

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. LIX (Nos. 1 to 3).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

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

Members of the Executive Council.

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D. 2. Regulation of betting and gambling. 3. Prevention of cruelty to animals. 4. Control of poisons. 5. Control of vehicles. 6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs. 7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses. 8. Laccadives. 9. European vagrancy. 10. European and Anglo-Indian education. 11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor. 13. Government Presses. 14. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures. 15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Factories. (b) Settlement of labour disputes. (c) Boilers. (d) Gas. (e) Smoke nuisances. (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes. 16. Criminal tribes. 17. Stores and Stationery (required for Reserved Departments). |
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II.—Central Subjects.

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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control of petroleum and explosives. 2. Central police organization. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Arms and ammunition. 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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province. 2. Provincial law reports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees. 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. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

4. The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I., C.I.E., 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. | 8. Currency and coinage. |
| 2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz. | 9. Public debt of India. |
| 3. Relations with States in India. | 10. Savings banks. |
| 4. Political charges. | 11. Indian Audit Department. |
| 5. Communications. | 12. Commerce, including Banks and Insurance. |
| 6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations. | 13. Trading Companies and other Associations. |
| 7. Sources of all-India revenues. | 14. Opium (Central questions regarding —). |
| | 15. Central Research. |
| | 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, Rope-ways, 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. Pilgrimage 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. Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5. Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathar's 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, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., v.d., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	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.C.S., H. M.	NOMINATED.
27. Indriah, C.	Godavari, West, N.-M. Rural.
28. Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (<i>Deputy President</i>).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
29. Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
30. James, F. E.	Madras Planters.
31. Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
32. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, K.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
33. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
34. Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Kistna, 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, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir 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. (<i>Minister</i>).	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, P.	NOMINATED.
46. Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sri Raja Velugoti Sir 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. (<i>Minister</i>).	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.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
90. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
91. Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
92. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
93. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
94. Satyanarayana Choudari, C. ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
95. Sesha Reddi, B. P. ..	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
96. Shetty, A. B. ..	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
97. Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
98. Singam Ayyangar, K. ..	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
99. Siva Raj, N. ..	NOMINATED.
100. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
101. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. Conran.	NOMINATED.
102. Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
103. Sreghtha, M. S. ..	West Coast, Christian.
104. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ..	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
105. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R. ..	NOMINATED.
106. Sriramulu, G. ..	NOMINATED.
107. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	EX-OFFICIO.
108. Subbarayan, Dr. P. ..	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. ..	Kanara South, N.-M. Rural.
111. Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
112. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam ..	NOMINATED.
113. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
114. Thomas, Daniel ..	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Christian.
115. Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. A. ..	NOMINATED.
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. Winter, W. E. ..	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
124. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
125. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot cum Chingleput.
126. Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.).	Southern Landholders.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
127. Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
128. Zamindar of Ettayapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
129. Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
130. Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
131. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.
132. Vacant	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Appu Nayar, P.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Nambudri Bill and the Marumakkattayam Bills.
134. Newcomb, Lieut.-Col. Clive ..	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.
135. Strathie, I.C.S., D. N. ..	NOMINATED for the consideration of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Presidency of Madras.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

Tuesday, the 26th January 1932.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

Uman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	James, Mr. F. E.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Krishnan, Mr. C.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Luker, Mr. F. G.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Basu Dev. Mr. C.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Beyabani, Mr. S. M. K.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Birley, Mr. F.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S.A.
Browning, Mr. W. M.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Davis, M.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Indriah, Mr. C.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Raja of Bobbili, The.
	Raja of Kallikote, The.
	Raja of Parlakimedi, The.
	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.

[26th January 1932]

PRESENT—cont.

Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.	Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.	Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.	Thorne, I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Tottenham, I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Sami Venkatchalam Chetti, Mr.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.	Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.	Winter, Captain W. E.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Smith, I.C.S., Mr. E. C.	Zamindar of Chemudu, The.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Depressed Classes

Acquisition of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas by the District Labour Officer, Tinnevely.

* 619 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state how many proposals for acquisition of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas have been made by the District Labour Officer, Tinnevely, how many of them have been completed and how many are pending since the inception of the Labour department in the district of Tinnevely?

A.—Twenty-one cases of house-site acquisition were investigated by the District Labour Officer; three of these are pending, and in the rest notifications for acquisition of land are held up for want of funds.

MR. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the money deposited by the people for the acquisition of the lands in three cases has been returned to the Government? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I shall enquire.”

Reconstruction of houses destroyed during the mill riots of 1921.

* 620 Q.—MR. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how far the undertakings given by the Government for the construction of houses destroyed during the mill riots in the year 1921 have been carried out;

(b) the number of houses of persons belonging to the Arundateeya community which have been reconstructed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount of Rs. 13,000 allotted for the construction of houses for the Arundateeya community has been surrendered?

[26th January 1932]

A.—(a) Two hundred houses have been constructed for the Adi-Dravidas who were rendered homeless during the mill riots.

(b) None so far, but proposals for the construction of 80 houses for Arundateeyas are under consideration.

(c) Yes.

MR. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—“ With reference to answer (b), may I ask whether the Government have considered the question of providing the necessary amount in the next year's budget at least? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered.”

Settibalijas as Depressed Classes.

* 621 Q.—MR. G. SRIRAMULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Settibalija *alias* Ediga community in the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts has been at any time included among depressed classes;

(b) if so, when and for what reasons has the community been included among depressed classes;

(c) whether the Labour Commissioner has granted scholarships to the students of Settibalija community in any of the previous few years;

(d) if so, from what year and for how many years;

(e) whether the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to lay on the table of the House the number of students who received scholarships in each year, the classes and schools in which they have been then studying and the amount of scholarships granted to them in each year;

(f) with what purpose the scholarships were granted;

(g) whether the purpose has been attained by the community;

(h) whether the scholarships are now continued; •

(i) if not, from what year have they not been given and for what reasons;

(j) whether Settibalija community is still included among depressed classes;

(k) if not, from what date and for what reasons has the community been excluded from depressed classes;

(l) whether any Labour elementary schools have been opened for the Settibalijas in the East and West Godavari districts;

(m) if so, how many such schools have been opened, at what places and from what dates;

(n) whether all the schools are in existence now;

(o) if any of the schools are closed, what those schools are, for what reasons they have been closed and from what dates; and

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(p) what provision has been made for the education of the pupils that were studying in the schools which have been closed?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Since 1920. They were treated as a depressed class for the purpose of grant of house-sites on the ground that they were for the most part a very poor and backward class.

(c) to (i) The Government have no information.

(j) No.

(k) Since 1929. The policy of the Government is now to restrict the activities of the Labour Department to depressed classes proper, i.e., Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, Criminal Tribes and Untouchables.

(l) to (p) The Government have no information.

Mr. G. SRIRAMULU:—“ With reference to answer to clauses (c) to (i) and (l) to (p), may I know, Sir, if the Government have called for information? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ No, Sir; the Government do not think it necessary to do so.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ It is stated that Settibalijas are no longer treated as depressed classes; may I know the reason? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The reason is already given in the answer.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Were they treated as depressed classes with the consent of the Government or without their knowledge? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ With the consent and knowledge of the Government.”

Elections

Elections to the Madras Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

* 622 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to furnish a statement showing—

(a) the number of candidates that stood for election to the Madras Legislative Council and to the Legislative Assembly in each of the last four general elections;

(b) the number who possessed the franchise;

(c) the number who exercised the franchise;

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Government on account of each of these elections;

(e) the expenditure incurred by the Government in connexion with the Election Tribunals; and

(f) the number that were returned to the Legislative Council on the Justice Party ticket and each of the other parties as reported to Government?

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

* Printed as Appendix I on page 113 infra.

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ With reference to the statement furnished in the Appendix, may I know who are the moderates in this Council? ”

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

“ The hon. Member knows it.”

Labour

Action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

* 623 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take in connexion with the recommendation of the Madras Unemployment Committee? ”

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 662 on 19th March 1931 at pages 373–375 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, Volume LVI, No. 6. The Government have nothing to add to that answer.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ It is a long time since the reply was communicated to the Council office. May I know what is the position to-day with regard to the unemployed? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ As I said when this question was before the House last time, the recommendations of the Committee are dealt with in the departments in charge of the hon. Ministers. Any question on the subject may be put to the hon. Ministers.”

Retrenchment in the Labour department.

* 624 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the various steps taken to effect retrenchment in the Labour department wherever possible with figures relating to the number of institutions closed in each district?

A.—The post of Commissioner of Labour has been left unfilled since March last, and a Member of the Board of Revenue is in charge of it in addition to his own duties.

Depressed classes work.—Considerable reductions have been made in the District staffs and District Labour officers of the grade of tahsildars are being replaced by officers of the grade of deputy tahsildars.

Two hundred and ninety-one schools at which the average attendance was less than 20 have been closed. Two posts of clerks in the Commissioner's office have been abolished, and grants-in-aid to societies and institutions working for the uplift of the Depressed Classes have been reduced. Grants for new works have been withdrawn or reduced.

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Kallar Reclamation.—Eighty-three schools have been closed. The Industrial centres in Madura, Ramnad and Tanjore districts have been closed, and the Revenue establishment employed in connexion with the grant of land to Kallars has been dispensed with. New works have been suspended and repairs to buildings have been restricted.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—The Reformatory Schools for girls at Nellore and the Pallavaram Settlement have been closed. The scheme for the reclamation of Thottia Naicks has been suspended. A reduction has been made in the boarding grants to criminal tribes children.

The Government have also ordered certain percentage cuts under Travelling Allowance, Fixed Travelling Allowance and Books and periodicals.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether the Government have abolished the post of the Commissioner of Labour? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ We have not abolished the post; the Retrenchment Committee's recommendation was that, for two years, this work might be looked after by one of the Members of the Board of Revenue.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I ask whether any representation has been received from any of districts that the work of the department is suffering on account of this reduction in staff? ”

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether any report has been received to this effect from the District Labour Officers? ”

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

Budget provision for the years 1928—1931 for the Labour department under the minor heads ‘ Education and Public Health.’

* 625 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how much money was allotted for the Labour department in Tinnevely district, under the minor heads “ Education and Public Health ” in the years 1928 to 1931;

(b) how many of the schools started during these years have been closed in 1931;

(c) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 1,500 and odd alone has been allowed to be spent out of the total allotment; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the District Labour Officer, Tinnevely, has been instructed not to take up any new work?

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A.—(a) The Labour department started work in Tinnevely district in 1929–30. The amounts allotted were—

	RS. A. P.		
1929–30	14,045	0	0
1930–31	52,733	14	6 (including scholarships and stipends).

(b) Three day and four night schools.

(c) No. Rs. 52,485–7–3 was spent in 1930–31.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the District Labour Officer, not to take up any new work unless it is really urgent.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I know the reasons why three day and four night schools have been closed? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ As a measure of retrenchment.”

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I ask whether the Government have abolished any more schools after the closure of the seven schools? ”

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

Measures for the uplift of the Depressed Classes.

* 626 Q.—Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount provided for the uplift of the depressed classes in the years 1929–30, 1930–31 and 1931–32;

(b) the amount surrendered by the Labour department in the current budget and the various heads under which the amounts have been surrendered as a measure of retrenchment;

(c) the number of posts of the District Labour Officers abolished during the current year and the savings effected thereby;

(d) the number of day and night schools closed during the current year in different districts; and

(e) the provisions made in the current budget for wells, pathways and burial grounds for the depressed classes?

A.—(a) The provision made for the uplift of the depressed classes during the last three years is as follows:—

	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Direction ...	93,000	1,17,300	1,01,900
2. District staffs ...	3,09,400	3,23,600	3,38,200
3. Education and Public Health	12,55,900	13,27,100	9,97,700

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(b) The amounts surrendered from the Labour budget during the current year under the above heads are—

	RS.
1. Direction	48,800
2. District staffs	90,200
3. Education and Public Health	1,37,500

(c) Two posts of District Labour Officers have been abolished. The savings effected during the current year on account of the abolition of the two posts is Rs. 2,995.

(d) Two hundred and ninety-one labour schools at which the average attendance is less than 20 have been closed. The Government have no information whether any of these are night schools.

(e) A sum of Rs. 1,62,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc.

Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—" May I know the reasons why there was a reduction in the provision for this department in the last year's budget as compared with the previous year? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The hon. Member may refer to the budget. "

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" With reference to answer (b), may I ask whether it is due to inadequate staff that large amounts have been surrendered to the Government? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" In order to effect retrenchment, we have to reduce the staff and the work to be carried out. "

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—" With reference to answer (b), will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why so much amount has been surrendered to the Government under the three heads? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" As a measure of retrenchment. "

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" May I know how many schools have been closed? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The answer is given in clause (d). "

Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—" With reference to answer (e), may I ask whether the Government will consider the question of repaying the savings effected to the department itself? "

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" With reference to answer (b), are we to take it that it was on the initiative of the Government that these amounts have been surrendered to the Government? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" On the initiative of the Retrenchment Committee, the Labour Commissioner submitted proposals and the Government accepted them. "

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Law and Order (General)

Alleged lathi charge on Congress volunteers in Madura for picketing toddy shops.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police made a lathi charge against Congress volunteers who were picketing the toddy shops at Semathipuram and Puttutope in Madura on the night of the 5th instant;

(b) how many were injured and what is the nature of the injuries;

(c) whether the District Magistrate ordered the lathi charge or whether the Police did it on their own initiative; and

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

A.—(a) The picketers of the Semathipuram toddy shop were dis-

- persed by a lathi charge on their refusal to disperse
- peaceably when ordered by the Police. No lathi charge was made at Puttutope.

