been going on in the vernacular press and in leaflets. A sort of an enlarging system of letter-writing in which one man writes to ten men and again each one of the ten writes to another set of ten men and so on, a novel kind of intimate propaganda, was going on against Indians and no serious efforts have been made to tackle this. Unless some such thing is going on, it is impossible to explain this widespread anti-Indian feeling, the widespread anti-Indian talk, widespread loss of life, widespread destruction of property and the general fleeing of the people from the afflicted parts. Last year in May, there was a massacre of the Telugu coolies, and even the very modest estimate of the Rangoon Riots Enquiry Committee puts the number killed at about 100 and wounded at about 700, and not one offender was traced or brought to book. Now, are these ignorant Burmans or other fanatic people to go on committing all this with impunity? There appears to be some discriminating legislation, a Non-Burman Offenders Act, the Sea Passengers Tax Act. These are all aimed at Indians and it appears during the latest census operations, Indians were asked to state whether they proposed to settle down in the country or go away from the country. Sir, Burma is not a foreign country. It might have been so in 1886. From 1886, Burma is part of India. It may be within the recollection of

5th August 1931] [Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

old public men that, when Burma was sought to be annexed, there was the Congress agitation that it ought not to be made part of India. But it was done. Now the Government of India which is responsible for Madras is also responsible for Burma. That we should hear all these things as against the residents of another province under the same Government is beyond comprehension, and but for the fact that we are witnessing this phenomena, it would be incredible. It is impossible to contend that the Burma Government did all it could either in the matter of putting down the causes that led to the rise and fall of the anti-Indian feeling or took all effective steps to safeguard the lives and properties of the Indians.

“ With reference to the traders and particularly the banking communities, I desire to add a word more regarding another item of difficulty thrown in their path. I stated that the indigenous banking communities of India have got a large extent of business connexion with Burma although the Nattukottai Chettis have got the greatest part. Their banking operations cover practically the whole of Lower Burma and the best part of Upper Burma. Their investments are very large as already mentioned. The way in which the Chetti community does its banking business is somewhat unlike the western method. Ordinarily they do not keep a large reserve like western banks. It is their view that a good banker must so develop the credit and husband it that he must be able to arrange his financial operations without any very large reserve. Chettis have taken their capital and also a large part of their deposits which their Indian customers here leave with them and use them in their trade. The peculiar system of banking they pursue necessitate credit facilities to be arranged with well-known and stable banking companies and communities. We find they have got accounts with banks, particularly the Imperial Bank and with Marwaris and other indigenous banking houses. I understand that the Imperial Bank which is enjoying the patronage of the Government of India used to allow a credit of five to six crores and that these Chettis have on the whole kept their engagements properly all these years and that the Imperial Bank as well as its predecessors, the Bank of Madras, the Bank of Bengal, etc., have done with them very good business. Now for some time past the trade conditions are very depressing. Prices have gone very low and financial stringency is very much felt and if there is one occasion on which a Government patronised bank should help other bankers who have done well with them it is this. Instead of this it is sad to hear that the bank has contracted the credit facilities given by the bank to these people. I am not pleading for one side of the bankers as against another. But when world conditions are such—and Indian conditions are no exception and Burman conditions are peculiar—that the bank should now contract credit facilities is really deplorable. It appears very large advances which were made by the Imperial Bank have been repaid and the bank has only far less than a crore with these Chettis. Sir, I desire to invite attention to the special conditions of Burma in this connexion. As I previously mentioned, the best part of the investment of the Chetti traders is in the agricultural operations of the Lower Burma, the sphere of the rebellion. Cultivation operations are impeded; lands in many

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [5th August 1931]

cases are lying idle; agriculturists, Burmans and Indians, have to raise the crops and from the proceeds have to pay the Chettis their advances. Conditions are unsettled. Agricultural labourers have fled. The Imperial Bank to whom Chettis owe and who have been aiding the Nattukottai Chettis are not giving the usual help. A serious situation has ensued. Is it not the duty of the Government to use its powers and influence so that the Imperial Bank may do its duty in the widest interests of the Indian trade and banking communities? I ask whether the Imperial Bank in doing all this is proceeding on a policy. If so, what is it? Is the Government aware of it? What is the remedy? Or is it due to the nervous action of its agents? It appears that some of the important branches, Rangoon and Madras, have got many agents. It behoves the Government to look into the matter to see that the needful is done.

"Sir, I need not detain the House much longer, for I am sure other speakers in this House will address with a wealth of personal knowledge and local information which I do not possess. The least that this Government can do is not to lose a minute of time in addressing the Government of India and urging upon them to take note of the difficulties from which the people of this Province, cultivators, labourers, and traders who have gone to Burma are suffering under and the urgent necessity for devising and putting into operation effective steps by which their person and property and their credit can be safeguarded. It was announced some time back that the Burma Government sanctioned about 51 lakhs of rupees for advances to cultivators. It is not known whether any portion was intended or was given to Indian cultivators there. The amount itself in the circumstances is inadequately small. Liberal advances must be made to cultivators, Burman and Indian. Steps should be taken by all possible means to bring home to local officials in Burma the determination of Government that anti-Indian outrages would not be tolerated. Every attempt must be made and that urgently, to restore peaceful conditions so that the stream of labourers who would emigrate to Burma from September onwards for the purpose of agricultural operations are induced to go there. Government must also impress this upon the Government of India and request them to see that in the matter of the operations of the Imperial Bank the Government's influence is brought to bear so that the bank's operations may help forward the indigenous banking communities and any untimely and uncalled for contraction of credit facilities may not hamper the operations of the native bankers. I commend the proposition for the acceptance of the House."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, in seconding the proposition so ably and so clearly moved by my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, I must express, Sir, that I deplore very much the necessity that we of this province were forced to refer to the disturbances in Burma which led to the insecurity of life and property of most of the Andhra and Tamilian residents in that country. You are aware, Sir, that owing to the economic conditions of this province many poor people of this country had to emigrate, if that is the proper word

5th August 1931] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

to use, to Burma, a province of this country, to earn a comfortable living. Apart from the necessity of these people to go there in search of labour and wages, the Province of Burma has a peculiar need for the industry of the Andhra and Tamilian men of this Presidency.

"The labourers here are very industrious agriculturists, and they can live upon very small earnings. This offered as an attractive proposition for the Burman landholders and therefore the avenues to find means of living to labourers were thrown open. Many people availed themselves of this opportunity and were comfortably living. While earning small pittance for their own maintenance they were simultaneously enriching the otherwise neglected fields of that province. It is no exaggeration to say that many native residents of that province became wealthy on account of the industry of the Madras population. Unfortunately now, for some years past, a wave of opposition and enmity against these Madrasis seems to have come over the Burmans and that that feeling should have assumed the proportion of an actual revolt and rebellion against Madras in particular when that province is governed by a Madras Civilian and one who has spent many years of his life in this country is really very very unfortunate. I thought it was our unhappy lot to complain against the colonial Governments for the bad treatment, the invidious and discriminatory treatment, which those Governments used to mete out to Indians. I never expected that it would also be our unhappy lot to complain against the Governments of other provinces for discriminatory treatment against our provincials. Of course it would be difficult to substantiate the statement that the Government of the province was responsible for any such feeling. Nevertheless, we cannot completely lose sight of the fact that for some years past, from quarters responsible and irresponsible, feelings of hatred against non-Burmans, especially Indians, were allowed to be circulated amongst the population without any check or interruption. One member of the Rangoon Legislative Council, my Friend Mr. A. Narayana Rao, who was one of the Madrasis that went to Rangoon to live there as a domicile Burman, returned to this Presidency with tales of woe and hardship which Indians were subject to at the hands of the native population of that province. It was then that we formed a small association to consider the grievances and also to place them before this Government, requesting them to take such steps as would put a stop to the recrudescence of such harsh treatment and hatred against our people there. Unfortunately, this Government neglected to bestow any attention upon the representations made to them. I am simply surprised that even up to this day, though hundreds were subjected to brutal treatment and thousands of Indians have to flee for their lives from that province to this country, this Government should be completely ignorant of what is going on. If that should be the solicitude and regard which the Government are paying for the safety and protection of the lives of their own men in other provinces, whom are we to appeal to redress of grievances against our men in other countries? Should not the Government feel that they have a responsibility in this matter? When other Provincial Governments do not seem to take any steps to safeguard the lives and properties of persons who are living there and whose birthplace is this province, will it be too much to expect this Government to at

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p. m.

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [5th August 1931]

least try to find out in what position at present these provincials are? In addition to the unemployment trouble that we are having in this country, and in addition to our own distress in this province when thousands of men return to this country from Burma, with no means of living, with nothing to fall back upon, will it not become the duty of the Government to enquire what became of those persons who have returned from that country? Sir, I must with all respect to the Government say that they have been criminally negligent to find out the position of those who have returned from that country or of the safety of those who have gone and lived in that country. It is not only by means of labour that this country has been a contributory cause to the wealth of Burma, but also by the investing of large capitals by persons whose birthplace is this country that Burma has become wealthy. It is a pity that the Burmans who have received such excellent treatment from our countrymen should, regardless of the past favours, turn out to be rebels and drive Indians out of their country.

I am told that the banking community consisting of Nagarathars or Multanis or other residents of this place have a very large stake in that country. It is therefore very distressing that the security of the investments which they had lent out should become all on a sudden so shaky and slippery that it would be impossible for any Indian to think of placing any more confidence in the Burman. Added to all these troubles there is always the trouble of the banks in this Presidency and other Presidencies. In other countries, banks serve a national purpose of coming to the rescue of the country, to restore confidence in the public, to stabilise prices of commodities and such other useful purposes. But in this country unfortunately both the indigenous banks and the exchange banks show an extraordinary amount of nervousness when their very nervousness brings much more heavy losses than they should have suffered otherwise. If the investing public which have nearly as many as 80 crores of rupees invested in that country cannot raise even a tenth of that investment as credit from these banks, I am afraid these banks far from serving the public, and far from stabilising the confidence in the public, go far to disturb the ordinary conditions and instil in the minds of the people a reign of terror. I have not heard so far these banks having suffered losses from recognized and bona-fide bankers. I am further informed that the balances against some of these people who have transactions with the Imperial and other banks which at one time stood even at a figure of 50 to 60 crores are now not more than half a crore. At such a contingency, that the banks should show nervousness and paralyse the chain of credit facilities is really doing a disservice to the country. The same state of affairs continues even in the City of Madras and other districts. Cultivators and agriculturists are being day after day pressed for repayment of moneys which they owed to the banks and which they took as loans on grains, paddy and other produce mortgaged to these banks. Because the prices have fallen, banks press these cultivators and agriculturists to return them knowing full well that these people are unable to raise them. The result is that there is a further fall in prices. And this chain of falling of prices goes merrily on until the cultivator is reduced to poverty and the banks are obliged to lose more heavily than they would otherwise have done.

5th August 1931] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

"Sir, my object in mentioning this particular matter with reference to the banks is that it is possible for the Provincial Governments, owing to the fact that large Government balances are allowed to remain with the Imperial Bank, to impress on the administration of that Bank the necessity of postponing the harassing of debtors in the distressful time through which we are passing. With these remarks I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, coming as I do from a district many of whose inhabitants have migrated to Burma and made a mark there, I feel it incumbent upon me to say a few words on the proposition now before the House. I do not want to go into the old story of the Burma Trading Corporation. After the annexation took place and after Indians began practically to settle down in Burma, there was absolutely no sort of wrangle between the Burmans and Indians. They pulled on together very well and there was no source of friction between the Indians and the Burmese. Then it may be asked, how is it now that there is so much trouble and that the Burmans are, as a matter of fact, trying to drive out Indians from Burma. The reason I submit, Sir, is not far to seek. I would lay the blame partly on the British Government itself and partly, no doubt, on Indians who are perhaps trying to exploit the country imitating the European settlers there. Now, Sir, when the cry of politics was heard in India, the Indian took it with him to Burma and there set up institutions and associations similar to those found in India with the Congress cry on his lips. In Burma, it was thought that this pestilence would not trouble the European bureaucrats. It was however soon found to be not the case and, naturally, a sort of angry feeling on the side of the Government as against the Indians there, got engendered. This found its first mark in the discriminatory legislation that was passed as against Indians in Burma. It was thought that the presence of Indians in Burma added to the exasperation of the situation. When Burma was annexed and the Burma Trading Corporation and other associations were let loose on the land, it was believed that Burma could be exploited by the white settlers to their heart's content. The presence of Indians there was found to be troublesome as they were instilling in the minds of Burmans ideas of patriotism and politics. This had its repercussion on Indians themselves. The Burmans who are naturally indolent persons, having learnt this lesson from Indians, turned it on them. That was the position. Hence this discriminatory legislation which tried, if possible, to eliminate the Indian element from Burma. Of course, when this legislation was first contemplated, nobody ever thought that its repercussions would be what they are now found to be. Then, Sir, it was apparent to the Burmans, as a matter of fact, that the Indian was not liked by the Government of the country. In this situation, the first overt act that we found on the part of the Burmans as against the Indians was the riot that broke out in May 1930 in Rangoon. Persons belonging to my district who had been at Rangoon at that time have described to me personally to what extent Indians suffered in Rangoon at that time. It appears that the Indians were openly set upon by the Burmans with the constables and other authorities looking on without rendering them

3-80
p.m.

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [5th August 1931]

the least assistance. Indians were hacked to pieces. The whole thing arose from a coolie strike which was not tactfully handled. The result was that people who have migrated from India, Telugus and Oriyas, suffered very heavily. Of course, it was thought that the thing would stop there. Then came the cry of separation of Burma from India. Sir Charles Innes for whom I have got the greatest respect is a thorough-going man. He spent most of his time in my district. He is, if anything, a thorough man. If he takes up a thing, he does it thoroughly. He took the view of Burma for Burmans and that Burma should be separated from India. So much so, he took leave also at the time of the Round Table Conference in England. He went there as a great protagonist of the idea that Burma should be separated. Naturally, that cry was taken up by many persons and Burmans made capital out of it by saying 'Burma for Burmans and not for Indians.' As a matter of fact, when this cry was first raised, when the first symptom of this particular disease of the Burmans made itself apparent in the riots of May 1930, the British Government never thought that it was going to assume the dimensions it assumed. It was not expected that the hand of the Burman which was turned against the Indian would in any way be turned against the Government itself. But, fortunately or unfortunately for the Indians, the trouble has grown to immense proportion and culminated in the rebellion from which the Indians are suffering a great deal. The Indian probably has contributed to this state of things. He probably has been a hard task-master to the Burman who is reported to be an idle fellow. This probably has contributed to the bitterness of the Burman towards the Indian. Now the position has come to this: that so far as the Indians are concerned, they are being hounded out. They do not discriminate against any particular class of Indians. Every Indian, found anywhere, is practically set upon and hounded out of the country. Now, when that is going on, what does the Government do? Has the Government done anything to extend its protecting hand to the Indians left there? As far as I am aware, the Government has done absolutely nothing in this direction. And what this resolution prays for is simply to ask the Government of India to go out of its way to find out what exactly the position of Indians there is and to see that some succour is given to them. Suppose, Sir, a European had lost his life in a situation like this, suppose an Englishman had been slaughtered by the Burmans, do you think the British Government would have kept quiet as they have done now when Indians are slaughtered in their hundreds and thousands. Certainly compensation in various forms would have been granted to the families of the murdered persons and the whole British Empire would have been there for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and trying to set matters right. Now what I ask is that if we are to be regarded as subjects of the British Crown, if we are to be regarded as persons with a stake in the British Empire, treat us also just as you treat Englishmen. Protect our lives. Protect us from attacks by third parties. Be it the Burman, the Chinese or anybody else, see that the Indian does not suffer at the hands of those persons. See that Englishman and Indian are treated alike everywhere and anywhere in the British Empire. This is what we ask and this is

5th August 1931] [Mr. K. P. Raman Menon]

what we want the British Government to do through the Government of India enquiring into the matter and trying to see the reasons for these outbreaks and setting about finding remedies. I commend this proposition to the House. I can add nothing more to what the hon. Mover has said."

* Mr. V. G. VASUDEVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to endorse every word that has fallen from the mouths of the hon. Mover, the seconder and the supporter of this resolution. Sir, I have been long a resident of Burma and I have travelled there a good deal. The opinion then I formed of the Burmans is that they are the most hospitable people in the whole world. (A voice: Hear, hear.) This opinion of mine I gave out at a session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in 1903 which I attended as the first delegate from Burma. So, Sir, I can speak with authority about the feeling of the Burmans towards the Indians. It has been of a most cordial nature. And, if there has been anti-Indian feeling exhibited now, I do not know who is responsible for planting this spirit in them. Sir, there is to-day in Burma a movement known as the separationist movement which is bent upon divorcing Burma from India. Perhaps that movement in particular is responsible for creating this anti-Indian feeling. My hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar has stated that this trouble had its origin in December last. I think it is not quite accurate. I believe it had its origin some time in May 1930. I am reliably informed by an advocate friend of mine, who is a leader of the Rangoon Bar, that on the 25th and 26th May, about 1,500 attempted murders and murders of innocent Andhras were committed in broad daylight. And rumour has it that these murders and attacks took place in the presence of the police itself. From that date, this trouble grew in volume and intensity. As has been remarked by one or two previous speakers, the trouble originated from the oil strike. A leading firm did not want to increase the wages of their coolies who were mostly Andhras. The disappointed coolies went on strike. Immediately, instead of meeting their wishes or reconciling them some way or other, the company went to the length of recruiting Burmans, who knew no work whatever being quite strangers to such coolie labour. They brought these men from the mufassal and employed them. What happened was that they were found incapable of doing a fourth part of the work which the Andhra coolies were doing. The company in this situation, sent again for the Andhra coolies and increased their wages. This roused the feelings of the Burmans. Of course, properly speaking, the company should have retained at least some Burmans. Commonsense should have dictated to them that course. They, however, did not retain them, but deliberately shut them out. Naturally the Burman coolies were angry. This anger found vent in the attacks on the Andhras on their way to their work. That is how the trouble arose. Knowing as they do what was going to happen, if the police had taken precautions, they could have saved the lives of many innocent persons. Thus, as I have already stated, on the 25th and 26th May, nearly 1,500 attempted and actual murders were committed in broad daylight and, it is said in this presidency, that there has not been

[Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai] [5th August 1931]

even a single prosecution. As has been remarked by several speakers, there has been a deadlock in business. Subsequently the rebellion spread to the mufassal and created deadlock in business all over the province. Sir, the money market became very tight. A number of Nattukottai Chetti firms could not do any business at all. They have actually invested from 60 to 80 crores of rupees in money-lending business in Burma. What is the state of affairs of these firms? Some of the firms have failed and others have closed down owing to this rebellion.

"Gentlemen, so far as the agriculturists are concerned . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may remind the hon. Member to address the Chair."

* Mr. V. G. VASUDEVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, so far as the cultivators are concerned, you can take it from me that 90 per cent of them belong to the Hindu community and about one lakh of people have actually fled away from Burma. So I want to know who is going to till the soil? If the lands are not cultivated, there will be no crops, and money will become more tight and everything will be in a confusion there. The best way is to get a report from the Burma Government about the real condition there and ask them to give more protection of life and property to the Hindus. I am sure once this is done, it will make many hundreds of cultivators to return from their native land and take back their position there. Unless something of this sort is done, nothing is possible."

"Mr. President, we Hindus have contributed largely to the prosperity of Burma. We helped Burma to attain its present prosperity by our men, money and brains. Many of the Hindus were working as coolies in loading and unloading of cargoes, as cultivators, and in so many other ways. Our Nattukottai Chettis were helping them by lending their money freely. Most of the offices at present are monopolized by the Madrasis, especially the Accountant-General Office. So the Hindus are contributing to the success of the administrative machinery also. There have been memorials, petitions and other kinds of requests. Meetings of different sorts were held and the proceedings were communicated to the authorities concerned. But all these requests have not been listened to. The authorities turned a deaf ear to all these petitions. So it is high time that this Government by means of a resolution passed in this Council should prevail on the Government of India to do something in the matter and ask the Burma Government to make a report of the conditions prevailing just now in Burma, so that the Hindus who have fled away may return to Burma and take back their professions. As it is there are many professions which are not being practised by Burmans. For instance there are no sweepers, there are no barbers and there are no dhobies. Indians supply all these wants. So it is highly necessary that in the interests of at least Madrasis, this Government should do something by accepting this resolution."

* Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, who knows well the Nattukottai Chettis and

5th August 1931] [Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar]

the business done by them in Burma, has explained the position very clearly as to how Burma owes its prosperity to the enterprise of these people. As a member of the Nattukottai Chetti community I wish to lay before you the feeling of the community in this matter. Burma owes much of its prosperity to the South Indians. It is from South India that labour and capital have been supplied. By the enterprise and energy of South Indian labourers and bankers large areas of land which were formerly forests have been brought into cultivation. The contribution of South Indians to the progress and prosperity of Burma cannot be exaggerated at any time. If I remember aright, the previous Governor of Burma, Sir Harcourt Butler, paid a very high tribute to the part played by the South Indians in Burma. As for the relationship between the Burmans and the Indians, I can say this from my personal experience: I have travelled throughout Burma, and so far as I know and as Mr. Vasudeva Pillai also said just now, the Burmans are a very hospitable people. The majority of them are even now friendly with Indians. Of course the majority do not count very much during a rebellion as they are not able to force their opinion against the unruly minority. The relationship between the Indians and Burmans has all along been very happy. But in recent years some interested bodies, inimical to the progress of both the Indians and Burmans. But for trying to create bad blood between the Indians and Burmans this the rebellion would not have been directed against the Indians especially. As a matter of fact, outrages against Indians of which we are hearing have been committed only during the past four months. About the Telugu massacre, all of you must know serious measures were not adopted to restore confidence in the minds of the Indians. It is only at a late stage that the Burma Government made adequate preparations to suppress the rebellion. I see from reports in the newspapers that the supposed rebel leader has been arrested. But the newspapers are not sure and if the rebel leader has been captured we should all be glad. We cannot say that the rebellion has been put down. His Excellency the Viceroy, in his statement appended to the Emergency Powers Ordinance, says that there is danger of the spread of the rebellion to certain other areas and also says that there have been outbreaks of racial feeling accompanied by wanton attacks on the life and property of Indians. It is very gratifying to note that His Excellency Lord Willingdon has promulgated this ordinance for restoring peaceful conditions. But one cannot help feeling that such an ordinance should have been promulgated six or seven months earlier. I believe it is on the advice of the Government of Burma that the Government of India have promulgated this ordinance. It would have been well if they had done this some six or seven months earlier.

"Now, the two communities who have been affected most by this rebellion are the poor labourers and the bankers. The labourers have had to suffer much owing to intimidation, looting, plunder, murder, resulting in terrible loss of life and property. I do not want to detail the great sufferings they have had to undergo as most of you have seen

[Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar] [5th August 1931]

them from newspaper reports from time to time, though they are not full. As for cultivation, normal agricultural operations would begin somewhere about June. This year on account of scarcity of capital and on account of the unsettled condition of the country owing to this rebellion, cultivation has been slow in some parts of the country. It is true that Government of Burma have announced that they would give about 50 lakhs of rupees for cultivation. But I do not know how this is going to satisfy the demands of the agriculturists. Of course it will go to some extent to relieve the distressed condition of the agriculturists. But I am sure that this will not meet the demand. I do realize the financial stringency of the Government but on an occasion like this, whatever may be the financial stringency of the Government, they should come forward and give more money to the cultivators. More than this, protection as to their life and property is most essential.

"The other class that is affected is the banking community. The South Indian Bankers and other traders who have invested large sums of money in Burma are passing through anxious times. In addition to the general economic depression all over the world, in Burma they have to contend with additional difficulties on account of the rebellion and the unsettled state of affairs. Most of the bankers there belong to the Nattukottai Chetti community and they have business firms all over Burma and have advanced large sums of money to the agriculturists and traders. Owing to this rebellion they have not been in a position to realize money from their investment and lend that money for the next year's cultivation. It is on account of this fact that the help of the Government is quite essential at this juncture. These Chetti Bankers are essentially a peace-loving people and they are not vociferous. They do depend upon persuasive methods for the redress of their grievances. Every country requires merchants and business men. It is for Legislators like you to appreciate the essentially peaceful nature of this business and do what all you can to protect their life and property.

"Sir, the Mover of this resolution has referred to the Imperial Bank and said that that bank has curtailed its advances to the Nattukottai Chettiyars and traders and that that bank should come forward with liberal advances to the Nattukottai Chettis and traders who in turn would help the agriculturists. I understand that the seriousness of the situation in Burma has been placed before the authorities of the bank. They are shrewd businessmen and I hope they will give their best consideration to the matter. More than this, it is Government that should make liberal advances to agriculturists.

"Sir, as far as Madras is concerned, it is but right that a resolution of this type should be moved on the floor of this House and I request the Madras Government to strongly appeal to the Burma Government to afford greater protection to the life and property of Indians. His Excellency the Viceroy has very rightly appealed to the Burmese people for co-operation in restoring peace and order and it is our fervent wish that there will be a ready and willing response to this appeal."

5th August 1931]

* Rao Bahadur R. SRINIVASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am in the Burma Separation Committee of the Round Table Conference. Though I did not wish to commit myself, yet as some of the hon. Members asked me to speak on this motion, I should like to make some general remarks.

"Sir, with regard to Indians in Burma, the Burmans have adopted the same policy towards the Indians as the Europeans towards them in Natal, the Americans in America, and the Fijians in the Fiji Islands. Of course Indians went to Burma and improved the country as they did in Natal and turned it into a 'Garden Colony'. When you ask these colonists about the apathy they show towards the Indians, they say 'the Indians did all the improvements in Burma and Colonies for their own advantage'. The Burmans say that they do not gain anything by the Indian immigration; and that the immigrants make money and carry it away to India. The Indian immigration does no good to their country or colony. I am saying this from what I heard from those people. I will give you an instance. Take South Africa, Australia or Natal. Europeans would employ a porter on a salary of £2 a month, if he be an Indian. If he be an European, he would be employed on a salary of £14 to 16 a month; though an Indian is able to turn out more work than an European. But when we question them, they say: 'when an Indian gets £2, he spends one pound and saves the other to carry it away to his country; whereas if a salary of £14 is given to an European, he has to pay baker, butcher, tailor, grocer, rent to landlord, school-fees, conveyance, theatre, and so on; thus the money is circulated right through in their own country, and not taken away to India or any other country'.

"We all know, Sir, that Burmans are the natives of Burma. Their standard of living is rather a bit higher than that of the Indian labourers. The same is the case with merchants and others.

"Indians who immigrate to Burma, must consider this fact. They must allow the Burman to live in a standard he is accustomed to. We should not expect him to work on the same wages as an Indian gets. It is not possible for him under this circumstance to make his life worth living. The Burmans, like other colonists, thought the best measure they could adopt was to turn the Indians out of Burma. Both parties must come to some understanding and agreement. This is the first time that we hear that our people are cruelly treated, and are returning to our country. I think that some measures should be taken to put a stop to this state of things. Sir Charles Innes is trying his level best to quell the rebellion. We, Indians, must remember, Burma being the native place of the Burmans, they must be allowed to make a decent living and prosper in their country."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I hope the House will bear with me when I go into some of the causes of the origin of the rebellion in Burma. Since the movement for Swaraj began in India,

4 p.m.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[5th August 1931]

I think people began to look around and thought that Burma would be a happy field and that they ought to ask for the separation of Burma from India. I believe I am right when I say that that feeling was carefully fostered by the Burman Government and added to unfortunately by the Report of the Statutory Commission, where they recommended that, even before any declaration on the future Government of India was made, the Government in England should make a declaration that it was the policy of His Majesty's Government that Burma should be separated from India and that the Burmans should have a constitution of their own. But there was a school of thought in Burma who felt that this was only putting in the thin end of the wedge and that the idea of separation came because of their selfish interests and not because of any abiding interests of their own in the Burmese people. So, the Burmese naturally demanded that, if there should be separation of Burma, they should also have a separate Round Table Conference for Burma wherein the whole question of separation of Burma should be considered; and I believe His Majesty's Government have now made up their minds that they will have a separate conference on Burma, at the same time keeping the question of separation from India open. To that extent I am sure all hon. Members of this House who are interested in Madras in Burma are satisfied that the question of the interests of Indians in Burma is not going to be excluded at any future conference that may be held. When this feeling was carefully manufactured in Burma, the Burman naturally began to feel that the Indian was his real enemy and that if he is not able to live in comfort in Burma, it was due to the Indian labourer who was taking away his job and also the Indian capitalists who, he thought, were rather harsh in the way they treated the Burman, especially in the matter of lending money. I have heard it said—and I am sure, hon. Members who are concerned with the money-lending trade in Burma will contradict me if I am wrong—that because of the extreme rate of interest that has been charged to these Burmans, they felt they had to pay the capital over and over again. That was one of the reasons which led the Burman to feel that if he got rid of these people from his shores, he will be able to live in comfort. But at the same time he would not have done it if there was not this urge from the higher authorities to drive away the Indians, and to throw out the Indian altogether from Burma. But it re-acted on themselves in the sense that, when the rebellion really began, though the anti-Indian feeling was uppermost, it also became a rebellion against the constituted authority. So, the persons who were responsible for sowing the wind are now reaping the whirlwind and the Burmese Government have, at last, awakened to the fact that this rebellion should be put down. To begin with, even when they thought of putting down the rebellion, they did not take all the action that was necessary. As the hon. gentleman, the Kumara Raja of Chettinad, pointed out, the ordinance which was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy should have been issued seven months ago so that peace could have been brought earlier. The rebellion has now grown to large proportions and the Government themselves are finding it hard to put it down. I was surprised this morning to hear that the Madras Government thought that they have no duty to perform