(b) The number of persons injured is not known but it is reported that none received serious injuries.

(c) The lathi charge was ordered by the District Superintendent of Police who was present at the place.

(d) None at present, but if picketing continues to be aggressive in Madura town the Government will have to consider the advisability of having it suspended.

Alleged assault on the Congress President by the Police in Kuppam.

* 628 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the local Police at Kuppam assaulted the Congress President and picketers on or about August last; and

(b) whether the President of the Panchayat Court, Kuppam, was asked by the Sub-Magistrate to resign his Congress Presidentship on pain of being removed from the Presidentship? "

A.—(a) No.

(b) No; the President of the Panchayat Court, Kuppam, is not and never was the President of the Congress Committee in that place and has on no occasion been threatened in any way by the Sub-Magistrate.

Alleged circular by the Tahsildar of Palladam forbidding the giving of food and lodging to Congressmen.

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

(a) whether the Tahsildar of Palladam, Coimbatore district, issued a circular on or about 4th August 1931 to all village headmen, accountants, and monigars of his taluk, suggesting that Congressmen should not be given lodging and food; and

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(b) if so, the action taken in regard to the conduct of the Tahsildar in issuing such a circular?

A.—(a) A circular was issued by the Tahsildar of Palladam warning village officers not to take any part in assisting Congress volunteers.

(b) None.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The reply given to clause (a) of my question is vague. I wish to have a categorical answer to my question whether it has been suggested that Congressmen should not be given lodging and food?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The hon. Member's question has been answered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“How are the Congressmen to be distinguished? Some might have resigned their offices. How are the public to know whether a particular person is a Congressman or not?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“If it is known to the officers that they are Congressmen, they must refuse assistance.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether at the time this circular was issued, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was in force?”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“As this is a question of showing hospitality to friends, how are the people to decide whether a particular person is a Congressman or not?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“By their activities in a particular locality.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether it is the intention of the Government that a father should refuse lodging and food to his son, if the latter joins the civil disobedience movement?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“It is a hypothetical question.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“In view of the fact that the circular was issued on the 4th August when the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was in force, do the Government now propose to take action against the Tahsildar for breach thereof?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know the reasons?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The Government do not think that any action is necessary.”

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Issue of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Joint Magistrate, Gudur, prohibiting the holding of the Andhra Provincial and Nellore District Ryots' Conference at Venkatagiri.

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

(a) whether in September last the Joint Magistrate, Gudur, promulgated an order under section 144, prohibiting holding the Andhra Provincial and Nellore District Ryots' Conference at Venkatagiri;

(b) whether the Government have perused the said Magistrate's order;

(c) whether it is the intention of the Government to prohibit speeches being made which might be disagreeable to the zamindars and Rajas;

(d) whether the zamindars have made representations either to the Government or to the district authorities that at the meeting speeches likely to be resented by them would be made and whether such representations were oral or written;

(e) whether the Government have instructed the local Police to give extra protection to the zamindars from being attacked by speeches;

(f) whether it is a fact that Sriman Biswanatha Das Mahasayo submitted before the Joint Magistrate, that the Conference would discuss merely the provisions of the Estates Land Act Amending Bill and assured that no statements will be made against zamindars;

(g) whether it was apprehended that the supporters of the Estate of Venkatagiri might interrupt or interfere with the proceedings of the Conference;

(h) if so, what action Police took against such supporters to stop their interference;

(i) whether it is a fact there was “a lot of opposition to the Conference in the villages of Venkatagiri Estate”; and

(j) whether the Government have found out the reason why there was “a lot of opposition”?

A.—(a), (b), (i) & (j) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 575 and the copy of the order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, appended to that answer.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) It was so stated in a petition to the Joint Magistrate, Gudur, from two of the convêners of the Conference in connexion with which Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo interviewed the Joint Magistrate.

(g) Yes.

(h) There was no time for the Police to take action in the manner suggested.

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Police*Working of the Police Training School at Vellore.*

* 631 Q.—MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the annual cost of maintaining and running the Police Training School at Vellore for the last five years;

(b) the number of Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and constables that have been trained every year for the last five years; and

(c) whether the Government contemplate abolishing the school from next year and arrange for training in each district headquarters under the Superintendent of Police?

	RS.
A.—(a) 1926–27	52,258
1927–28	63,142
1928–29	73,583
1929–30	75,348
1930–31	78,792

(b) A statement^a showing the number of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors trained in the Police Training School, Vellore, for the last five years is appended. Constables are not trained in this school, but at the Central Recruits' Schools, of which one is located at Vellore.

(c) The Government do not propose to close the Police Training School, Vellore. They have however sanctioned as a measure of retrenchment the closure of the Central Recruits' School and Police Hospital at Vizianagram, for a year from 1st January 1932, and the reduction by 25 per cent of the strength of the teaching staff of Assistant Law and Drill Instructors in the three other Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore and Anantapur, with effect from 1st September 1931.

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to abolish the Vellore Training School? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ No; we want Policemen to be trained there.”

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ What would be the saving by reduction of the strength of the teaching staff by 25 per cent? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I cannot answer that question offhand.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 114 infra.

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Civil Justice*Abolition, past and future, of Sub-Courts.*

* 632 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the sub-courts abolished in the years 1929–30, 1930–31 and 1931–32 and those that are proposed to be abolished in future;

(b) what the total saving effected by such abolition of sub-courts is and in what manner;

(c) what the total loss is in the Revenue from stamps and court-fees by the abolition of those sub-courts;

(d) whether since their abolition, there was a rise or fall in the institution and disposal of suits and appeals in the areas where the sub-courts have been abolished; and

(e) in either case, what the arrangements made by the Government are to meet the new conditions that arose after the abolition of the sub-courts, so as to avoid delay and inconvenience to the litigant public?

A.—(a) No sub-court was abolished in 1929, 1930 or 1931, till now. No proposal regarding the abolition of any sub-court is now before Government. But a proposal for the abolition of the appointment of Additional Sub-Judge at Calicut as a measure of retrenchment has now been received from the High Court and is under consideration.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether the High Court has subsequently recommended the abolition of any more sub-courts? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ So far as I can say now, no.”

Abolition of Sub-Courts and Munsifs' Courts as a measure of retrenchment.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish any Sub-Courts or Munsifs Courts as a measure of retrenchment, and, if so, how many such courts will be closed;

(b) whether as a result of such closing of courts, the services of any acting munsifs recruited from the bar will be dispensed with and if so, of how many; or

(c) whether any judicial officers who have put in a service of 25 years or more will be asked to retire?

A.—(a) The matter is now engaging the attention of Government; so far one Small Cause Court and two District Munsifs' Courts have been abolished.

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"The answer to this question was sent to the Council Office in November. May I know whether the matter is still under consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"After this answer was sent to the Legislative Council Office, some more Munsif's Courts have been abolished on the recommendation of the High Court."

Criminal Justice

Appointment to the Bench Court at Wandiwash, North Arcot district.

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

(a) whether to a vacancy on the Bench Court at Wandiwash, North Arcot district, the outgoing Magistrate was again recommended by the local officials;

(b) whether there is a Government Order or Collector's circular that as far as possible appointments should be given to new persons and not to the outgoing persons; and

(c) whether there is a Government Order that preference should be given to depressed and backward classes wherever suitable persons are available?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No such orders have been issued by Government; nor are they aware that any circular of the kind has been issued by the District Magistrates.

(c) No.

Obiter dicta by Mr. Newsam, District Judge, regarding the character and mentality of Indians.

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been called to certain judgments of Mr. Newsam, District Judge, Tinnevely, in which he has made aspersions on the character and mentality of Indians; and

(b) what action the Government have taken or propose to take against the Judge for indulging in such extrajudicial remarks in his judgments?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is apparently referring to the judgment in S.C. No. 21 of 1931 on the file of the Sessions Judge of Tinnevely. The Government have perused it.

(b) The Government have not considered it necessary to take any action in the matter.

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government agree with Mr. Newsam's aspersions cast on the character and mentality of Indians?"

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the hon. the Law Member considers that the interests of Mr. Newsam is superior to those of the Indian public?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government regard the observations as a matter of bad taste on the part of Mr. Newsam."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask why the Government have not taken any action in the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I said, the Government consider that it is only a matter of bad taste on the part of the District Judge. The Government do not consider it necessary to take any action."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will it not be possible for the Government to take steps for that portion to be expunged from the judgment?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is left to the party concerned in that sessions case to apply to the High Court, if he desires to have those remarks expunged."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is the Government not aware that the paragraph complained of does not refer to any particular party?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It arises out of that case."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to encourage bad taste on the part of the officers of the Civil Service?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government neither encourages nor discourages any matter of taste in any officer."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. Member whether the last paragraph of the judgment is in any way relevant to the facts of the case?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have not studied the facts of the case."

Forests

Transfer of the Somalapuram reserves to a panchayat.

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

(a) whether the officials of the Forest reserves of Ankammanahalli, Somalapuram and Jigganahalli are compelling the villagers to take permits for all of them on the ground that they let their sheep into these reserves;

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(b) whether the villagers have been repeatedly requesting the Government to hand over the Somalapuram reserve to a panchayat; and
(c) why the request for handing over this forest to a panchayat has not been granted?

A.—(a) The Government have no information but have called for a report from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Forest grievances in South Kanara.

11-15 a.m. * 637 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the representations made to him regarding forest grievances during his last visit to South Kanara have been considered by the Government;

(b) what action, if any, Government propose to take in regard to each of the matters dealt with in the representations made by the District Advancement Association and the people at Byndoor and at Someshwar?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Copies* of the orders passed by Government on these representations received are appended.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether the Special Malaria Officer who came to investigate the conditions in Puttur taluk reported to the Government that the proximity of the reserve forests was responsible for malaria in that area? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I am afraid that this question should be put to my hon. Colleague, the Minister, who is in charge of Public Health.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether in view of the recommendations of the Malaria Officer to the effect that malaria is due to the proximity of the reserve forests, the Government will consider the advisability of removing those forests? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I do not know whether the Malaria Officer made that recommendation at all.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether the hon. the Law Member will kindly go into the recommendations of the Malaria Officer? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I shall consider the suggestion.”

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 115—119 infra.

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Jails

Release of life-convict Bhushadu.

* 638 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when the life-convict Bhushadu in the Central Jail, Bellary, was due to be released according to the first arrangement and whether his period of detention has subsequently been extended and, if so, by how much and why?

A.—The convict has two sentences to undergo—(1) of transportation for life (calculated as 25 years) and (2) of ten months' rigorous imprisonment—and he will be due for release only on 12th October 1936, and earlier if remissions are allowed. The grant of such remissions is within the discretion of Government. The question of allowing him the benefit of remissions was considered on two occasions, once in 1928 and again in 1931. After considering the report of local officers the Government declined to grant the remission on both the occasions.
• They propose to take the case into consideration again about the middle of 1932.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Is it not the case, Sir, that, when convicts are received in jail, they are given a badge wherein are entered the date of admission and also the date of release? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I do not know.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Is the hon. the Law Member aware that, according to that badge, the date of the convict's release falls this year? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ It cannot be so; because it is on official information that I have given this answer.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ I have seen the badge myself. Will the hon. the Law Member kindly look into it? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I thank my hon. Friend for this valuable information.”

Agricultural Loans

Collection of takkavi dues in Bellary district.

* 639 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to furnish a talukwar list of villages of Bellary district in which the collection of takkavi dues was kept in suspension last year? ”

A.—A list* is appended.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the collection of dues is likely to be suspended this year? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ No recommendation to that effect has been received from the Collector.”

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 120 infra.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I make this suggestion, Sir, because the ryots are really in poor straits."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"If any recommendations are received to that effect from the local officers, they will be considered."

Forest Panchayats

Payment of lease amounts by forest panchayats in instalments.

* 640 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lease amounts from the forest panchayats are collected at the beginning of the lease-year;

(b) whether resolutions at Forest Provincial Conferences and memorials were sent to Government praying that the rules should be so amended as to permit payments of lease amounts by instalments; and

(c) whether the Government are proposing to amend the rules accordingly?

A.—(a) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraph 13 of the Standing Order on forest panchayats appended to G.O. No. 1185, Revenue, dated 1st June 1931, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. It provides for the collection of the rents in two instalments on the 15th October and the 15th January.

(b) The Forest Panchayatdars' Union, Limited, made such a suggestion in May 1930 which was considered before the Standing Order was issued.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"With reference to the answers to clauses (a) and (c), may I request the Government to take the lease amounts in four instalments, instead of in two instalments?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"So far as I am aware no difficulty has been experienced in collecting the amounts in two instalments."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"But there is great difficulty for the ryots to pay the amounts in lump sums?"

(No reply.)

General

Remarks of Mr. A. R. Cox regarding picketing.

* 641 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that at the presentation of Sanads to title-holders on the 17th July, Mr. Cox, then Collector of Madras, made a speech in which he made remarks about politicians in general and about picketing toddy and foreign cloth shops in particular; and

(b) whether and, if so, what action the Government have taken on that speech?

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A.—(a) The Government have no official knowledge of the matter but are aware that such a speech was reported in the newspapers.

(b) None.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, are we to understand that Government have no knowledge of the matter—I mean no official knowledge?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"No official knowledge; but I have seen a report in the newspapers."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Do the Government consider that the speech of the Collector of Madras was quite proper, in view of the fact that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was still in force on that day?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I do not think that the speeches reported contravened the Pact."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Do the Government realize that this is only one of the many instances on the part of Government officials of trying to break the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I do not think there was any attempt to break it."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Do the Government know that on the day the speech was made, picketing of foreign cloth shops was not illegal?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"If it was carried on in certain ways, it was not illegal; but picketing sometimes became illegal."

Extension of the term of office of the hon. the Home Member.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any information as to the reason for the extension of the term of office of the hon. the Home Member; and

(b) the period for which it has been extended this time and when it is to terminate?

A.—(a), No.

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the Local Government recommended the extension?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The Government have nothing to do with the matter."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the Local Government considered the legal aspect of the question, whether an indefinite extension was against the spirit of the Government of India Act?"

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

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B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I know whether the Retrenchment Committee has made a recommendation that one of the four offices of Executive Councillors may be abolished? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice of that question."

Permission, if any, of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the appointment of Mr. S. V. Ramamurti as Director of Agriculture.

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

(a) whether for appointing Mr. S. V. Ramamurti as Director of Agriculture the previous permission of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, or any one of them, was obtained by the local Government; and

(b) if so, when the application for permission was made by the local Government, and when the sanction was actually received by them?

A.—(a) As stated in Notification No. 325, dated the 8th December 1931, published on page 1610 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th December 1931, the previous permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council has been obtained.

(b) The application was made on the 22nd May 1931, through the Government of India: a copy of the letter communicating the orders of the Secretary of State was received on the 20th November 1931.

MR. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether this answer did not contradict the answer given by the hon. Minister for Public Works in November last with regard to a question on the same subject."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice. I have not got a copy of that question now in my hand."

MR. V. T. ARASU:—" The answer given by the hon. Minister was

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Is the hon. Member trying to cross-examine? "

MR. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister for Public Works stated on the floor of this House in November last that the matter was still (meaning the date on which the answer was made) under consideration by the Local Government? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice of the question."

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MR. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government have received any representation from the officers of the Agricultural Department protesting against an outsider being appointed as head of that department? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice."

Irrigation

Extent of the ayacut under the Lower Anicut system irrigated in South Arcot and Tanjore.

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

(a) the extent of ayacut irrigated under the Lower Anicut system in the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore, respectively;

(b) when the extent of these ayacuts was fixed and under what proceedings of the Government; and

(c) whether copies of the Government Orders will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The ayacut according to the accounts of fasli 1340 is—

South Arcot	...	...	...	43,833 acres.
Tanjore	...	...	...	22,481 acres.

(b) & (c) The extent of the ayacut has not been fixed by specific orders of Government. The areas given in the answer to (a) are the total of the ayacut according to the accounts of fasli 1340.

The Kattalai High Level Channel.

* 645 Q.—MR. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the work connected with the Kattalai High Level Channel will be put into execution; and

(b) pending the execution of the above work, whether the Government contemplate the execution of piecemeal improvements to the drainage courses for the Kattuvari improvements for which an estimate of Rs. 7,00,000 had been sanctioned long ago?

A.—(a) It is hoped that funds for the work will be provided in 1932-33.

(b) No.

MR. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—" May I know whether the work of the high level channel will be begun in the current year along with the Kattalai regulator, or in 1932-33? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" We hope to take up the construction of the high level channel next year, if the Government of India lends us the money; otherwise I am afraid it will be difficult to do so."

MR. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—" Is it not the arrangement that the high level channel should go along with the Kattalai regulator? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Yes, they are both parts of the same scheme."

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Land Revenue Administration*Abolition of the Sathiavedu sub-taluk in Chingleput district.*

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

(a) the actual saving that the Government expect to make by the abolition of the Sathiavedu sub-taluk in the Chingleput district; and

(b) whether the abolition is only temporary and whether the sub-taluk will be restored when the financial position of the Presidency improves?

A.—(a) The saving expected is about Rs. 4,900 per annum.

(b) It is not possible to make a definite pronouncement at present.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether in regard to the orders passed by the Government of Madras abolishing certain taluks in the various districts, they have specifically stated that such abolition is only as a temporary measure? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I think in one or two cases it has been so stated but not in others.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know why the Government did not find it possible to so state in this case also? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ In this case the Government thought that retrenchment might be permanent.”

Proposed abolition of the Hadagalli taluk.

* 647 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 Hadagalli taluk is proposed to be abolished;

(b) if so, what the grounds are for the abolition;

(c) whether the Collector recommended the abolition of the taluk;

(d) whether the Divisional Officer proposed the abolition;

(e) how long that Divisional Officer was connected with that taluk and what experience he had of the taluks of the Ceded Districts;

(f) whether the District Board and the Taluk Board concerned were consulted in the matter;

(g) whether the proposed site for the Tungabhadra project lies in the said taluk;

(h) whether by abolishing the taluk the Government intend to abandon the Tungabhadra project; and

(i) what is the actual saving that would be effected by the abolition of this taluk?

A.—(a) & (b) It has been ordered that the Hadagalli taluk should be converted into an independent deputy tahsildar's charge as a measure of retrenchment.

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(c) & (d) The Government are not prepared to communicate the opinions of local officers on subjects which fall to the Government for decision.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

(g) One of the possible sites for the reservoir lies in the taluk.

(h) No.

(i) A saving of about Rs. 10,000 a year is anticipated as a result of the conversion of the taluk into a deputy tahsildar's charge.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Is it not the case that when the question of retrenchment was considered once before Siruguppa was proposed for abolition and not Hadagalli? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I must ask for notice.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Was Hadagalli ever proposed for abolition? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I must ask for notice of this question also.”

Amalgamation of the Anantapur and Bellary districts into one.

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

(a) when it was that Anantapur was formed into a separate district;

(b) whether he has considered the question of amalgamation of the Bellary and Anantapur districts as one district as it was before and ascertained the approximate amount of saving which would result from such amalgamation; and

(c) whether he has considered the partitioning of the Anantapur district and tacking the various portions of it on to the adjoining districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Bellary?

A.—(a) On 5th January 1882.

(b) No.

(c) The Government understand that the Collector of Bellary has held a conference at Bellary with the Collectors of Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor regarding the redistribution of district, divisional and taluk charges. A report on the subject is awaited.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ May I know whether Government have passed orders about the amalgamation of the Bellary and Anantapur districts? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ Have the Government received any mahazars stating that the district headquarters at Anantapur should not be abolished? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I received some communication on the subject.”

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Are the Government aware that the district headquarters has been in Anantapur for a number of years, that the Ceded Districts College also is there and that it would be hard if Anantapur is not given the position of being a district headquarters?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The points mentioned by the hon. Member will be considered by the Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the extent of the Bellary district, as it now stands?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Land Revenue

Peshkash fixed on the estate known as 'Takubaka.'

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

(a) the normal assessment of lands comprised in the estate of 'Takubaka';

(b) whether the peshkash to be paid by its proprietor is fixed at Rs. 393 and, if not, what the actual sum is;

(c) whether the peshkash was, before it was raised to its present figure, Rs. 213 up to about 1890 and Rs. 92 up to about 1867, and if so, the reasons for the enhancement of the peshkash twice in succession; and

(d) whether the estate was auctioned for arrears for peshkash due to Government, and if so, the various steps taken by the Government for the realization of the arrears due to them before bringing the estate actually for sale?

A.—(a) Average annual income derived by the proprietor during the 10 faslis ending fasli 1339 is Rs. 596.

(b) The present peshkash to be paid on the estate is Rs. 330.

(c) The peshkash was Rs. 92 in 1867 and Rs. 105 in 1890. The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of Legislative Council Question 414, answered at the meeting of the Council on 31st October 1931.

(d) No.

Memorial to the Board of Revenue regarding the reservation of playing-ground in the North Arcot district.

* 650 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken with regard to the memorial submitted to the Board of Revenue by the public and the schools of North Arcot district in respect of the large portion of the playground for the exclusive use of the police;

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(b) whether it is a fact that a Member of the Board of Revenue received a deputation at the place and, if so, what was the outcome of that deputation; and

(c) whether the portion of land agreed to be given back for the use of the public and of the school has been delivered over?

A.—(a) & (b) The Collector of North Arcot proposed the transfer to the Police department of an extent of 9.65 acres of land in T.S. No. 587 of Vellore town (maidan). On a representation to the Board of Revenue from the Principal of the Voorhees College, Vellore, and the residents of the town, the Land Revenue Commissioner inspected the 'maidan' in company with the Collector, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the District Superintendent of Police. On the Board's recommendation, the Government sanctioned the transfer to the Police department of 6.62 acres only of the plot subject to the condition that the hockey ground which had been laid out in the area transferred should be placed at the disposal of recognized educational institutions in Vellore on at least two afternoons every week. The hockey ground is accordingly being placed at the disposal of the recognized educational institutions in Vellore, on Mondays and Thursdays.

(c) The obstructions on the land have been removed and the land is now available for use by the public.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has the Government placed at least three acres of land at the disposal of the schools and of the public citizens in Vellore?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I presume it is at the disposal of the public."

Payment of land revenue and house-tax by the residents of Melkrishnapuram, North Arcot district.

* 651 Q.—Mr. YAKUB HASAN SAIT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from the residents of Melkrishnapuram, Ambur, North Arcot district, submitting that they are paying land revenue to the Government as well as house-tax to the Union Board on the lands they occupy in the village of Melkrishnapuram and praying to be exempted from the payment of the former; and

(b) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in this matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petitioners were informed that their request cannot be complied with.

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Public Services*Safeguards for Minority Communities in the future Government.*

* 652 Q.—Captain W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the recommendations that have been made by the Government on behalf of the minority communities for their safeguards in the future Government of India and submitted to His Majesty's Government through the Government of India?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to this Government's Memorandum and Supplementary Note submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission and this Government's letter No. 978, Public, dated the 11th August 1930, containing their views on the recommendations of the Commission, which have been published and placed on sale. No further recommendation has been made.

Representation of the Jains in the Government service.

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

(a) whether the Government have received the proceedings of a meeting of the Jains of South Kanara held in Mangalore on the 14th August 1931 and the memorial submitted along with it;

(b) whether it is a fact that no young man of this community has hitherto been able to get into Government service; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to secure proper representation for the Jains in the public service?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) One out of every twelve posts in any branch of the service is, under present orders, reserved for members of communities other than Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Muham-madans, Anglo-Indians or Christians or non-Asiatics. Jains come under this category.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether Government have found out if any young man of the Jain community is employed in Government service in the South Kanara district?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Exemption of candidates from educational qualifications in recognition of their overseas military service.

* 654 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether unpassed candidates who rendered overseas military service during the great war at the pre-armistice stage were exempted from the prescribed educational qualifications in view of such service;

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(b) whether such men were allowed to draw their increments after 30th September 1925;

(c) whether the special exemption from prescribed educational qualifications was considered unnecessary until G.O. Ms. No. 1478, dated 25th August 1925, was issued;

(d) the circumstances which led to the issue of G.O. Ms. No. 1478, dated 25th August 1925;

(e) whether in the case of such men, under the impression that the Government orders already in force gave the necessary exemption, the heads of departments in which they served sought no exemption from educational qualifications;

(f) whether unpassed candidates who had rendered no overseas service used to be exempted on the recommendation of the heads of departments between 1920 and 1925;

(g) whether it is a fact that even after 1925 unpassed candidates were exempted from educational qualifications even if they had rendered no overseas service;

(h) whether one Janardana Patnaik who had rendered overseas service and is now employed in the District Munsif's Court, Chicacole, Ganjam district, was not exempted from educational qualifications even though his exemption was strongly recommended by the District Munsif, Chicacole, and the District Judge of Ganjam;

(i) the reasons why exemption was not granted in the case of Janardana Patnaik in view of his overseas service or in the usual course because of his efficient work in the department;

(j) whether it is a fact that he has memorialized the Indian Soldiers' Board, Government of India, through the Chief Secretary, Government of India; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to place all the Government orders concerned from 1918 up to 1930 on the table?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Establishments), No. 1099, dated the 8th/21st August 1919, which was published on page 1127 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 16th September 1919; a copy of the resolution* is appended.