[5th August 1931]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

with regard to the large population of Madras in Burma. They said they had no information and in this matter concerning the Indian and the Burman Government they have taken no action. I believe I am right in saying that there has been a clamour in this Province that the Madras Government should themselves bring to the notice of the Government of India the position of the population of this Province in Burma and their sufferings, both labourers and capitalists, who have large stakes in Burma. This Government evidently thought that it was up to the Government of India to do what they could to protect the interests of Madras in Burma. I hope now at least the hon. Member will take note of what is stated in this Council and will convey to the Government of India the feeling of this House at the plight of the Madras in Burma and that action should be taken to see that these people who have settled in Burma and who, as was pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan, have been spending their capital and life in Burma, should have their lives and property safeguarded. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan Ayyangar, pointed out, nearly one lakh and 50 thousand Indians have already left Burma because people there have made it impossible for them to live in Burma. I am sure the hon. Member knows that some of the agricultural operations in Burma are being carried on with the help of Madras labourers and that some lands in Burma belong to people of Madras; they will be hard put to it if this migration of labourers from Burma takes place, because they will find it hard to have their lands cultivated and get a return for the money they have invested in those lands in Burma. I would like to point out to the hon. Member the large stake that Madras possess in Burma and how it is necessary that this matter should be brought home to the Government of India and action taken to protect the rights of the citizens of Madras in Burma. As Mr. Srinivasan pointed out, I am not here laying down that we Indians as a class are in favour of retaining Burma as part of India; because, I think this is a problem which largely concerns Burmans and their will ought to prevail in any future settlement; because, as we ourselves want to be rulers in our own country, I am sure we also realize that if the Burman wants to be master of his own house we ought not to prevent that. At the same time it ought to be a free will expressed by the people of Burma and not a matter which is thrust down their throats because somebody else for his own private ends wants Burma to be separated from India. I am sure that this feeling of the House will be conveyed by the Madras Government to the Government of India. I hope that at least now the Madras Government will realize the difficulties to which Madras have been put and that they feel they ought to take action so that their own people outside Madras can be properly protected. When the South African problem was agitated, it was stated that it was a matter for the South African colony. I would like to point out to the hon. Members of the Government that if India had had men of their own race ruling in India, the treatment in South Africa towards Indian nationals would have been better than what it has been to-day. The case of the Japanese may be instanced; because they have an independent Government of their own, the Japanese in South

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[5th August 1931]

Africa always get better treatment than the Indians. As Mr. Srinivasan pointed out, the fortune of Natal has really been made by Indian labour and yet to-day it is impossible for an Indian to hold property in Natal. We are not treated well just because we do not rule ourselves. If the Indians are not really capable of ruling and if our rulers really feel that they are trustees of India and that they are administering a trust, then I say emphatically that they ought to deal in such a way as a trustee would deal with the trust property in his possession. At one breath, they feel they are trustees; at the next breath they do not feel they ought to discharge the duties of trustees. I am sure, the hon. Members of the Government will realize the serious situation in Burma and report to the Government of India that action should be taken in such a manner as to safeguard the interests of Madrasis in Burma."

4-15
p.m.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, hon. Members have in the first place criticised this Government because we have so far not taken any action to bring to the notice of the Government of India or of the Burma Government, the feelings of people in this Presidency as regards the treatment of their compatriots and their relatives in Burma. But so far, until about a week ago, no representations whatever in this matter had been made to this Government. Recently, we have received through His Excellency the Governor, a copy of a memorial sent to His Excellency the Viceroy by the honorary Secretary of the Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association. That, so far, is the only representation which we have received. Although several hon. Members do not seem to be aware of it, considerable information has been published from time to time regarding the measures which have been taken by the Government of Burma and the Government of India to deal with the situation in Burma. Of course, Sir, it would be very much better if this debate had taken place in the Legislative Assembly or in the Legislative Council of Burma, where the Member of Government dealing with this subject would be in a very much better position than I am to put before the House, and through the House, before those interested in general, an account of those measures that have been and that are being adopted regarding the situation in Burma. But I should like to do what I can to put before the House a very brief outline of the measures which have been taken.

"As regards the causes of the rebellion,—to which my hon. Friend Mr. Menon referred—they were set out as follows by the Government of Burma in a statement published last month:—

"As regards causes, it is well known (i) that the Burman is by nature restless and excitable; (ii) that in spite of a high standard of literacy, the Burman peasantry are incredibly ignorant and superstitious, the belief in the efficacy of charms and tattooing as conferring invulnerability being still widespread; and (iii) that such rebellions are usually started with the object of overthrowing the Government, the history of Burma being a record of sudden and successful rebellions usually ending in the seizure of the throne and there being many prophecies current especially in Upper Burma that the throne of the King of Burma will be won again.

"It should also be mentioned that special factors combined in 1930 to create the conditions favourable for a rebellious outbreak. The political ferment of the last two years had disturbed men's minds. Prices had been falling and though

[5th August 1931] [Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

the really big drop in the price of rice did not begin until after the rebellion had started, the Burman peasantry had already begun to feel the pinch. Minds were also disturbed by the earthquakes at Pegu and Pyu which were regarded as portents and by the rioting between the Burmans and Indians in Rangoon last May, which rioting ended, so Burmans thought, in a Burman victory."

"Well, Sir, the rebellion broke out on the 22nd December 1930 and the Government of Burma at once took measures to deal with it and by the 31st December, that is to say, within nine days, they had actually captured and burnt the so-called palace of the leader of the rebellion, Saya Sen. Unfortunately, however, the leader was not there and so he escaped. But I think that fact shows that the Government did not hesitate to take immediate and vigorous measures as were found outbreak. They proceeded to take such other measures as were found necessary. They put a cordon of posts along the foothills to intercept the rebels if they raided the plains but owing to the nature of the country, this measure was not found to be very effective. They organized drives to local rebel camps to drive out the rebels; they established police and military posts to maintain peace in different blocks of the country into which the affected area was divided; they carried on operations to round up gangs; they offered liberal rewards for the capture of leaders; they offered free pardons to rebels, surrendering proclaimed leaders or giving information leading to their capture; they took action against villagers known to be harbouring or assisting gangs of dacoits; and they deported many sympathizers with the rebels and confined them in a concentration camp; but even all those measures have not been found sufficient. The Government of Burma point out the extreme difficulty of the task before them. They state:

"No allowance is made for the difficulties of the task. It took four years to pacify Burma after the annexation of Upper Burma, and the country was described by Sir George White in 1886 as itself "one vast military obstacle." It has already been pointed out that after their early defeats, the rebels in Tharrawaddy and Insein have avoided contact with the Government forces. One or two large gangs are believed to exist. They hide in the thick jungles at the foot of the hills and they get early information of the approach of bodies of Military Police and they slip away further into the hills. For the rest, the problem may be described in the words of Sir Thirkell White on page 222 of his book "A Civil Servant in Burma." Speaking of the post-annexation period in Lower Burma, he said: "It was not a question of dealing with organized resistance on a large scale as of suppressing countless small isolated gangs." The difficulty is enhanced by the lack of information, even loyal villagers being afraid to report the movement of dacoits."

"Again, dealing especially with the problem of the protection of Indians to which they paid particular attention, they say:

"It is very difficult to prevent villagers from going out at night one or two at a time, and setting fire to isolated huts where Indians are living alone in the fields. Every possible measure to stop these acts of violence is being taken and patrols have been started in the most affected parts. It is difficult, however, to get evidence as the sympathy of the villagers is entirely with their own people and there is the risk of this disturbance spreading to other districts."

"This is the summary of the statement recently issued by the Government of Burma:—

"To sum up, the Government of Burma believe that the rebellion began by a definite attempt to overthrow the Government in a district specially selected by reason of its history and traditions. The rebellion has been spread mainly by disaffected pongyis who have been helped by unexamined economic depression, by

[Mr. S. A. Nanjappa]

[5th August 1931]

itself will show that there were 60 Madras regiments in by-gone days. When I was myself in military service there were 30 battalions, but to-day what a sad thing it is to find only three battalions, and one Sappers and Miners. In the beginning, when Madras regiments were formed, they were recruited from the men employed under the East India Company. The battalions raised by Major Lawrence in 1748 were used by Lord Clive in the battles of Arcot, Mysore and other places. To begin with in 1796 there were 24,000 Madras soldiers; in 1857 there were 49,000 and in 1885 the number came down to 32,000. Our Madras soldiers fought battles and distinguished themselves in and outside India. During the siege of Arcot, it is well known to everybody that the Madras soldiers were loyal and when the Madras and British soldiers were shut up in fort in Arcot and when they could get no rations, they agreed to drink only *kanjee*, that is boiled rice water, while they gave the rice to the British soldiers. When such is the history of the loyalty of the Madras soldiers, I do not know for what reason the Madras regiments were reduced to only three Pioneers battalions and one Sappers and Miners. The total strength about 3,000—I must also remind the Government what the Madras sepoys have done during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, they stood fast with the British and saved the situation. Now, Sir, the military spirit in the Madras has become so poor that they have now got to be guarded by the people of other provinces. The three military stations at St. Thomas' Mount, Cannanore and Bangalore are guarded with sepoys from other provinces. It is, I should say, nothing but a matter for shame to the people of this province to see that their houses have been guarded by people of other provinces. When we are expecting to get Dominion Status in the near future, we must have our share, it is but right that we should defend India in time and should not leave this important duty to only one part of Indians. Just as the other provinces have got battalions of their own, we must also have our own infantry battalions. I therefore appeal to the Government to recommend to the Government of India to establish at least ten Madras active Infantry battalions consisting entirely of people of our province. I was told when I attended the re-union of my old battalion at Bangalore some six months back that they have taken away the Lewis gun which is the chief weapon in the military. That means Madras are not fighting soldiers. I do not know whose idea it is. The fact is that our Madras battalions fought with Germans and Turks during the Great War in East Africa (Tanga) and Mesopotamia, and in other parts with distinction. When they have been famous for their military prowess, in former years, I do not know what impelled the Government to reduce the Madras regiments to only three. I hope, at least now, Government will recommend to the Government of India to constitute at least ten active battalions and show the same favour as they do to the people of other provinces of India in military matters. Of course, I know the plea will be put forward on behalf of the Government that no recruits can be had from this province. I may at once say that it is not reasonable to think so, when Madras had supplied in the past sufficient number of recruits for sixty

[Mr. S. A. Nanjappa]

5th August 1931] battalions, why not they supply for ten battalions. If the Government want me to supply recruits I will undertake the work and do the needful in obtaining recruits.