(b) Yes, unless their exemption was limited to a particular limit of pay.

(c) No.

(d) The order was issued on references received from the Accountant-General and from the High Court in regard to the pay irregularly allowed to unqualified clerks.

(e) Some heads of departments may have been under a misapprehension.

(f) A few such clerks have been exempted.

(g) Yes.

(h) Exemption was refused in this case.

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- (i) Primarily because he did not satisfy the condition that a candidate's war service should have prevented him from attaining the general educational qualifications. The man's war service was not considered deserving of special recognition and neither the District Judge of Ganjam nor the hon. the Judges of the High Court nor the Madras Soldier's Board had any recommendation to make on his behalf.
- (j) A memorial was received; but Government have no information whether the memorial was submitted through the Government of India or not.
- (k) The Government do not consider it necessary to do so as the case in question is governed by the resolution^a appended to this answer.

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"With reference to clause (i) of the answer, I wish to know whether the District Judge has not recommended his exemption?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I do not remember exactly what the District Judge stated in his report but the High Court did not recommend it."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Then, it is not likely that the exemption was refused under a misapprehension?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I do not think so; the Madras Soldiers' Board investigated the case; and also had no recommendation to make on behalf of the petitioner."

Finance

Expenditure on account of officers drawing salaries between forty and one hundred.

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

(a) the total amount of payments made by the Local Government annually by way of salaries to their servants in all departments (including the Police force) whose salaries range between forty and one hundred rupees a month; and

(b) the total of such amount paid annually to the members of the Police forces whose salaries range between forty and one hundred?

A.—The approximate figures are:—

(a) Rs. 164 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 14½ lakhs.

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. the Finance Member be pleased to state the principle underlying the order that the Police officers will not be subjected to the 10 per cent cut?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Notice of the question."

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 120—122 infra.

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Railways

Absence of sanitary conveniences in the Nilgiri Mountain Railway.

* 656 Q.—CAPTAIN W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the reason why no sanitary conveniences have been provided on the Nilgiri Mountain Railway (S.I.R.) by the Railway Department; and

(b) whether the Government propose to refer this grievance to the concerned railway?

A.—(a) & (b) As the hon. Member is aware the administration of railways is a Central subject, the question should be addressed to the proper authority in the Government of India.

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Cannot the Local Government address the Central Government in view of the fact that this matter has been brought to their notice?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Yes; the Local Government can do so."

Local Self-Government

Elections to the district boards and the taluk boards under the new Local Boards Act.

* 657 Q.—DR. P. SUBBARAYAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when he expects the elections to the district boards and taluk boards under the new Local Boards Act to be completed;

(b) whether it would be necessary in the case of some of these boards to have the time extended beyond the 31st of March 1932; and

(c) if so, why?

A.—(a) Before the 31st March 1932.

(b) It is hoped that this will not be necessary.

(c) The question does not arise.

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Does the hon. the Minister really think that all elections to taluk and district boards will be completed before the 31st March 1932?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"This answer was sent by my office in November 1931. Subsequently, other circumstances have intervened which do not make it possible for the Government to complete the elections before March next. The main consideration is that the Revenue Department on account of retrenchment is making changes in the jurisdiction of taluks and amalgamating or grouping taluks and districts. Under the Act, as it now stands, each Revenue taluk must have a taluk board and each district a district board. On account of the present changes, it is not possible to have the elections completed before the 31st March 1932."

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Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"In view of the hon. the Chief Minister's remarks, may I know when he expects the elections to be completed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"In most districts except those which are directly affected by the new policy, either by abolition or grouping of taluks, etc., the elections may be held in April or May; in other districts, the time may have to be extended further."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know when the elections to the panchayat boards will be taken up?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"We are taking them up in advance of the taluk board elections in the case of pre-union panchayats; in the case of the other village panchayat boards, they will be taken up later."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know Sir, whether the elections to the taluk and district boards will come together?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"That is a matter for decision. I have not yet come to a decision in that respect."

Exemption of Mappilla pupils in Malabar from payment of school fees.

* 658 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malabar District Board requested the Government to give effect to the resolution of the Board recommending the exemption of Mappilla pupils wholly from the payment of school fees in the Board High School, Manjeri; and

(b) if so, what the reply of the Government is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government declined to comply with the request.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Are the Government aware that the Board High School in Manjeri is situated in the very centre of the rebellion area, where the Mappillas are very backward in education, and that if the resolution passed by the district board is given effect to, Mappilla education would be very much encouraged in that area?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I do not know whether that statement is a fact because half-fee exemptions are being already given. I do not also know what really the object was in giving full exemption to all pupils irrespective of whether their parents could afford to pay or not."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"The resolution wants that the Mappilla pupils in the Manjeri Board School should be exempted from payment of school fees. What were the reasons of the Government in rejecting the proposal of the district board in that matter?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I have answered it; they are already receiving half-scholarships. Secondly, the resolution does not make a distinction in the case of boys whose parents can afford to pay the fees and those whose parents cannot afford to pay."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Does not the hon. the Chief Minister realize that the demand of fees or even half-fees is an impediment to the progress of education in that backward community of Mappillas?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It may be so in the case of those who cannot afford to pay; not so in the case of others."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Do not the Government think that the exemption of the full fee will be a measure of encouragement in the cause of education in that area at least, which was the very centre of rebellion activities?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Not necessarily, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister will enquire as to what proportion of Mappilla students reading in that school are in a position to pay school fees and then take steps to examine the question of exempting the rest?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"That is a matter for the board to investigate."

Reservation of seats in Municipal Councils for the European Community.

* 659 Q.—Captain W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Municipal Councils where reserved seats have been set apart for the European Community;

(b) the total number of Municipal Councils where such reserved seats have not been set apart to represent the said European Community; and

(c) what the Government propose to do in the matter of safeguarding the interests of the European Community on all Municipal Councils where reserved seats have not been set apart for them for some reason or other?

A.—(a) Fourteen.

(b) Sixty-seven.

(c) Government have reserved seats for the community on municipal councils where their number and importance justified such reservation. They do not consider that any further safeguard is necessary.

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Captain W. E. WINTER:—" May I ask whether the hon. the Minister thinks that all the 67 municipalities are devoid of European interests? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Government did not consider that the European interests in those places were such as to deserve separate representation on the boards."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether any representation was received from the Europeans of those 67 municipalities? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Are there at present European members in 14 municipal councils? "

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know what proportion of them has been returned by means of election from the non-reserved constituencies? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" All of them, Sir."

Medical

Selection of professors and lecturers for the Madras Medical College.

11-30 a.m. * 660 Q.—Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the principle followed by the Government in selecting professors and lecturers for the Madras Medical College;

(b) whether the vacancies are advertised for;

(c) whether any specific qualifications are insisted upon; and

(d) whether the Madras Services Commission is consulted in the matter?

A.—(a) The selection is made either from members of the Madras Medical Service or from outsiders in accordance with the rules regulating recruitment to the posts.

(b) Yes; whenever they are filled by direct recruitment.

(c) Yes; special qualifications or teaching experience in the particular subject.

(d) Yes; in cases of direct recruitment.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister is aware of the fact that in regard to certain appointments in the Medical College, people who have no special qualifications in the subjects they are expected to handle, have been appointed? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Not that I am aware of. If any case is brought to my notice, I shall make enquiries."

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the present Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Hospital, who is supposed to be an expert in tuberculosis, has taken any special degree in that branch of medical science? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I do not know."

Public Health

Adulteration of tea.

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

(a) whether a sample of tea taken from the Oriental Tea Supply Company, Coimbatore, on the 11th February 1931, was submitted by the Sanitary Inspector of the Coimbatore Municipality to the Public Analyst for analysis, and certified by him to be adulterated;

(b) whether a prosecution was instituted by the Health Officer of the Municipality;

(c) whether the case was withdrawn in July 1931 on the instructions of the Chairman of the Municipal Council;

(d) whether the adulterated tea from which the sample was taken was neither seized nor destroyed and whether the firm was permitted to dispose of this stock;

(e) whether in April 1931, eight samples of tea were taken from dealers in Virudhunagar by the Sanitary Inspector, sent to the Public Analyst, and certified by him to be adulterated;

(f) whether prosecutions were instituted by the Health Officer but withdrawn on the instructions of the Chairman of the Municipal Council in August, and whether the dealers concerned were allowed to retain and dispose of their stocks;

(g) whether he will obtain information as to the reason why these prosecutions were withdrawn; and

(h) what steps he proposes to take to impress upon the Chairmen of all local bodies the importance of instituting and carrying through prosecutions, and of seizing or of destroying stocks of food of any description offered for sale, which has been proved to be adulterated?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A prosecution was launched by the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government have no information.

(e) Yes.

(f) Prosecutions were instituted by the Chairman, but were subsequently withdrawn by him. There is no information as to whether the dealers in adulterated tea were allowed to retain and dispose of their stocks.

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- (g) The reports * received on the subject from the Chairman, Municipal Councils, Coimbatore and Virudhunagar, are placed on the table.
- (h) Government have issued a circular to local bodies concerned emphasizing the necessity for enforcing the provisions of the Act.

Extension of the Madras Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1918.

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

(a) the names of the Municipalities to which the Madras Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1918, has been extended;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Municipalities experience difficulty regarding the payment of the annual fee to the Government for the services of the Public Analyst;

(c) whether he has received any proposal for a graduated scale of fees on a population basis instead of one uniform fee for all local bodies large or small;

(d) whether he has passed orders on that proposal;

(e) whether local boards and municipalities have been circularized as to the importance of extending the Act to their areas; and

(f) whether a pamphlet has been issued by the Public Health Department explaining in simple language and not in official terms, the purpose and machinery of the Food Adulteration Act?

A.—(a) The Act has been extended to the following mufassal municipalities:—

Salem, Calicut, Ootacamund, Coimbatore, Guntur, Karaikudi, Trichinopoly, Madura, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Kumbakonam, Tellicherry, Virudhunagar, Mangalore and Proddatur.

(b) Two municipal councils pleaded inability to pay the contribution but on an examination of their financial position it was found that they could pay.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Director of Public Health has submitted certain proposals on the subject and they are under consideration.

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I know whether any steps have been taken to extend the Act to the other municipalities? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The Act has been extended to such municipalities as have applied for it and, if the Director of Public Health recommends any other area, it will be considered by Government.”

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Mr. F. E. JAMES:—“ With reference to the answer to clause (f), will the hon. Minister consider the advisability of sending out such a pamphlet explaining the purpose of the Act? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Yes, Sir.”

Itinerary of District Health Officers.

* 663 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many times District Health Officers are expected to tour in the year;

(b) whether they are expected to visit festivals and other places where people congregate and lecture to the public on public health;

(c) how many times the District Health Officer of South Kanara has visited each inspector's circle and what he has done during these visits besides inspecting the Health Inspectors' offices;

(d) at how many festivals and how many times he has lectured to the public on the public health with and without magic lanterns; and

(e) whether these lectures were in schools or open places?

A.—(a) The District Health Officer shall be on duty in places other than his headquarters for not less than sixty days in a quarter.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement * giving the information is attached.

(d) & (e) Two of the four major fairs and festivals in the district were attended by the District Health Officer, South Kanara. Health lectures with and without magic lanterns were delivered by him at the fair and the festival he attended. Out of the forty-seven lectures delivered by the District Health Officer for the period from 1st October 1930 to 30th September 1931, 21 were in schools and the remaining 26 were either in the open air or in some other convenient building. Eight of these lectures were delivered with magic lantern.

Agriculture

Agricultural demonstrators in South Arcot.

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

(a) the number of agricultural demonstrators in the district of South Arcot and the stations to which they are attached;

(b) the area allotted to each of the said demonstrators and the nature of the out-door work that is being discharged by them;

(c) whether any minimum and maximum is prescribed as to the number of days each demonstrator has to spend outside his headquarters, and whether he is required to maintain a diary of his work in the villages and at the headquarters; and

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(d) what the nature of the check and supervision exercised is by the heads of the department on the daily work carried out by the demonstrators both in-door and out-door?

A.—(a) There are six Agricultural Demonstrators, each in charge of a taluk as shown below:—

Taluk.		Headquarters.
Tindivanam	.. ..	Tindivanam.
Villupuram	.. ..	Villupuram.
Kallakurichi	.. ..	Kallakurichi.
Vriddhachalam	.. ..	Pennadam.
Cuddalore	.. ..	Cuddalore N.T.
Chidambaram	.. ..	Chidambaram.

(b) The area allotted to each demonstrator is a taluk at whose headquarters he is stationed. His main activities are confined chiefly to selected centres as shown below:—

Taluk.		Centres.
Tindivanam	..	Tindivanam, Rattana, Nolambur, Killianur, Mailam.
Villupuram	..	Villupuram, Valavanur, Vikravandi, Vanur.
Kallakurichi	..	Kallakurichi, Sankarapuram, Thorasalur, Sinna Salem.
Vriddhachalam	..	Pennadam, Vriddhachalam, Tittagudi, Mangalam.
Cuddalore	..	Cuddalore N. T., Nellikuppam, Kullanchavadi, Kilalingampattu, Panrutti.
Chidambaram	..	Chidambaram, Porto Novo, Palayamkottai, Sethiathope, Manuargudi.