“Now, Sir, the other reason that may be advanced against the formation of Madras units will be that the country is now experiencing hard times on account of financial stringency and so on. I may point out that this duty lies with the Government of India and it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of India to find the necessary funds for the purpose, either by reducing certain regiments of other provinces in North India or by some other means. I am sure the whole House will agree with me that this resolution should be passed unanimously.”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Mr. President, Sir, this is one of the most important resolutions with which we in this House are concerned. Expression of the spirit of Indian nationalism cannot be understood otherwise than having full right of defence of our hearth and home. Now, Sir, we have before us an important resolution asking this Government to recommend to the Government of India that Madras army should be recognized as a fighting unit, that Madras had rendered illustrious services in the past for building up a British empire in India. Our soldiers have laid down their lives, leaving their children to starve, for the purpose of building up the Empire. And yet, Sir, Madras has been ignored. Even to-day, Sir, the hon. Member who moved the resolution in a half-hearted manner has disappeared from his seat and this is the sort of interest that is evinced on such an important matter as the development of a military life in India. In discussion of this all important question of the military problem of India to see the benches all round to be thin is really a very discouraging sign of the spirit of Indian nationalism. We talk and speak; we write volumes and speak in volumes; but when it really comes to a matter of action, I find we are thoroughly wanting in that spirit of self-reliance and self-determination. It is of course a matter for regret that an important matter like this is not properly understood and appreciated by the Members of this House who represent millions of people. Madras have suffered not only here at the hands of the Indian Government, but also at the hands of the Imperial Government in the matter of the recognition of martial spirit in us. The Company's Government was founded in India by the sacrifice of the Madras soldier and by the blood of the Madras soldier. Madras fought in the battles of Arcot; Madras fought during the battle of Gingee; Madras fought in the battle of Plassey; Madras fought in the siege of Srirangapatam; and they fought everywhere valiantly and bravely. Their martial spirit was unrivalled and unparalleled and Madras have built up for the British themselves an Empire in Southern India. Madras have also gone as far as China and fought there under the Union Jack. Madras have conquered Burma for the Indian Empire. But, what is the position of Madras at the present day? Now Madras is branded as a place not being fit for military service, because some

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[5th August 1931]

imbecile soldier has ruled that we Madrasis are not fit for military service and so Madrasis are now castigated everywhere. It is a matter for disgrace for the British Empire that while the Madras soldiers have been able to build up the Empire for them, their martial spirit should not be recognized. The Carnatic Infantry fought many a battle and distinguished itself and yet to-day what do we find? Madrasis are not recognized anywhere and even in the committee that considered what is known as the defence problem of India, the Madras soldier is nowhere and yet Madrasis were able to do so much for the British Empire. It is therefore a disgrace, as I have already stated, to the British nation not to recognize this martial spirit in the Madras. Nemesis has overtaken the Madrasis. When they have done so much for the Empire in the past, it is dreadful to see that they are not a fit class of people to serve. On the other hand, the Rajputs who in the Mutiny have shown a rebellious spirit and have been disloyal are the class of people from whom the British Government recruit their soldiery and not from among the Madrasis, a people who have rendered loyal service and served the British Government for over a century and who did so much in the past for establishing the British Empire in Southern India.

4-45 p.m. "What have the people of Madras done to deserve this treatment? Is the spirit of those soldiers who have fought in the army in India and in China gone? Has the spirit of those soldiers who have fought these battles in the South dead and gone? Is not that spirit alive to-day? We hear much talk of the philosophy of self-determination about which the hon. Gentleman representing the landholders of the Central districts has been speaking here. He has talked of political philosophy. Where has that political philosophy gone now, when we are discussing this question of vital importance. How is he to defend his own hearth and home? Leave alone what happens in South Africa or China or Burma. What are we to do to-morrow if Afghans or others come in? What has he got in order to defend his hearth and home? Fortunately we have friendly nations all around us, but if the worst happens, are the Punjabis to defend the hearths and homes of the Madrasis? Are the Rajputs to defend the Dravidas? Are the Ghurkas to come and defend the Andhras? What has become of the well-known Andhra spirit? History speaks of the martial spirit and traditions of the Telugus in the past years; and they have rendered such glorious service in the battle-fields all over the country. And where has that spirit gone now? Are the British Government so callous, so ungrateful, and have they so forgotten themselves that they cannot recognize who are their friends who have helped them, who have built up their empire in Southern India? Will the Government at least now recognize that the Andhras, the Dravidas and other races who have helped them to build up their empire in the past have got the martial spirit in them? Let the British be grateful and say 'We shall have a separate battalion or corps for Madras, we shall train them as the Indian section of the army and thereby make the fighting element strong in order to enable it to defend their hearths

[5th August 1931]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

and homes'? Even if you have got full political freedom, unless you have got the means of defending yourselves, how are you going to conduct yourself, to administer your affairs? Even the Committee that has sat the other day is so selfish and so blind that it is not able to recognize that it should form battalions in every province, so that every province may gradually become self-contained and able to defend itself. My blood boils when I see this ingratitude of the British people to the Tamils Telugus and other races of Southern India. These people who have suffered so much in the past are now treated like this. This is an attitude which the British Government or any civilized Government must be ashamed of. It is not a civilized Government which does not recognize who their friends are, who have fought for them, who have built up their empire for them. It is high time that every one of us, without running away from our post of duty, should recognize this great need, the defence of our hearths and homes, the defence to each province as a self-contained unit.

"While I say that there is ample material, that there is martial spirit in us, that it must be recognized and accepted and given scope for expression, at the same time it is a great pity that among our young men the tendency has not been towards military service. There may be difficulties in the way. It is said that the conditions or the attractions of the service are not such as to induce young men to take up military career. It is not in the beginning itself that every private becomes at once a captain or a major. He must go through the process of training, the process that will enable him to gather experience so as to command the confidence of his comrades, so that he may become the head of an army. Now when we want to have an army for the whole of India, the Madrasis must be given their due share in it. Here I just want to say that when you hold meetings, you appeal to the national spirit of the people and you seem to have ample response. It is enough if you call a political meeting, and there will be thousands of people gathered at once. But if you call for military training for young men, they are not prepared to come forward. They say, 'Give us places of lieutenants, or put us in the commissioned ranks; or give us King's Commissions, then we will come and join the army; but we are not prepared to go from the bottom'. They are not prepared to undergo the necessary training and qualify themselves for the higher posts. It is high time that young men should come up in larger numbers. It is by training and experience that they will be able to command any army; and then we will be in a position to have the army Indianized. This is the ideal and in order to work towards that end, we have to begin from the bottom and we cannot begin from the top. Young men must be appealed to so that they may hereafter join the army and show their spirit of patriotism and sacrifice."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I was not here when the hon. Gentleman from Ganjam, Sir A. P. Patro, began to speak. But I think he launched on an attack on the political philosophy I laid

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[5th August 1931]

down just a few minutes ago. I would like to point out that he himself has laid down political philosophy more often than I, and at the Round Table Conference he talked of the philosophy of the ryot. I am glad he has taken upon himself the question of complaining of the thinness of the House. I am sure the hon. Gentleman visited the House of Commons and found out that very often even when keen debates are taking place the House would be thin, and gets filled when matters of exceptional interest are debated or voted on. So the thinness does not represent the fact that the House does not take interest in the proposition before the House. I am sure every hon. Member in this House has as much concern for the raising of Madras regiments as Sir Patro is. The Madras Government themselves have pointed out that the Government of India have neglected at the present moment the recruitment of Madrasis and have recommended that recruiting of Madrasis should go on as before and the Government of India should try and see that the old strength of the Madras regiment is restored. And I am sure the hon. the Finance Member in his reply will point out the fact that the Madras Government are as much concerned for the recruiting of the Madras regiments as Sir Patro is. I am glad to find that he has so much concern for the raising of the Madras regiment, and I am sure that with the enthusiasm he has displayed on the floor of this House he would take upon himself a recruiting campaign throughout the length and breadth of this province and bring home to the people of this province the necessity of taking to a military life especially now when we are demanding that we should be allowed to govern ourselves, because, as he rightly emphasised, defence is a very important factor in all the essentials of self-government. He appealed to the sons of landholders to take to military life. I am sure his appeal will not go in vain, because I know many landholding families in this province and I have the honour to represent the landholders in this Legislative Council and I am glad to say that these landholders are as keen as Sir Patro that their young sons should take part in the military life of this province. And I am sure when a new Sandhurst is established in India the sons of Madras Zamindars will not be found lacking in applying for places in that college and proving their mettle as future soldiers of this country."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, the Government of Madras are in full sympathy with the general idea which underlies this resolution. The whole matter was dealt with by them in their report to the Government of India after the publication of the Simon Commission Report last year. They wrote as follows:

'There is one other matter connected with the Army upon which the Madras Government wish to lay stress, namely, the need for the revival of the old Madras regiments. In volume I, paragraph 116 of the Report, the Commission notices the remarkable variations in the contributions which provinces make to the Indian Army. The Government of Madras would remind the Government of India that the pre-eminence of the Punjab and the United Provinces as recruiting grounds for the Army is comparatively recent and has been a natural consequence of the gradual reduction of the old Madras army till there are now only three Madras regiments left. The Madras Army has a fine record of gallant and loyal service and military traditions are still strong in many parts of the

5th August 1931]

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

Madras Presidency. If the North India recruit is admittedly superior in physique, the Madras claims superiority in intelligence which is likely to count for more in the future than it has done in the past.

'The Government of Madras consider that the interest of the province demands that the military tradition and the proved military capacity of the Madras should be recognized by the restoration of the old Madras regiments. So long as the Army is an Imperial concern, it is obviously desirable that it should be associated by recruitment with as wide an area as possible; and the revival of the Madras regiments may also help towards the attainment of the goal mentioned in volume II, paragraph 211 of the Report, the possession by a self-governing India of military forces of its own; for the fact that at present such an overwhelming proportion of the Army is recruited from the Punjab and the United Provinces is one of the obstacles to the formation of an independent Indian National Army on which the Commission has laid stress.'