When the ryots living in the above centres and in their neighbourhood have adopted the improved methods advocated by the department, the centres will be changed.

The out-door work done by a demonstrator consists of giving advice and conducting demonstrations on ryots' lands.

(c) A demonstrator is expected to spend about twenty days every month outside his headquarters. He maintains a daily diary of his work done both at headquarters and in the villages, a copy of which is submitted to his controlling officer every week. Besides, a resume of the work is submitted as a monthly report.

(d) The District Officer (the controlling officer) scrutinizes his weekly and monthly reports as they are received and checks his work by personal inspection with reference to items mentioned in these reports and gives him guidance personally and in writing. His tour programme has also to be approved by the same officer before he undertakes the tour.

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Government Mycologist in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

* 665 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what the hours of attendance are of the Government Mycologist in the Agricultural department, Coimbatore;

(b) how many days he remained at headquarters for the period January to June 1931 and July to September 1931;

(c) what is the nature of the work of the Government Mycologist and what were the objects of the tours made;

(d) how much money was spent for the tours by way of travelling and other allowances;

(e) how long has he been holding the post and what contributions to the scientific journals or to the science has he been responsible for; and

(f) who looks after his duties when he is absent from headquarters?

A.—(a) The usual hours kept are 8 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m. and these are extended whenever the work on hand demands longer hours.

(b) January to June 1931—four months and seventeen days. July to September 1931—two months and nineteen days.

(c) Investigation on fungoid diseases on crops and guidance of research on them, supervision of work of the staff, administration, inspection of the work of the subordinates and special investigations.

Main objects of the tour are:—

(A) Special investigations:—

- (1) Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru—Foot-rot disease of paddy.
- (2) Agricultural Research Station, Aduturai—Paddy Piri-cularia.
- (3) Agricultural Research Station, Palakuppam—Ground-nut wilt and clump disease.
- (4) Agricultural Research Station, Taliparamba—Pepper Pollu and sugarcane mosaic.
- (5) Agricultural Research Station, Pilicode—Coconut shoot-rot.
- (6) Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti—Mildew on cotton.

Supervision and direction of field experiments done by subordinates in the above agricultural research stations.

(B) Visiting private holdings to obtain first-hand information from the locality for guiding the assistants and offering advice to land-owners.

(d) Rs. 930.

(e) He has been holding the post for the last eleven years and three months.

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The following are the memoirs, bulletins, leaflets and short articles published by the Mycologist:—

Pusa memoirs—

- (1) A new ginger disease in Godavari district.
- (2) Mahali disease of coconuts in Malabar.
- (3) Foot-rot and wilt of Antirrhinums.

Bulletins (Pusa)—

- (1) Ustilago crameri (smut) on Setaria italica.
- (2) Coconut stem-bleeding disease.
- (3) Helminthosporium disease of paddy.
- (4) Stem-bleeding disease of arecanuts.
- (5) Mosaic disease of sugarcane (Madras Bulletin).

Articles—

- (1) Leaf-spot disease of Safflower (Agricultural Journal of India, Pusa).
- (2) A note on the presence of Ephelis and a Balansia on (Panicum distachyum)—Year book.
- (3) Some South Indian Rusts—Year book.
- (4) Some of the "Diplodias" found in Southern India—Year book.
- (5) Preliminary note on "Coconut leaf-rot of Cochin"—Year book.
- (6) Longevity of paddy Piricularia—Year book.
- (7) Trials of different adhesives with Bordeaux mixture—Year book.
- (8) Some Polyporaceae on the Madras Presidency—Year book.
- (9) Vermicularia Curcumae Syd. on Curcuma longa—Year book.
- (10) The "Clump" disease of groundnuts—Year book.
- (11) Some "Vermicularias" of economic importance in South India—Year book.
- (12) The fungus diseases of (Planters' Chronicle).
- (13) Note on the "spraying of coffee" at Purchikadi Estate (Planters' Chronicle).
- (14) Fungus on caterpillars damaging indigo plants at the Rubber Station, Mooply (Planters' Chronicle).

Besides numerous articles in the villagers' calendar and leaflets.

- (f) In the absence of the Mycologist all routine work including routine correspondence is looked after by the seniormost officer of the section then present at headquarters.

Registration

Vacancies among the upper grade Sub-Registrars.

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

(a) how many places have fallen vacant in the upper grade of Sub-Registrars;

(b) why they have not been filled up so long; and

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(c) whether the proposed cut in salaries will affect the Sub-Registrars whose promotion to the upper grade has been held up?

A.—(a) Thirty-seven.

(b) The principles according to which the vacancies are to be filled up are under the consideration of Government.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 495.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know the number of Sub-Registrars whose promotion to the upper grade has been held up?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know for how long these places have been kept vacant; for many years?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"For nearly two years."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The reason for the delay in not filling them up?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The question of principle by which the promotions have to be made was under consideration."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I enquire, Sir, whether when the appointments are eventually made, retrospective effect will be given to these officers?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"No, Sir."

Education

Admission of students into the Presidency College, Madras.

* 667 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether in this and in the preceding two years, the Principal of the Presidency College admitted students to the College to all the available seats in it and if not, the percentage of vacancies left unfilled in each year, with reasons therefor?

A.—Admission to the Honours courses are made not solely with reference to the accommodation available. Leaving the Honours courses out of account, new admissions are generally made to the Junior Intermediate class and the Junior B.A. (Pass) class. The maximum number of seats available in each of these classes is 180 and the percentages of seats left unfilled in the three years to the total number of seats were 11, 9 and 3, respectively in the Junior Intermediate class and 16, 27 and 29, respectively in the Junior B.A. class. The seats that had to be left unfilled were in either the History or the Philosophy sections. This is reported to be due to the facts that there are other colleges in Madras that offer courses in History and Philosophy and that students apply for admission to a number of different colleges, including the Presidency College and that some of them to whom admission cards are sent from the Presidency College accept at the last moment offers of admission from other colleges.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, it is said that admission to the Honours courses are not made solely with reference to the accommodation available. May I then ask, Sir, what the other conditions are?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not every student who applies, that is admitted into the Honours course, but only students who have passed high in the Intermediate examination that are usually admitted."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand that if these places are left unfilled, it is because of dearth of students?"

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

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand, Sir, that the History and Philosophy sections of the college are not properly or efficiently staffed and that therefore the other colleges prove more attractive to the students from this point of view?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not think so."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether it is a fact that in the Presidency College, even pupils who have not obtained any distinction in the Intermediate examination have been admitted to the Honours courses on account of extraneous influences?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Possibly."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"With regard to cases of admission to pass courses, may I know whether personal favour or other extraneous influences play a part?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Admissions are in the hands of a committee of non-officials."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the committee referred to by him had absolutely no hand in the selection of students; even to the pass course, not to speak of the Honours courses?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In the answer it is stated that as much as 29 per cent of the seats in the B.A. class is kept vacant. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he proposes to take any steps to remedy this state of affairs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not possible to do so. The reasons for not getting the required strength in the courses have been given in the answer itself."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"In reply to a similar question put on the floor of this House in August last, the hon. Minister promised to make enquiries and let this House know the result of that enquiry. I want to

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know from the hon. Minister whether he has made any such enquiries and if so, whether he would be pleased to place the information on the table of this House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, enquiries have been made; but the question of placing the report on the table will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Retrenchment Committee has made any recommendation that the seats in the college should be filled to the maximum and that Government should take steps to do so?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not know anything about it. The proposals have not come to me yet."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have not got enough ingenuity to exercise to have these classes filled up to the required strength?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not think Government is gifted with ingenuity. I refuse to answer that question."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether he has framed any rules to guide or help the selection committee in the matter of selecting the required number of students?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There are no rules for that. It is left to the selection committee."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The reason for not keeping the classes full is given in the printed answer. May I know whether the Government are satisfied with the reasons advanced by the college authorities?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is no reason to distrust the college authorities."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Of course, the students may get seats elsewhere. But in one class in this college, 29 per cent of the seats are vacant and they continue to be vacant. Are the Government satisfied with this state of affairs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is no question here of Government being satisfied."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether, in view of the fact that the committee has not had a hand in the matter of admission, the hon. Minister has called for a statement from the members of the committee other than the Principal? If he has not done so, will he call for it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No, Sir, I do not think I should call for such a statement."

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the non-official committee has nothing to do with the admission of students to M.A. and Honours classes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware of it, but it is open to the hon. Member to protest against it and send a report, as he is a member of the committee."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I enquire from the hon. Minister whether any protests have been received from the members of the selection committee stating that they have not been consulted at all in the matter of selection of students?"

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

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Is not the protest made on the floor of the House by a member of the committee sufficient for the Government to take action?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No protest has been made by the hon. Member."

Applicants from the Ceded districts for admission into the Engineering College.

* 668 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the actual number of applicants respectively for each of the classes of the Engineering College from each of the Ceded districts during each of the three years ending 1930–31, and the number of those actually admitted into each class?

A.—A statement* is laid on the table.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"According to the statement furnished you will find that from each of the Ceded districts candidates have been applying for admission every year. Will not the hon. Minister take any steps to give adequate representation to the districts from which students apply for admission?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There again it is the selection committee that makes the selection and I do not know what considerations have influenced them in making admissions."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the selection committees in arts colleges are only nominal and the Principal has everything to do with admissions, according to the Government Order issued by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not so."

* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 126 infra.

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Admission into the Government Training School for Mistresses in Tinnevely.

* 669 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to place on the table of this House the report called for in connexion with question No. 57 answered on 4th August 1931?

A.—The following is the information obtained:—55 Hindus, 50 Indian Christians and 7 Muhammadans applied in the current year for admission to the Government Training School for Women, Tinnevely. Of these, 25 Hindus, 1 Indian Christian and 4 Muhammadans were admitted. Of the 55 Hindus who applied one was an Adi-Dravida; she was admitted. It is reported that girls belonging to the depressed classes were not refused admission into the school on the ground that they were Christians.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know who has made the report?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The report was made by the Director of Public Instruction."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether the report has been verified by the Director personally or by any other officer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he will kindly verify and see whether the report of the headmistress has been examined? Will the hon. the Minister also please place the report on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As for placing the report on the table, I shall consider the suggestion; but I see no reason to distrust the report and call for any further enquiry."

Closure of the hostel attached to the Government Training School for Women, Hospet.

* 670 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a Government-training school for women in Hospet;

(b) whether there was a hostel attached to it;

(c) whether it was closed last year, and if so, when;

(d) whether after the closure of the hostel the building rented for the purpose was still retained and the teachers permitted to live in it rent-free and if so, for how many months;

(e) what was the monthly rent paid for the building and how much amount was paid as rent after the closure of the hostel;

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(f) whether the matron of the hostel was also kept on after the closure of the hostel and was paid her salary from Provincial funds, and if so, for how many months;

(g) what was the monthly salary of the matron and how much amount was paid to her after the closure of the hostel;

(h) who is responsible for this irregularity and what is the total loss to Government resulting therefrom;

(i) whether any report was received by the Director of Public Instruction about this irregularity and if so, when;

(j) whether the irregularity has been reported to Government and if so, when;

(k) if it has not yet been reported why it has not yet been reported and what are the reasons for the delay;

(l) whether any orders have been issued for recovering the amounts from the officers responsible for this irregularity and whether any amounts have been realized so far; and

(m) what steps Government propose to take to prevent such irregularities in future?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes; in July 1930.

(d) The building was retained. The teachers were not permitted to live in it free of rent.

(e) The monthly rent was Rs. 40. The total amount was Rs. 480.

(f) No.

(g) Rs. 15; the latter portion of the question does not arise.

(h) to (m) A report regarding the retention of the rented building after the hostel was closed has been received. The matter is being enquired into further.

Results of the S.S.L.C. Examination, 1931, in relation to the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

* 671 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of pupils that appeared from Lady Willingdon Training College for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, 1931;

(b) the number of pupils who were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study;

(c) the number of pupils who appeared with Botany as an optional subject;

(d) how many of them got not less than the minimum of 35 per cent in that subject;

(e) how many of them were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study;

(f) how many of them failed to secure eligibility by reason of deficiency in Botany alone;

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(g) what was the presidency average for Botany and what was the average for the College at the public examination;

(h) who taught Botany to these pupils in 1930–31;

(i) whether any investigation was made to ascertain the causes of the abnormal failures in Botany; and

(j) whether it is a fact that no pupil has taken Botany in Form V this year?

A.—(a) 60.

(b) 24.

(c) 26.

(d) 9.

(e) 5.

(f) Nil.

(g) Presidency average, 33. Average for the College, 31.

(h) Sister R. S. Subbalakshmi Ammal, B.A., L.T.

(i) There were no abnormal failures in Botany.

(j) Yes; owing to the large number of optional subjects it was not possible to spare a teacher for giving instruction in Botany to the two girls who wished to take that subject.

Resolutions passed by the District Muslim Conference, Coimbatore, held in June 1931.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed by the District Muslim Conference, Coimbatore, held in June 1931;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on the questions referred to therein generally;

(c) how far the grievances voiced in the resolutions have been inquired into and redressed; and

(d) how far the particular and specific suggestions made in the resolutions have been given effect to?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) Action has been taken on resolution No. 2 of the Conference. Instructions have been issued to the Director of Public Instruction to defer action in respect of such of the proposals for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools received from local bodies as affect Muslim elementary schools, until the report of the Muslim Education Committee is received by the Government, and orders are passed.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“It is stated in answer to the question that only resolution No. 2 has been considered. May I know why no action has been taken on the other resolutions?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The other resolutions are kept pending the receipt of the recommendation of the Muslim Education Committee, of which my hon. Friend is a member."

Proposal for the establishment of a Lower Secondary School in Masulipatam for Muslims.

* 673 Q.—MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Educational authorities of the Kistna district, as well as the Director of Public Instruction have recommended for the establishment of a Government Lower Secondary School for Muslims in the town of Masulipatam;

(b) whether it is true that the Masulipatam Municipality promised to contribute one-half of the cost of maintenance of the said school;

(c) whether it is true that the Government turned down the above-said proposal;

(d) if so, what the reasons therefor are; and

(e) what the facilities for the education of Muslim children at Masulipatam are?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Municipal Council, Masulipatam, proposed to open a Muhammadan Middle School under its management provided the Government sanctioned a subsidy of one-half of the cost of the school.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government do not sanction subsidies to local bodies for the opening of new secondary schools.

(e) In the Masulipatam Municipality, there are two lower elementary schools and one higher elementary school mainly intended for Muhammadan boys. In two of the three high schools in the Municipality, Urdu is taught as a second language in Forms IV to VI.

MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"I wish to know, Sir, whether in these High schools Urdu is the medium of instruction?"

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

Facilities for training Mappillas as teachers.

* 674 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many teachers are employed in Mappilla schools in (1) South Malabar and (2) in North Malabar;

(b) how many of the teachers employed in the Mappilla schools are Hindus and how many are Mappillas;

(c) how many of the Mappilla teachers are trained and how many are untrained;

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(d) what the facilities are for training Mappilla teachers in South Malabar and North Malabar respectively;

(e) whether the Government have provided facilities in North Malabar for the training of Mappilla teachers; and

(f) whether there is any proposal before the Government to open a training school for Mappillas in North Malabar?

A.—(a) 2,840 in South Malabar and 1,718 in North Malabar.

(b) 1,773 Hindus and 2,725 Mappillas.

(c) 867 are trained teachers and 1,858 are untrained.

(d) & (e) There is a training school at Malappuram mainly intended for the training of Mappilla teachers. A sessional class for Mullahs has been opened in the current year in this school. Mappilla teachers undergo training in other training schools also in the district.

(f) No.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish stipends to pupils of the Malappuram Training school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The whole question of payment of stipends is being examined, not with reference to these students alone."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether in view of the admission that there is no facility for training teachers for Mappilla schools in North Malabar, the Government will consider the advisability of opening training schools in North Malabar?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot hold out any promise."

Fisheries

Development of inland fresh-water fisheries.

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

(a) what steps the Government have taken to develop the inland fresh-water fisheries and other fresh-water edible fauna in this presidency;

(b) whether all undertakings by the Fisheries Department have been confined to enterprises by the Government run on their own responsibility or whether the Government have also assisted private individuals and firms and if so, how and when;

(c) whether fresh-water fisheries cannot be developed under more controlled conditions than marine fisheries and in greater proximity to the scattered and numerous markets that supply the inland demand;

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(d) whether the Government have projected any scheme for developing hatcheries where eggs and young fishes of selected varieties can be grown and sold to private parties as well as used in tanks where the Government own or control the fishing rights; and

(e) in what ways the Fisheries Department have carried out and supplemented the work resulting from the advice and deputation by the Government of Sir F. A. Nicholson to Japan?

A.—(a) The steps taken are described in the appended note.*

(b) No; except in the case of pearl and chank fisheries which are the Crown monopoly and of the fisheries in large reservoirs and tanks which are the exclusive property of the Government. The public and the trade have been helped in the following directions:—

The research work at the Tanur Experimental Station has led to the establishment of oil and guano industry on the West Coast where nearly 600 private factories capable of yielding in a favourable year nearly Rs. 40 lakhs worth of produce have been started. The station has also been responsible for the improved methods of fish curing in public fish-curing yards. The introduction and popularization of the clean white Tuticorin salt in place of the dark, muddy Bombay salt on the West Coast bazaars is due not a little to the work of this station. Another advance in the industry due to the work of this station is the conversion of fish guano, a manure, into the much more useful and valuable fish-meal, food for livestock.

The work at the Cannery at Chaliyam has demonstrated the possibility of establishing fish canning industry in India.

A private fish merchant has, on the advice of the Director, built up the first fish refrigeration factory. A scheme for rural pisciculture initiated in 1930 has led to the awakening of interest on the part of individuals and private bodies, at least in one district, for development of rural pisciculture. Though the staff has had to be discontinued owing to financial conditions, its work is likely to be taken up by the public.

Anti-malarial treatment of waters by introduction of mosquito destroying fish has been a subsidiary branch of the department's activities. Many local bodies, unions, municipalities, district and taluk boards, Government and private institutions and individuals have been supplied with several thousands of larvicidal fish bred in the fish farms of the department.

* Printed as Appendix IX on pages 126—128 infra.

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A large volume of socio-economic work is done by the department among the fishermen of the West Coast. Elementary schools are run by the department and co-operative societies are organized and worked for their benefit. The State initiative has led to stimulation of private effort. Many social uplift and temperance societies have been formed.

The survey work carried on by the trawler is also intended to help the sea-going fishermen with information regarding deep sea fishing grounds and the determination of kinds and quantities of marketable fishes available there at different seasons and depths. The work has not, however, sufficiently advanced to be copied by the public and the trade.

(c) Yes; but the entire inland demand cannot, however, be met by the output from inland waters. It is therefore necessary to develop marine fisheries which are expected to yield a very much larger supply.

(d) Two hatcheries for trout and hilsa and six fish farms for the rearing and supply of exotic and indigenous food fish have been established. Besides this, all available sources of natural supply of indigenous food fish are being tapped in the districts of Chingleput and Nellore where a comprehensive scheme of tank stocking is in operation.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 210—247 of the Fisheries Committee's Report.

Orders, if any, passed by the Government for the disposal of the Chaliyam Cannery.

* 676 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed final orders for the disposal of the Chaliyam Cannery;

(b) what amount is spent now on its maintenance;

(c) whether the Research Assistant, Tanur, continues to be in charge of the cannery;

(d) whether the Research Assistant is required to visit the cannery frequently;

(e) what the amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Research Assistant is since the cannery was closed down; and

(f) whether any portion of the salary of the Research Assistant is debited to the cannery account?

A.—(a) No satisfactory offer for the purchase of the cannery having been received, the Government have sanctioned the lease of it till March 1934 for the present.

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(b) Rs. 300 on the employment of a watchman and a coolie besides travelling expenses of the Research Assistant in Tanur who is in additional charge of the cannery which in 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 132.

(c) Yes.

(d) The assistant visits the cannery when necessary.

(e) Rs. 245-1-0 up to the ending of 1930-31.

(f) Yes.

Research, if any, carried on in the Tanur Research station.

* 677 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any research is being attempted in the Tanur Research station;

(b) whether the present Research Assistant possesses the necessary qualifications for research work;

(c) whether at any time during the last three years the station was in charge of an assistant possessing such qualifications;

(d) the nature of the research work done in the station from the commencement;

(e) whether the preservative methods adopted in the station are those followed in the ordinary fish-curing yards; and

(f) whether there is any special feature in the work of the station to justify its existence and the name given to it?

A.—(a), (d) & (f) The work done at the station and the work that remains to be done there have been explained at pages 146-148 of the Fisheries Committee Report, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(e) No. The station has been responsible for a number of improvements in the methods followed in the public fish-curing yards and is still endeavouring to improve the current method of the curers. The rules and regulations relating to the proportion of salt, hours of salting, drying and so forth in the public fish-curing yards are continuously under experiment and revision at the station.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I enquire from the hon. Minister what qualification the officer in charge of the Tanur station has for doing research work, in regard to improvement in the methods of fish-curing?"
(No reply.)

Industries

Aid given to indigenous industries.

* 678 Q.—Captain W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what aid the Government have given, under the State Aid to Industries Act, to various indigenous industries and the amount of aid so given to each concern during the past one year?

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A.—During 1931, aid was given under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act in the following cases:—

Name of individual aided.	Nature of the industry.	Nature and amount of the aid given.
		RS.
1. Messrs. Boddu Pydenna Sons, Vizianagram.	Developing oil milling industry.	40,000
2. Mr. Babu Raya of Panemangalore.	Comb manufacture.	150
3. The Shoranur Metal Works.	Metal industry ..	8,000

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know if the mill in question, viz., Boddu Pydenna Sons, is the only mill at Vizianagram? "

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

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government consider oil-milling industry as a new industry all over the presidency or only to Vizianagram? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not know whether it is new, but it is considered to be an important industry now."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" Does not Government realize that that industry has been so well established in the whole presidency as not to require any State aid? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Conditions vary with different parts of the presidency and in that part of the presidency it is considered an important industry."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know what is the type of mills that are in use in that concern? "

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that no improved type of oil mills is being used in that concern? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" They are new types of oil mills."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know what exactly is the improved type of mill that is used there? "

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

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Arms and Ammunitions

Districtwar statement showing the number of applications received and licences granted for firearms.

679 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the number of applications received and the licences granted this year for guns and other firearms, districtwar?

A.—The figures are not available with Government.

Civil Justice

Application of the Indian Usurious Loans Act by the Civil Courts.

680 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received reports as to whether the Civil Courts in the Presidency are making full and free use of the Usurious Loans Act and the other provisions of law about the granting of decrees for payment of money by instalments; and

(b) whether they have issued instructions to the Courts not to issue arrest warrants against judgment-debtors?

A.—(a) The Usurious Loans Act has been reported to be working with beneficial results in the City of Madras. No report has yet been obtained regarding its working in the mufassal. With regard to the other provisions of the law for the granting of decrees for payment of money by instalments the attention of the hon. Member is invited to Rule 11 of Order XX of the Civil Procedure Code as amended recently.

(b) No.

General

Use of the suffix 'Acharyulu Garu' against the names of Viswa Brahmins.

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

(a) whether the Government have further considered after 4th August 1931 the question of adopting in Government records the suffix of 'Acharyulu Garu' against the names of the Andhra section of Viswa Brahmins as promised by them on the 20th November 1914 in their answer to question No. 114 of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, C.I.E., of Gooty, Anantapur district; and

(b) if so, what their decision is about the same?

A.—The question was considered by Government in 1914 in accordance with the promise made by them, but it was finally decided that no change was called for. In 1921, in

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accordance with an undertaking given in the Legislative Council in connexion with a resolution on the subject, the Government issued orders directing that, if any person in addressing the Government or any of their officers designated himself or spelt his name in a particular way, he should in any communications to him be addressed by the same designation and spelling.

The question has not been further considered by Government since 4th August 1931, when a resolution on the subject was moved and lost in Council.

Dress regulations for Government subordinates.

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

(a) whether the Government have issued any rules to regulate the dress of Government servants of this Presidency;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation that clerks and other officers of lower rank may be exempted from such dress regulations and may be allowed to attend office without a coat and head-dress and only with a dhoti, a kudtha and an angavastram as in the Punjab, and in Bengal; and

(c) what orders the Government have passed thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation

Irrigation projects in Vizagapatam district.

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

(a) the irrigation projects proposed in Vizagapatam district together with the location in which such projects are proposed to be started and the estimated cost of their construction;

(b) which of them have been completed or are nearing completion; and

(c) when the Government propose to undertake the remaining projects?

A.—(a) The following projects are under consideration:—

(1) A reservoir across the Nagavalli river at Katragedda. The estimates have not yet been submitted to Government.

(2) Extension of the Bijji distributary to irrigate 300 acres in Parapuram, Kumararajapuram and Bukkuru villages
—Cost Rs. 10,300; and

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- (3) Excavating Palavalasa distributary to irrigate 750 acres under Singanavalasa distributary by improving and extending it—Cost Rs. 17,000.
- (b) None.
- (c) This depends on the merits of the projects and the availability of funds.

Territorial Changes

Formation of a separate Andhra Province.

684 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the public of the Telugu districts urging upon the Government the necessity to take immediate steps for the formation of a separate Andhra province; and

(b) what steps they have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Copies of resolutions passed by the Nellore District Board and at a public meeting held at Rajahmundry in the matter have been received.

(b) Government have taken and propose to take no action at present.

Village Officers

Official status of village artisans.