"I believe, Sir, that these opinions expressed by the Madras Government really cover all the ground which is sought to be raised in this resolution. The Madras Government have not committed themselves to say that there should be five regiments or ten regiments, but they have strongly urged on the Government of India their view in favour of the general proposition that the Madras Army should be re-suscitated. That being so, I do not think I need detain the House longer in replying to this debate. But the difficulty we have is that this is really a Central subject, and it is scarcely useful or fitting that the Madras Government should attempt to lay down to the Government of India or the Military authorities what the exact strength of the Madras regiments should be or their number or character. For that reason I have some hesitation in accepting the resolution exactly as it stands, and I do not know whether the Mover would be prepared to omit the particular recommendation regarding ten regiments."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"At least ten Madras regiments we want, Sir."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"We do not oppose this resolution, but all we propose to do is to forward to the Government of India the record of the debate, the speeches made here and the reply that is given. (A Voice:—"With the recommendation.") The recommendation of the Madras Government is included in the report which we have already made and to which I drew the attention of the House. I trust this will satisfy the hon. Gentlemen who have moved and supported the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the resolution to the vote of the House. The question is that:

'This Council recommends to the Government that recommendations may be sent to the Government of India that at least ten active Madras Infantry Battalions should be raised in this Presidency, all consisting of Madrasis.'

The resolution was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on the 30th October 1931."

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

[5th August 1931]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 92 asked by Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 232 supra.]

Letter from the Collector of West Godavari, dated Chilakalapudi, the 21st June 1931, R.O.C. No. B-4-3187/31.

[Fire—Accident—Kovvur taluk—Annadevarapeta village—Detailed report—Submitted.]

A fire broke out at Annadevarapeta, a non-Government village in Kovvur taluk, on the evening of 7th June 1931 at about 5 p.m. The news of the occurrence reached the Tahsildar on 9th June 1931 and he proceeded to the spot on 10th June 1931.

The Tahsildar reports that the fire broke out in a house in Malapalli of the village while a woman was cooking. The fire spread over the whole of the Malapalli and the Madigapalli and also to the main village which is nearby.

Three hundred and ninety houses were destroyed in all. Of these 259 houses belonged to the members of the depressed classes, 123 to Caste-Hindus and the remaining 8 houses were unoccupied. Almost all classes of people were affected by the disaster. A little girl of 6 years was said to have been smoked to death. About ten calves and a few goats, sheep, pigs and fowls also were lost in the fire. The cattle-pound on the village, a thatched one, was also burnt down.

The karnam's house was also destroyed in the fire. The Government records, viz., all the village accounts relating to faslis 1339 and 1340 and the permanent records, viz., A.B.C. registers, plans and field measurement books were destroyed. The records of the newly constituted village panchayat court which were in the house of Kesiraju Sitharamayya were also destroyed along with the house and property valued at Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. The records of the branch post office were however saved with great difficulty though the building was destroyed by fire.

The total amount of loss is estimated at about half a lakh of rupees.

The Tahsildar has recommended relief for 335 persons out of the 390 whose houses were burnt. I have sanctioned Rs. 670 from "Collectors' Discretionary Grants—Grants by Collectors" at Rs. 2 each to enable them to buy bamboos, etc., and 335 palmyra trees at the rate of one tree each from the porambokes of Vegeswarapuram a neighbouring village.

[5th August 1931]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 93 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 233 supra.]

Statement showing the total extent of the ayacut, the assessment and the remissions granted each year from 1918 in respect of Sovenahalli tank, Kudligi taluk, Bellary district.

Bellary district, Kudligi taluk, Sovenahalli tank.													
Fasli.				Ayacut.		Assessment.			Remission granted.				
				ACS.		RS.	A.	P.	RS. A P.				
1327	{ Government.			...	145.19	848	14	0	} Not available.				
	{ Inam			...	20.85	178	2	0					
1328	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	Do.				
1329	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	Do.				
1330	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	Nil.				
1331	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	Nil.				
1332	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	349	4	0		
1333	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	523	0	0		
1334	{ Government.			...	143.30	942	11	0	} 366 8 0				
	{ Inam			...	20.85	178	2	0					
1335	...	...	...	...	20.55	178	2	0	520	6	0		
1336	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	Nil.				
1337	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	324	12	0		
1338	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	730	11	0		
1339	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	Nil.				
1340	...	...	...	...	20.85	178	2	0	721	14	0		

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 94 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 234 supra.]

[Rules for the regulation of water at the Lower Anicut.]

Rules as approved in G.O. No. 677-I, dated 19th December 1914.

1. In no case is the water to be allowed to overtop the shutters.
2. When freshes come down the river, the anicut shutters will be kept closed until water rises to the top. Should water continue to rise, the shutters will ordinarily be so regulated as to maintain a front reading of nine feet.

[5th August 1931]

3. Should, however, the Executive Engineer, South Arcot, or the Subdivisional Officer, Chidambaram, intimate to the sub-overseer at the Lower Anicut that more than nine feet is required, the shutters may be so regulated as to maintain a front reading of not more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, according to the requirements of the Vadavar.

4. In carrying out rules 2 and 3, the five shutters adjacent to the North and South Rajan channels respectively will be raised first by six inches with a view to keeping the heads of those channels clear of sand.

5. Should water tend to rise above the required front reading, the undersluices will be fully opened and if this is not found enough all the shutters will be gradually raised uniformly till they are clear.

6. Whenever the front gauge reads 13 feet, 14 feet and 15 feet respectively, the sub-overseer at the Lower Anicut will intimate the fact to the sub-overseer at the Grand Anicut by telephone, stating, in each case, whether water is rising, falling or steady.

7. When water finally begins to fall after a flood, the same procedure as that laid down for a rising flood will be followed, but in the reverse order.

8. If water falls to two feet below top of shutters, all shutters and undersluices being closed, the Executive Engineer, South Arcot, or the Subdivisional Officer, Chidambaram, may establish the following morai between 6 a.m. on Sunday and 6 a.m. on Tuesday for the benefit of the Vadavar.

MORAI.

The head sluices of the South Rajan and the Kumukkumanniar should be regulated so as to give a supply proportionate to the ayacut under each and the North Rajan head sluice closed. The ayacut under each channel is given in G.O. No. 400 I, dated 24th September 1909.

The head sluice of the South Rajan and the Kumukkumanniar when once regulated, should not be touched, but if water tends to overtop the shutters, it will be kept down by opening the North Rajan head-sluice. If water still tends to overtop the shutters, and full supply is being sent down the North Rajan, the supply to the South Rajan and Kumukkumanniar should be increased to the maximum required. Any further rise should be dealt with under rule 2.

9. If water falls to three feet or more below top of shutters, all shutters and undersluices being closed, the following morai shall be established for the benefit of the Vadavar.

MORAI.

6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. on Tuesday.—The South Rajan and Kumukkumanniar head sluices should be closed. The North Rajan head sluice should also be closed, unless orders are received from the Executive Engineer, South Arcot, to keep it open.

[5th August 1931]

If water tends to overtop the shutters, the South Rajan, North Rajan and Kumukkumanniar head sluices should be opened and water kept down by giving supplies proportionate to the ayacuts under the channels.

When the maximum desired is being passed down each channel, the regulation should be dealt with under rule 2.

6 a.m. on Tuesday to 6 a.m. on Sunday.—Full supply should be sent down the Kumukkumanniar and supply down the South and North Rajan channels proportionate to their ayacuts.

If water tends to top the shutters, the North Rajan and South Rajan head sluices should be opened and the supply increased proportionate to the ayacuts and when the maximum desired is being passed down these channels, the regulation should follow rule 2.

10. Throughout the short supply season, leakage under the anicut shutters should be prevented as far as possible by means of clay and straw.

11. In order to get rid of abnormal shoals above the anicut any of the shutters may be worked as scouring sluices.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 99 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 237 supra]

Copy of letter No. L. Dis. 7055-31-A-5, dated the 17th July 1931, from the Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras.

A deputation of the District Landholders' Association waited on me on the 19th day 1931 and requested postponement of the kist in arrears and that day for that month on the ground that there was economic depression in the district. The depression being worldwide and not particularly local, I replied that the condition did not appear to me to be bad and that I had no powers to order such postponement. The deputation then asked for a written order, but I did not consider it necessary to issue one, as there was no petition on which any orders could be passed, except a copy of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the South Kanara Landholders' Association passing resolution to wait on deputation on me.

[5th August 1931]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 133 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 255 supra.]

Copy of G.O. No. 680, Development, dated 1st April 1930.

[Industries—Officers—Research Engineer—Appointment of a Director's proposal—Sanctioned.]

The Government sanction the proposal of the Director of Industries that a Research Engineer should be appointed for a period of two years for introducing improvements in existing appliances and for devising new appliances for use in the cottage industries and especially in the textile industry. They also approve the suggestion of the Director that one of the Assistant Industrial Engineers in the department possessing requisite aptitude for research work should be appointed for the post and that, if this is not feasible, a new officer might be recruited afresh. In the former case, the officer selected will get his grade pay and a special pay of Rs. 75 and a personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. In the case of a direct recruit, the pay will be fixed at Rs. 500 per mensem. A peon on Rs. 15 per mensem will be provided for the Research Engineer. Provision has been included in Budget Estimate 1930-31 as detailed in the annexure.

2. The Research Engineer will in the first instance work in close consultation with the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles). The Research Engineer will be directly responsible to the Director of Industries who will make necessary arrangements for his work at the Industrial Engineering Workshop and the Textile Institute.

3. The Director of Industries is requested to submit to Government quarterly progress reports on the work done by the Research Engineer and a special report at the end of nine months as to whether anything has been accomplished or whether any results are to be expected.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

„ Accountant-General through Finance Department.

Copy to Finance Department.

[5th August 1931]

ANNEXURE.

Head of account.	Items of Expenditure.	Cost in 1930-31 (11 months).
		RS.
35. b. Industries—Industries—	Research Engineer on Rs. 500	5,500
i. Direction—Pay of Officers	per mensem.	
— Voted.		
Allowances—Voted—Travelling	Travelling allowance ...	800
Allowances.		
Pay of establishments—Voted.	One peon on Rs. 15 per mensem.	165
Contingencies—Voted.	Miscellaneous ...	1,500
Supplies and Services—		
Apparatus and Materials.	Equipment ...	2,000
		<u>9,965</u>

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 168 asked by Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 278 supra.]