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

(a) whether any petitions were received by the Government that the village blacksmith, the carpenter and the shroff should not be classified as village menials by Revenue Officers as defined in section 3 (4) of the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act III of 1895;

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders that the village artisans are whole-time servants and that as such they should not attend to private work;

(c) whether complaints have been received by the Government that village artisans are being compelled by the Revenue authorities to reside in the same village to which they are appointed as village artisans and not in any other neighbouring village; and

(d) what decision the Government have arrived at in the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) Does not arise.

686 Q.—*Cancelled.*

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Railways

Nuisance by beggars in Mail trains.

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

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Bezwada, that third-class passengers are put to much inconvenience and annoyance by the presence of beggars and hawkers even in Mail trains; and

(b) what action the Government have taken on the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any such representation.

Local Self-Government

Report of the Committee appointed to consider amendments to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

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

(a) whether he has completed his examination of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919; and

(b) whether he has any intention of introducing legislation and if so, when?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Government will introduce legislation as early as possible.

Representation of Viswabrahmans on the local boards and municipalities.

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

(a) the number of Viswabrahmans who have been nominated by the Government and sitting as such, at present, as members of local bodies and the respective bodies in which they are so nominated;

(b) the number of people of this community who have been elected as Presidents and Chairmen, if any, to various local boards and municipalities; and

(c) the number of members of this community who stood for election to the local boards and municipalities and succeeded at the polls?

A.—(a) The information is not readily available and the Government do not consider it worth while to collect it especially as the system of nominations will cease shortly.

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

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Medical*Protest against the proposed abolition of the Medical School at Tanjore.*

690 Q.—Mr. A. PI. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Tanjore have strongly protested against the proposed abolition of the Medical School at Tanjore; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the school was started from public funds by private donations at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

Viswabrahmana candidates at the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

691 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many candidates belonging to the Viswabrahmana community are now undergoing training in the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras?

A.—One.

Applications received for admission to the Government School of Indian Medicine.

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

(a) the total number of applications received this year for admission to the Government School of Indian Medicine and the number of applicants selected for admission; and

(b) how many of them are Viswabrahmans?

A.—(a) Total number of applications received ... 191
Number of applicants selected for admission ... 101

(b) One.

Village Panchayats*Viswabrahmans as Panchayat Board Presidents.*

693 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of panchayat board presidents belonging to the Viswabrahman community?

A.—Government have no information.

Duties of the Honorary Organizers of Village Panchayat Boards.

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

(a) what the specific duties allotted to the Honorary Organizers of Village Panchayat Boards are;

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(b) what the circumstances are under which one Mr. Pedaprolu Suryanarayana Rao was appointed for a second time as the Honorary Organizer of Village Panchayat Boards of Bezwada taluk, Kistna district;

(c) what the qualifications of the aforesaid person are to hold this office and on whose recommendation was he appointed as such on both the occasions;

(d) whether he is allowed to draw travelling allowance;

(e) if so, what the total amount is of travelling allowance drawn by him in that capacity for his previous and present terms;

(f) on whose recommendation was he nominated by Government as a Member of the Taluk Board, Bezwada; and

(g) whether he submitted any application for the same, how many persons applied for that place and on what reasons his nomination was made?

A.—(a) The duties of Honorary Organizers are to assist in the organization of panchayats by carrying on propaganda incidental thereto. They are expected also to guide the working of panchayats in their jurisdictions.

(b) Mr. P. Suryanarayana Rao was re-appointed at his own request in February 1931. It is desirable to re-appoint men who have gained experience.

(c) He was appointed on his own application which was supported by the Collector of Kistna. The only qualification required is that a man should be able and willing to do the work.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) No travelling allowance was drawn by him either during his previous term or during his present term of office.

(f) & (g) The nomination was not made by Government.

Registration*Promotion of Viswabrahman clerks in the Registration department.*

695 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any of the Viswabrahman clerks in the Registration department and if so, how many have been lately recommended by the District Registrars to the Inspector-General of Registration for promotion as Sub-Registrars?

A.—No Viswabrahman clerk has been recommended to the Inspector-General recently by any of the District Registrars for promotion as Sub-Registrar.

Veterinary*Loss to the ryots of Guntur district on account of heavy cattle mortality in 1930.*

696 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of loss sustained by the ryots of Guntur district on account of the widespread cattle disease in 1930; and

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(b) what steps they have taken to provide proper and effective veterinary help to the ryots in case the disease should spread again?

A.—(a) 12,061 cattle were lost.

(b) There are three touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the district at Guntur, Vinukonda and Bapatla, with jurisdiction over the Guntur, Sattenapalle, Tenali, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, Ongole, Bapatla and Repalle taluks. They attend to outbreaks of disease and treat cattle in the course of their tours. There are also Veterinary institutions at Guntur, Ongole, Gurazala, Narasaraopet and Tenali where both in- and out-patients are treated. During the year 6,580 cattle and 1,324 sheep were protected against rinderpest by the Serum-simultaneous method of inoculation.

Education

Proposal to liberalize the Grant-in-Aid Code to encourage adult education.

697 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether there is any proposal now before the Government to liberalize the Grant-in-Aid Code for encouraging adult education by way of starting more night schools for the masses?

A.—No.

Memorials, if any, received by the Government for the encouragement of education of the Viswabrahmans.

698 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether any memorials have been received by the Government that a special officer should be appointed by them to encourage the education of the Viswabrahman community and that special concession and preferential treatment should be shown to this class due to their depressed condition and what orders the Government have passed on the same?

A.—No such memorials have reached the Government.

Industries

Proposal, if any, to start model industrial and technical schools in the Northern Circars.

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

(a) whether there are proposals before the Government regarding the question of starting model industrial and technical schools in the Northern Circars in the near future; and

(b) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* USE OF FORCE BY THE POLICE AGAINST PICKETERS.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Sir, under Standing Order No. 19, I beg leave of the House to move the motion for adjournment of which I have already given notice. It runs as follows:

‘ That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the recent policy of the Government, as expressed in paragraph 4 of the Communiqué, dated the 23rd January 1932, of using force by the Police against peaceful picketers ’.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I think the motion is in order. Does any hon. Member object to the motion? (After a pause.) No objection having been taken, the adjournment motion will be taken up at 4 o'clock this afternoon.”

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

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

1. The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment Act) ... 20th November 1931
2. The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1931 ... 3rd December 1931
3. The Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act, 1931. 3rd December 1931

IV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908.

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill* further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

- (1) The Advocate-General.
- (2) The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
- (3) The Raja of Bobbili.
- (4) Dr. P. Subbarayan.
- (5) The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
- (6) Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
- (7) Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari.
- (8) Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 28th July 1931 as Bill No. 12 of 1931.

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- (9) Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Sahib Bahadur.
- (10) The Raja of Parlakimedi.
- (11) Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya.
- (12) Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
- (13) Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
- (14) Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (15) Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
- (16) The Mover.

11-45 a.m. This Bill is intended as an amending Bill to set right certain difficulties which have been found in the working of the Estates Land Act of 1908. Certain amendments were made in 1909, and further experience has shown that the amendments did not go far enough, and that so there are other difficulties which should be rectified. Various representations were received in addition to the report received from the Board of Revenue on the subject. The Government drafted an amending Bill in 1913, and that Bill elicited four private Bills and numerous other proposals. While Government were considering these various Bills, this important measure was postponed until after the close of the War. In 1921, the Bill was re-drafted and was referred to a committee of non-officials representing various interests concerned including both landlords and ryots. Their recommendations were considered by the Government, and another Bill was drafted, which is ordinarily known as Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar's Bill, he being then the Law Member. That Bill was referred to another committee appointed in 1924 consisting of both officials and non-officials, with the Law Member, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, as chairman. That committee considered the Bill very carefully and arrived at certain conclusions, and at the last meeting of that committee they decided that the Bill should be re-drafted by an amendment committee, consisting of the Advocate-General and certain other gentlemen appointed for the purpose. The Bill as re-drafted by that sub-committee forms the basis of the present Bill, which I have the honour now to introduce. The Bill only aims at removing certain difficulties, which have been found in the working of the existing Act. It does not aim at conferring any new rights or other powers upon either the zamindars or the ryots. It does not aim at placing any disability on either party; but the aim is rather to facilitate the carrying out of the various principles on which the Act of 1908 is based. I hope the members of the House will regard the Bill in that light, and I hope we shall have the co-operation of both parties concerned as well as of other members of the House in producing a really good Bill, which will improve the relations between the landlords and their tenants. Both landlords and their tenants are conjointly interested in land, and it is in the interests of both that they should be on good terms with each other that their respective rights and liabilities should be clearly defined and recognized by both and that in their relations with each other they should not suffer from undue interference by others. For these reasons I beg to introduce this Bill, and I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, whose names I have already read out."

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

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to say a few words with regard to the amendments proposed. I consider the amendments are not at all satisfactory, not sufficient to remove the grievances either of the zamindars or of the ryots. First, I would state a few words with regard to the question of rent and the period of revision. In some cases high rents have been fixed and the full period of twenty years has to run before any attempt could be made to lower the rate. Although members have brought this to the notice of the Government, the present Bill does not contain any amendment to redress the grievances of the ryots in this matter. I know cases where the ryots have to pay Rs. 25 per acre, and even if the ryots sold the entire yield of the land, even then they will not be able to pay the full amount of rent.

"With regard to the most important problem, namely, the jurisdiction of suits under the Madras Estates Land Act, every lawyer who has any experience in such suits will say that the jurisdiction exercised by the Revenue Courts is most unsatisfactory. It was no doubt intended that the Revenue Courts should dispose of these suits more cheaply and more quickly than the Civil Courts. As a matter of fact, they take longer time and the ryots are practically deprived of the opportunity of engaging vakils, inasmuch as the suits are posted to distant camps. So, unless the jurisdiction for these suits is transferred to Civil Courts, I believe, practically, the ryot would be ruined. I think even the landlord is not benefited; for he has to pay a lot of money, as he is filing a number of suits. Thus he also has to spend very large sums of money, and ultimately the landlord loses, the ryot loses and nobody gains except perhaps lawyers and the clerks of the zamindars. I know the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar was strongly of opinion that the jurisdiction to try the suit should vest in Civil Courts. I had a discussion with him when he was at Rambha, and from it I found that he was clearly of this opinion. He had other reasons also, and I do not want to enter into them. He said that sometimes they have to meet with prejudiced Revenue officers. Sometimes they are prejudiced against ryots, and sometimes they are prejudiced against zamindars. Therefore, there is all the more reason why jurisdiction should be given to Civil Courts, which have very little opportunity to be prejudiced against zamindars or ryots. There is thus absolutely no reason why Government should retain the jurisdiction to the Revenue officers alone. Of course, if they think that Revenue officers would have no work to attend to if this jurisdiction is taken away, then the number of these Divisional officers could be reduced. Of course, they say the Divisional officers have some experience in revenue matters. As a matter of fact, their revenue knowledge is not sufficient to dispose of these suits. Some knowledge of civil law is necessary, which some of these Revenue officers lack absolutely. Some of these Revenue officers are young, and some of them say that they have not gone through the Estates Land Act, and have not studied

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these questions, and therefore they would keep on adjourning these suits till they had studied the Act. If you take the statistics of these suits, you would see that these have been pending for a very long time. Of course, you will see there only a column stating 'suits more than three months old.' The Board never cares to inquire how long it has been pending.

"But there is one good feature in the Bill. For it tries to settle the conflicting decisions of the Privy Council as to the definition of the 'estate.' But at the same time the Bill takes away the effect of the Full Bench Ruling of the Madras High Court that in all subsequent inams the ryots get an occupancy right. For it does not stand to reason that simply because there is a third person introduced by the zamindar, the ryot should not get occupancy right. There is absolutely no reason why the legislature should interfere and take away that right which has been given by the court of law. And I hold therefore that amendment is unsound in principle and should not be accepted.

"With regard to the provisions of irrigation, they are still unsatisfactory. There is absolutely no provision in the amending Bill to better the condition of the ryots in this sphere. I know there are zamindars and zamindars. There are good zamindars who keep their irrigation sources in good repair. So far as they are concerned, there is absolutely no complaint. As regards others, they do not do anything; and what is the remedy open to the ryots against them? Absolutely none. In this respect the provisions are very very unsatisfactory. Of course, there is the provision relating to the failure of crop. But how can you prove it? There may be some rain, and it may be sufficient to keep the land wet, even if the tanks are not in good repair. In such cases the ryots are absolutely helpless.

"There are some other provisions relating to lanka and the like, and I think somebody from the Godavari district, will speak on them. Therefore, for the reasons stated above, the provisions of the Bill are most unsatisfactory, and so the introduction of the Bill should be opposed."

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noon.

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion made by the hon. the Revenue Member, viz., that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. In introducing this Bill, the hon. the Revenue Member has read out to us extracts from the Statement of Objects and reasons appended to the Bill which subsequently was enacted as Act I of 1908, as also the one attached to Bill No. XII of 1931. It is admitted, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill that within one year after the passing of Act I of 1908, the Government have noticed that it was defective in very many respects. It could not but have been otherwise. For, Sir, the premises on the basis of which the Government have proceeded to enact that measure were in most cases wrong. Instead of demolishing those incorrect premises the Government have come forward with this amending Bill on the basis of that very same set of premises.