I

*Copy of letter from the President, District Board, Tanjore,
No. R. C. 2068/D.B. of 1930, dated 19th April 1931.*

Works sanctioned by the taluk boards in Tanjore district out of their own funds were carried out by the taluk board overseers who, though under the direct control of the Presidents of taluk boards, were paid from the funds of the District Board and formed part of the establishment of the District Board. All works irrespective of their estimated cost were executed by the taluk board overseers, checked by the members or by the Assistant Engineers in the case of important works requiring technical knowledge and paid for by the Presidents of taluk boards concerned.

2. The Government in their Order No. 2589, L. & M., dated 1st June 1929, stated that works exceeding the money limit laid down in G.O. No. 847, L. & M., dated 5th March 1927, should be carried out by the District Board Engineering establishment and the Presidents of the local boards concerned should place the necessary funds at the disposal of the District Board Engineer by transfer of credit from the banking account of the local boards to that of the District Board Engineer and orders were accordingly issued to the District Board Engineer to take over all such works under his control and make payments after obtaining the necessary contributions for the works from the taluk boards.

[5th August 1931]

3. This arrangement necessarily means considerable addition to the District Board's clerical establishment in the offices of the District Board Engineer and his subordinates to prepare the bills and issue cheques and maintain accounts of each work separately. The District Board's present finances don't permit of any additional expenditure on this account. The present taluk board overseers paid by the District Board for the taluk boards will as usual continue to look after taluk board works and the Assistant Engineers and the District Board Engineer will supervise and checkmeasure the works above the money limit as usual and this does not entail additional expenditure. Additional expenditure to the District Board will have to be incurred as already explained in engaging additional clerical staff for getting the estimated amounts of the local board works drawn and adjusted to the District Board and bills prepared and cheques issued and separate accounts for local boards maintained in the various offices.

4. Some taluk boards are banking with the Imperial Bank of India and are afraid that they will be losing interest if the estimated cost of the taluk board works are adjusted to District Board's funds in advance and request that they may be permitted to make the payments themselves.

5. I would therefore suggest to Government that the works may be carried out by the taluk board overseers as usual and checkmeasured by the Assistant Engineers and supervised by the District Board Engineering establishment and the bills made out by the overseers be paid by the Presidents of taluk boards and that in the case of final bills prepared after checkmeasurement, payments may be made by the Presidents of taluk boards after the bills have been pre-audited in the District Board Engineer's Office. This will not only facilitate prompt payment to the contractors but avoid additional expenditure to the District Board.

6. I might be permitted to state that no difficulty had so far been experienced in the old arrangement and the arrangement now suggested by me in lieu of the arrangement proposed in the Government Order will, I hope, be acceptable to Government.

7. I request that Government will be pleased to permit the Presidents of taluk boards to pay for all works themselves on the strength of measurements of works by taluk board overseers and checkmeasurement by Assistant Engineers and pre-audit of the final bills by the District Board Engineer.

II

G.O. Ms. No. 1722, L. & M., dated 20th May 1931.

READ—the following:—

From the President, District Board, Tanjore, No. 2068, dated 19th April 1931.

Order—Ms. No. 1722, L. & M., dated 20th May 1931.

The President is informed that the orders in paragraph 5 of G.O. 2589, L. & M., dated 1st June 1929, do not contemplate that the cost of a work should be placed at the disposal of the District

[5th August 1931]

Board Engineer by the President of the local board concerned before the work is commenced. It is enough if such sum as is required by the District Board Engineer from time to time is placed at his disposal as the work progresses. The Government are not satisfied as to the necessity for any alteration in the procedure laid down in this regard in G.O. No. 2589, L. & M., dated 1st June 1929.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Tanjore.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No 185 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 287 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 2032, L. & M., dated 12th June 1931.

The temple committees prescribed in the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, have already ceased to exist or will shortly do so in certain districts and Government have under consideration the question of constituting them by nomination. Where there are at present more than one appointed temple committees in a district, Government propose to amalgamate them into one and to constitute them by nomination. They desire in this connexion to try the feasibility of a system whereby persons elected by the Hindu members of the taluk boards—of the district board in the Nilgiris—and of the headquarters or other municipality in a district—of the two municipalities in the Nilgiri district—could be nominated by Government to such committees. The presidents of the taluk boards and of the Nilgiri District Board and the chairmen of the municipalities specified in the annexure are accordingly requested to arrange for the election at an early date by the Hindu members of the boards and of the municipalities, respectively, of the number of persons noted against them for consideration for appointment to the committees. The following conditions should govern such election:—

(1) The candidates may be either members of the taluk board, district board or municipality electing them or they may be non-members resident within its jurisdiction;

(2) not more than one candidate may be elected by a taluk board or by the Nilgiri District Board from among persons belonging to one revenue taluk for deputy tahsildar's division;

[5th August 1931]

(3) every candidate shall be a Hindu;

(4) no candidate may be elected who is

(a) of unsound mind, a deaf mute or suffering from contagious leprosy;

(b) an undischarged bankrupt; or

(c) a trustee or office-holder or a servant attached to, or in receipt of any emolument or perquisite from a temple over which the committee has jurisdiction; and

(5) no candidate shall ordinarily be elected who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been cancelled or reduced to a period of not more than six months or the offence not having been pardoned) during the five years preceding his election. Where such a person is elected full particulars of his case should be submitted to Government for their consideration.

2. The names of the persons elected should be reported to Government together with information on the following points:—

(a) caste and sect,

(b) position in life,

(c) religious institution, if any, with which the person or his family is connected, and

(d) in the case of those elected by a taluk board or by the Nilgiri District Board, the revenue taluk or independent deputy tahsildar's division they come from.

3. The strength of the committees as provisionally decided on by Government is indicated in the annexure. Such strength is limited under the Act, to a minimum of 6 and to a maximum of 12. In fixing the strength Government have normally followed the basis of one member for every revenue taluk or independent deputy tahsildar's division. Where, however, the number of such taluks and divisions exceeds 11, the strength has been suitably reduced.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

S. G. SENGODAIYAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Presidents of Taluk Boards and the Chairmen of Municipal Councils referred to in the annexure.

,, President, District Board, The Nilgiris.

,, President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

5th August 1931]

Annexure.

Serial number and district.	Strength of Committee Provisional.	Number of persons to be elected by			
		Taluk Boards.	Number.	Municipality.	Number.
1. Ganjam ..	12	Berhampur ..	3	Berhampur ..	1
		Chetrapur ..	2		
		Chicacole ..	3		
		Ghumsur ..	3	Vizagapatam ..	1
		Narasapatam ..	2		
2. Vizagapatam ..	12	Parvatipur ..	2		
		Vizagapatam ..	2		
		Vizianagram ..	5		
		Cocanada ..	1		
		Peddapuram ..	1	Cocanada ..	1
3. East Godavari.	9	Pithapuram ..	2		
		Rajahmundry ..	3		
		Ramaobandrapuram ..	1	Ellore ..	1
		Bhimavaram ..	1		
		Ellore ..	2		
4. West Godavari	8	Narasapur ..	1		
		Tadepalligudem ..	1		
		Tanuku ..	2		
		Bandar ..	2	Masulipatam ..	1
		Bezwada ..	2		
5. Kistna ..	11	Gudivada ..	1		
		Kaikalur ..	1		
		Nandigama ..	2		
		Nuzvid ..	2		
		Bapatla ..	1	Guntur ..	1
6. Guntur ..	10	Guntur ..	1		
		Narasaraopet ..	2		
		Ongole ..	1		
		Palnad (Gurzala) ..	1		
		Repalle ..	1	Nellore ..	1
7. Nellore ..	12	Sattenapalle ..	1		
		Tenali ..	1		
		Atmakur ..	2		
		Gudur ..	2		
		Kandukur ..	1	Anantapur ..	1
8. Anantapur ..	10	Kanigiri ..	2		
		Kavali ..	1		
		Kovvur ..	1		
		Nellore ..	1		
		Venkatagiri ..	1	Bellary ..	1
9. Bellary ..	10	Anantapur ..	2		
		Dharmavaram ..	2		
		Gooty ..	2		
		Penukonda ..	3		
		Adoni ..	2	Cuddapah ..	1
10. Cuddapah ..	10	Bellary ..	3		
		Harpanahalli ..	2		
		Hospet ..	2		
		Badvel ..	2		
11. Kurnool ..	10	Cuddapah ..	1	Kurnool ..	1
		Jammalamadugu ..	1		
		Proddatur ..	2		
		Rajampet ..	1		
		Rayachoti ..	2		
		Dhone ..	2		
		Koilkuntla ..	2		
		Kurnool ..	1		
		Markapur ..	2		
		Nandyal ..	2		

[5th August 1931]

Serial number and district.	Strength of Committee Provisional.	Number of persons to be elected by			
		Taluk Boards.	Number.	Municipality.	Number.
12. Chingleput ..	8	Chingleput ..	2	Chingleput ..	1
		Madurantakam ..	1		
		Saidapet ..	2		
		Tiruvallur ..	2		
13. Chittoor ..	11	Chandragiri ..	2	Chittoor ..	1
		Chittoor ..	3		
		Karvetnagar ..	2		
		Madanapalle ..	3		
14. North Arcot ..	12	Cheyar ..	2	Vellore ..	1
		Polur ..	1		
		Ranipet ..	2		
		Tirupattur ..	3		
15. Salem ..	11	Tiruvannamalai ..	2	Salem ..	1
		Vellore ..	1		
		Salem ..	2		
		Hosur ..	2		
16. Coimbatore ..	11	Dharmapuri ..	2	Coimbatore ..	1
		Sankari ..	2		
		Namakkal ..	2		
		Coimbatore ..	2		
17. The Nilgiris ..	6	Erode ..	2	Coonoor ..	1
		Pollachi ..	2		
		Palladam ..	1		
		Gobichettipalayam ..	2		
18. South Kanara ..	7	Kollegal ..	1	Mangalore ..	1
		The Nilgiris District Board.	3		
		Mangalore ..	1		
		Kasuragod ..	1		
19. Trichinopoly ..	8	Puttur ..	1	Trichinopoly ..	1
		Udipi ..	1		
		Coondapoor ..	1		
		Kaikal ..	1		
20. Madura ..	9	Trichinopoly ..	1	Madura ..	1
		Karur ..	1		
		Musiri ..	1		
		Kulittalai ..	1		
21. Ramnad ..	11	Perambalur ..	1	Virudhunagar ..	1
		Lalgudi ..	1		
		Udaiyarpalayam ..	1		
		Madura ..	1		
		Melur ..	1	Srivilliputtur ..	1
		Usilampatti ..	2		
		Dindigul ..	1		
		Nilakkottai ..	2		
		Palni ..	1		
		Devakottai ..	2		
		Ramnad ..	4		
		Sivaganga ..	1		
		Sivakasi ..	2		

5th August 1931]

II

Memorandum No 25082-1, L. & M. A-2, dated 6th July 1931.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 2032, L. & M., dated the 12th June 1931.

From the President, Taluk Board, Sivaganga, No. 2627 Gl./23, dated the 20th June 1931.

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Srirangam, No. 1345-2/C-31, dated the 30th June 1931.

Telegram from the President, Taluk Board, Sivakasi, dated the 30th June 1931.

Memorandum—No. 25082-1, L. & M. A-2, dated 6th July 1931.

[Method of choosing representatives for temple committees.]

Local Boards and Municipal Councils who have been asked to choose representatives to their respective District Temple Committees are informed that no special procedure as to how the representatives should be chosen has been prescribed or is intended. The local bodies may adopt any method which seems suitable to them.

S. G. SENGODAIYAN,
Secretary to Government.

To all local bodies, mentioned in G.O. No. 2032, L. & M., dated 12th June 1931.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 216 asked by Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, page 304 supra.]

Report on the investigation of a scheme of water-supply to Salem town from the Mettur reservoir.

In G.O. No. 705, P.H., dated 26th May 1930, an investigation was ordered for a scheme of water-supply to Salem town from the Mettur reservoir. This scheme was to provide for a population of 80,000 at Salem at 10 gallons per head per day and about 100,000 gallons per day for some villages en route. The field work in connexion with the scheme was started almost immediately.

2. From the figures of the latest census, it is seen that the population of Salem has practically doubled itself during the last decade. The figures for the past seven decades are as under—

1871	...	50,012	1901	...	70,621	1931	...	102,191
1881	...	50,667	1911	...	59,150			
1891	...	67,710	1921	...	52,244			

Any scheme now designed should therefore provide for an ultimate population of at least 125,000 people. The Mettur reservoir which is

[5th August 1931]

intended to store water for irrigating many thousands of acres, can easily spare any quantity for drinking water-supply purposes. But in view of the cost of the necessary works, for purifying the water, lifting it and conveying it to Salem, the supply to the town has to be kept within reasonable limits. As already decided at the time the investigation was sanctioned, a 10 gallon scheme would seem to be all that can be thought of. No doubt the existing Panamarathupatti reservoir source will supplement this supply and the two taken together can reasonably be expected to provide at least 15 gallons for a great portion of the year.

3. As regards the villages en route the District Board has so far agreed to take a bulk supply of about 50,000 gallons for the following villages:—

Village.	Present population.
Jalakantapuram	6,000
Vanavasi (portion)	2,000
Nangavalli	4,500
Taramangalam	6,000
Pavalathur	1,200
Jedapatti	600
Suramangalam	2,000
Total	22,300

This figure is no doubt very small and will hardly give a supply of 2.5 gallons per head. In addition, there are also other villages en route standing badly in need of drinking water which could be easily supplied from this source, e.g., Peria Soragai (500 people), Sarkar Collapatti (700), Alagapuram (2,000), Omalur (6,000) which is rather out of the way but the headquarters of a taluk. The provision originally thought of was 100,000 gallons for villages. At the conference held at the Secretariat, Stonehouse Hill, on 11th May 1931, it was decided to work out preliminary proposals on the basis of a supply of 10 gallons for Salem alone for 125,000 people or for Salem and villages for 150,000. It was further decided that for the present the proposal to employ hydraulic turbines and pumps to pump water was to be dropped and that electric motors and pumps were to be adopted.

4. The detailed investigation carried out confirms the feasibility of the scheme outlined in the preliminary report. The supply required will be pumped during all the 24 hours of the day from Mettur and after purification through slow sand or rapid mechanical filters will be collected into a service reservoir of four hours' capacity at Nangavalli about seven miles from Mettur and 19 miles from Salem. A reservoir at this place can easily command the distribution of supply to Salem, as also the villages en route. From this reservoir at Nangavalli, a distributional main will be laid to Salem along the existing road. At five roads junction near Alagapuram this main will divide into branches. One branch will joint the existing 10-inch distribution

[5th August 1931]

main in Salem town in Fort Main Road opposite the Collector's office with sufficient pressure to command the existing Balancing Tank at Ammapet. The other will supply an elevated reservoir of eight hours' capacity to be constructed at Hasthampatti, near the Judge's bungalow, to serve Hasthampatti and the high level areas in Ammapet. Necessary connection pipes will be provided for connecting this new reservoir with the existing distributing system in Hasthampatti and Ammapet. According to these proposals, no immediate re-arrangement of the distribution system is intended and the town will be divided into two distinct zones for purposes of distribution, one being supplied with Mettur Reservoir water only and the other with both Mettur and Panamarathupatti waters.

5. At present a complete system of water works capable of yielding about 15,00,000 of gallons per day has been installed at Mettur, the cost of the head works pumping and purification plant, reservoir, etc., being about Rs. 2,33,000. When the project works are completed by the end of 1935, the quantity of water required for the staff at Mettur is reckoned by the Chief Engineer, Mettur, to be only about 3,500 gallons per day. With some additional works the Mettur Water Works can also be utilized for Salem water-supply, taking them over at a reasonable cost.

6. In Memo. No. 32389-9 (E-1) P.II., dated 18th May 1931, alternative proposals were called for,

(a) pumping from the Cauvery below dam to Salem using sand filters, and (b) utilizing the existing Mettur water-supply with additions if necessary.

7. By pumping from the Cauvery below the dam, all the head available due to storage that can be advantageously utilized to reduce the lift of pumps is not availed of. By taking a suction connection to the pumps from one of the 90 inches turbine pipes indented for supplying the water for working the turbines an appreciable reduction in electric energy consumed for pumping can be effected. The quantity abstracted from the pipe will be infinitesimally small compared to their total capacity and there can possibly be no objection for doing this.

Approximate estimates are therefore appended for four alternative proposals as under:—

(a) Pumping from the Cauvery below dam using ordinary sand and filters.

(b) Pumping from the Mettur reservoir drawing supply through one of the turbine pipes and using sand filters.

(c) Pumping water from the Cauvery below dam utilizing the existing Mettur water-supply with necessary additions.

(d) Pumping water from the reservoir drawing supply through one of the turbine pipes and utilizing as many of the existing works as possible.

For each of the above proposals, two estimates—one for supplying 125,000 people and the other for supplying 150,000 people—are furnished.

[5th August 1931]

With regard to the existing works [in cases (c) and (d)] the cost debitable to Salem has been arrived at making an allowance for depreciation at five per cent per annum from 1929 (the commencement of operation of the water works plant) to 1935 (the date up to which the works will be required for Mettur Project) on the actual cost of the works as per figures got from the Chief Engineer, Mettur Project.

8. Though in Memo. No. 32389-9 (E-1) P.H., dated 18th May 1931, it is stated that Government will supply electric power at a rate to be subsequently determined, still for purposes of comparison of the maintenance charges of the alternative proposals, the rate for supply of electrical energy was ascertained from the Chief Engineer, Hydro-electric Development and maintenance charges for the four alternative proposals have been worked out. The appendix gives the total cost both initial and maintenance charges capitalized at 20 years purchase for the four proposals. It will be seen therefrom that proposal (b), viz., pumping from the Mettur reservoir and using sand filters would be the cheapest. Next in order would be Scheme (d), viz., pumping from the Mettur reservoir and utilizing the existing coagulating tanks, filters and reservoirs at Mettur.

9. In the case of schemes (c) and (d) the Mettur authorities will purchase a bulk supply of 3,500 gallons a day. The income derivable from this source at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons will only be about Rs. 1,000 per year which capitalized will amount to only about Rs. 11,000. This will not therefore materially affect the total cost of the scheme so far as Salem is concerned.

If on completion of the Mettur Project Works, the idea is to put all the buildings available to the best possible use and develop some industries, then the existing water works could with advantage be utilized for their benefit allowing Salem to have its independent water-supply as per proposals outlined in scheme (b).

J. R. THIRUAI SINGHAM,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

[5th August 1931]

Appendix

Salem water-supply from Mettur : Comparative costs of scheme.

Description.	Pumping from the Cauvery below dam using ordinary sand filters.	Pumping from the Mettur reservoir drawing water by a branch from one of the turbines and using sand filters.	Pumping from the Cauvery below dam utilizing the existing Mettur water-supply arrangements with necessary additions.	Pumping from the Mettur reservoir drawing water by a branch from one of the turbines and using coagulating tank filters, reservoirs, etc., at Mettur.
(1) Water-supply for 125,000 people at 10 gallons per head per day for Salem only—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Initial	21,43,000	21,15,000	21,86,000	21,63,000
Maintenance	74,400	68,500	78,800	85,100
Maintenance capitalized.	8,19,800	6,99,700	8,68,300	7,97,100
Total with maintenance charges capitalized	29,62,800	28,14,700	30,64,300	29,18,400
(2) Water-supply for 150,000 people at 10 gallons per head per day for Salem and villages en route—				
Initial	22,54,000	22,26,000	22,97,000	22,77,000
Maintenance	91,200	77,400	96,600	83,100
Maintenance capitalized.	10,01,900	8,52,900	10,64,400	9,15,700
Total with maintenance charges capitalized	32,58,900	30,78,900	33,61,400	31,92,700

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