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"In the course of his introductory speech, the hon. the Mover of this Bill stated that this Bill was not intended to materially alter the position of any one party, and that the respective positions of the zamindars and the tenants will continue to remain the same, excepting for the fact that certain misunderstood rights and privileges respectively of these parties are attempted to be laid down clearly. I submit, Sir, with due deference to the hon. the Mover of this Bill, that it is not correct to say that this Bill does not materially alter the rights and privileges of the parties concerned. I feel certain that, if this measure is passed into law, the position of the ryot is bound to become much worse than what it is to-day. On the other hand, the powers and privileges of the zamindar are sought to be augmented.

"Before proceeding to explain how it is so, I shall place before this House a very brief account of the history of the zamindari system. You will probably know, Sir, that about the end of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th, the East India Company, which is perhaps better known to my zamindar friends as the 'John Company,' finding it difficult to collect their revenue directly from the ryots without the aid of a middleman who knew the language of the country very well, appointed certain people, who at present day go by the name of zamindars, to undertake the work of collecting those rents for them. Thus, you will note, Sir, that the zamindar was then at best a dignified bill-collector. But with the march of time, the notion seems to have got into the heads of certain zamindars that their position in the commonweal is analogous to that of the English landlord. This is a position which I am sure the Government themselves would not agree to. The Madras High Court in its judgments refused to countenance this notion. The late Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar and the late Mr. Justice Benson in particular have clearly stated that the relations between the zamindar and the ryot in this province were not those of even the ordinary landlord and tenant. They tried to set aright, to a certain extent, the position of the ryot by demanding from the zamindars proof of their right to eject, whenever they wanted to exercise that right. Nevertheless, these zamindars have been exercising that right of eviction rather freely, or at any rate that power was freely used as a lever to enhance the rent.

"Thus, Sir, when Act I of 1908 was passed into law, the rents paid by the zamindari ryots were in most cases much higher than the rates of assessment paid on ryotwari lands of similar nature and with similar advantages. The Act of 1908 proceeded on the wrong presumption that the then existing rates of rent were fair and equitable. The framers of that Act did not take into consideration the fact that rents prevailing at that period was not merely competitive rent, but in some cases even amounted to rack-rent. In spite of the fact that the prevailing rate of rents was high and unjust, the Act provided for an enhancement of the same by 12½ per cent once in twenty years. But unfortunately that section has been so interpreted by the High Courts, that it is now open to a zamindar to enhance rent to any extent when there

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were settlement operations. I am informed by some very distinguished persons living in zamindari areas that they are aware of cases in some of the northern zamindaris, where the survey and settlement of rents combined with the commutation of grain rents into cash rents resulted in claims by zamindars of 200 per cent increase over the existing rents. For these reasons the value of a piece of land in a zamindari area is considerably lower than a similar piece of land in the ryotwari area. The Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, on which several distinguished Members of this hon. House, including the hon. the Chief Minister, were members, have definitely admitted that land in zamindari area is far less readily saleable than in ryotwari villages. This in short represents the economic condition of the ryots in zamindari areas.

"I shall now proceed to examine the Bill now before the House. Sir, I may begin by saying that this Bill not only strengthens the hands of the zamindar, but also makes the position of the ryot distinctly worse in many respects. I will take for instance clause II, sub-clause 8. This clause includes under rent, tree taxes and certain other unascertained claims for use of water. In subsequent clauses there is provision for including forest fees also under rent. There are no provisions in the Bill by which the ryots can get their rents which is unduly high reduced to a fair level. Enhancements which can now be claimed only by suits, are allowed by the Bill to be claimed on petition, thereby making it easier for the landholders to take advantage of section 30 of the Act. I need not point out to you, Sir, that the influence which some of these zamindars have over the Collectors of the districts can be easily used to the disadvantage of the ryots.

"The zamindari ryot cannot claim any remission of rents even when a total failure of crop occurs by drought or flood. I admit, Sir, that even in the ryotwari areas there is no legal right for the ryot to claim remission. But, as you know, Sir, there are certain well-understood executive orders which provide for relief by way of remission of revenue in deserving cases. The landholders are not committed to any such policy. This Bill also does not give to the ryots any relief in this matter.

"Again, Sir, you know that it is obligatory on the part of the Government, when they collect wet assessments, to keep their water sources in a state of repair and thus assure their ryots a continuous source of water-supply. It is not the case in zamindari areas. The ryot cannot compel the zamindar to maintain the water-sources in good repair. The right to get reduction of rents consequent on the permanent impairment of those sources which is sought by this Bill to be vested in the ryots is utterly unworkable and ineffective. The liberty sought to be given by this Bill to individual ryots to apply to the Collector of the district for execution of repairs is seriously circumscribed by the provision requiring a deposit up to Rs. 200 with the risk of the same being forfeited, if the applicant is unable to successfully face the zamindar's influential opposition.

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"There are certain other clauses in the Bill which are pernicious from the point of view of the ryots. The old customary right of the peasants to graze their cattle in, and to get fuel and green manure from, the waste lands of the estates are all circumscribed by section 29. This Bill seeks to legalise, by implication, the levy, in addition to rent, of certain kinds of fees for the enjoyment of these customary rights. Again, there are provisions in this Bill which empower the zamindar to collect premiums at the first admission of a ryot into the ryoti land of an estate. No limit whatever is placed on the amount of such premium. He can sell occupancy for its competitive market value. The zamindars in their anxiety to get as much income as possible by way of premiums are adding to their own *kamathams* or *pannai* even lands over which they have no right whatever. The Bill makes matters worse by adding to the zamindars' private lands. Lankas, which according to the decisions of the High Court are ryoti lands proper, are now placed partly under old wastes. The other portion of the lankas by being removed from the category of ryoti land altogether is virtually made the zamindar's private land. This is wholly indefensible.

"Mr. President, I will just say a word or two in regard to the ways in which the rents are collected in zamindari areas. In this connexion I am reminded of a very trite saying of a distinguished Greek historian. Writing of that short and inglorious period during which Sparta held the hegemony of Greece as a whole, that historian says that the people soon found out that the little finger of the Spartan tax-gatherer was much heavier than the loins of the Athenian Governor. That description represents correctly the respective positions of the zamindari official entrusted with the work of collecting the rents, and the official under the Madras Government entrusted with similar work. The little finger of the zamin bill collector is undoubtedly much heavier than the loins of the District Collector. When that is so, this Bill seeks to make the position of the zamin ryots worse by enlarging the powers of the landholder. The new provision for attachment of the holding is ill-conceived and will have the effect of crippling the ryot's credit which is already slender, and of exposing him to greater oppression at the hands of the zamin officials.

"These are only some of the defects in the Bill. I can go on pointing out many other defects in the Estates Land Act which this Bill does not attempt to set aright. But for the present I shall limit myself to the instances already given. Instead of bringing forward a substantial measure which would remedy all the defects in the existing Act, the Government have come forward with a mere amending Bill. It is clearly stated in the preamble of this Bill that this is merely an amending Bill. That is to say, under legislative procedure, it will not be open to this House to suggest amendments to the sections of the Act uncovered by the provisions of this Bill. Therefore, there is no scope for improving the existing Act. I, therefore, submit that there will be no use in the present Bill being referred to a Select Committee. The Committee cannot possibly improve the Bill to any extent.

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"In conclusion, I should only like to make an appeal to my zamindar friends, and warn them of the coming great whirlwind that has already swept down a considerable portion of the world. One of the distinguished civilian officers once remarked as follows about the zamindars: 'at a time when all ancient institutions are being subjected to critical scrutiny, it is difficult to find sufficient justification for the presence of the landlord who neither helps his tenants nor develops his land.' I would further add, Sir, that the present day zamindar, in most cases, is a parasite on society, living on the labours of others without himself contributing anything towards the advancement of the community as a whole. I appeal to my zamindar friends to come forward and contribute something to the commonweal. They can establish model farms and teach their ryots modern methods of agriculture, and how it is more profitable to cultivate garden and other commercial crops instead of the stereotyped paddy. In that manner they can help both themselves and the tenants, and incidentally also contribute to the advancement of Agricultural science. I am informed that no zamindar has till now come forward and done any such thing.

"Now, I have done. But before I resume my seat, I should like to appeal once again to the hon. the Revenue Member to withdraw the Bill. We are on the eve of great constitutional changes when the supreme powers in regard to the Government of this Province is bound to rest with popular representatives. It will then be opportune for the people in power to introduce a measure for amending the Act of 1908. This Bill certainly does not meet the requirements of the situation which is really very serious. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to abandon this Bill until the local legislature is reconstituted under the Reformed Constitution."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—"I do not wish to reiterate what has been said by the previous speakers; I only wish to offer a few remarks of mine. The introduction of this Bill cannot in any way be of advantage to the ryot. I appeal to the zamindars to see that the Bill is not brought up now, when the ryots are involved and are in difficulties. The time is most inopportune. Secondly, the provisions are inadequate, as will be seen from a mere perusal of them. Thirdly, I wish to suggest, if the ryots' interests are at all to be cared for, the only best thing is to ask the hon. the Revenue Member to postpone the introduction of the Bill. I am only echoing the opinion of the Provincial Andhra Ryots' Conference. There was also a resolution passed at that Conference that in its opinion this Bill is most unwelcome at this juncture."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, one thing that is very remarkable in this Bill is that it only suggests improvements as regards the existing provisions of the Act. It does not seek to dive deep into the existing state of things with a view to remedy all the defects found therein. Sir, this is the fourth of the series of enactments to settle the Revenue law of this Presidency. The first enactment was that of 1802 when the Company began to administer the land

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and wanted to introduce certain reforms as to the rent to be collected from the landlords and ryots. The second enactment was the Act of 1865, and the next was the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. This is the fourth of the series. I submit that our object must be to concentrate upon this one point, namely, how to improve the condition of the people in the villages by introducing better relationship between the landlord and the tenant, to make each village a unit. The landlord and the tenant, each must consider the interest of the other as his own, and feel that one is the complementary of the other in the village polity. The landlord should not think that his one interest is to get as much as possible from the ryot, nor should the ryot think that he should always try to pay as much less as possible, as rent. The only way we can settle this question is to saddle the responsibility for the welfare of the ryots upon the landlord. Therefore a thorough change has to be made in the Bill when redrafting. In 20 Madras, 299, and 23 Madras, 318, Mr. Justice Subrahmanya Ayyar for the first time laid down that a tenant in a zamindari could not be evicted; that any person who could squat on a piece of land could not be evicted. Unfortunately, even that provision is not found among the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act or its amendments. If you analyse the Madras decisions, on the subject one of the heads under which many of them can be grouped is whether a tenant can be evicted or not. A lot of time has been taken up by the Court as to whether a certain land was kamatham or lanka or other thing. Now what we ought to do is to see that every land a tenant can squat on, unless otherwise provided for by special lists being made, must be the property of the ryot. It must be clearly defined what the lands of the zamindar are and what the lands which the ryot can squat on and cannot be evicted therefrom are. Otherwise a lot of litigation will always be going on. Therefore, only fundamental changes can meet the situation. Unfortunately, the English people who took charge of this country imported old ideas of feudalism which has been responsible for a lot of litigation in the past.

"Sir, these things lead us to another question, viz., whether the civil courts or the revenue courts should have jurisdiction over the suits arising between landlords and tenants in zamindari areas. It has been said in the past that only Revenue officers will be able to deal with these suits properly. Unfortunately experience has shown otherwise. A District Munsif can deal with these questions as well as anybody else, and I personally know that many people who have been entrusted with the administration of Estates Land Act possess very little knowledge of Civil Law. It is absolutely impossible to get justice at the hands of Revenue officers especially when we are dealing with intricate questions relating to customs and facts and laws relating to these customs, etc. An officer of the District Munsif's grade is the best man who is most fitted to go into these questions and not Revenue officials. If the jurisdiction over these suits is given to District Munsifs it would also avoid the trouble of the poor clients being asked to go from place to place, because the Revenue officers would be touring from one place to another. Many of the pages of the Indian Law Reports consist of cases relating

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to the Estates Land Act in which one of the main and vexed questions which has very often been dealt with is whether the civil courts or the revenue courts should have jurisdiction over these suits.

"Now the present idea with regard to the prevailing rent on the land is that it is fair rent. A lot of litigation that is now going on is on the presumption that the present rate of rent is fair and equitable. That is the presumption upon which the present Estates Land Act is being worked. As a matter of fact, this is not so. This question has to be gone into very carefully. We have been hearing complaints that the prevailing rates of rent even in the case of ryotwari lands are abnormally high. If that is so, I must say that the rates of rent in zamindari areas are still worse. According to the present Act you can club together a number of taxes. So, the rate of taxation will be much higher. The Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee that went into this question remarked that lands in zamindari areas are less readily saleable than those in ryotwari areas. This question has also to be gone into if the present Act is amended. The amending Bill does not give any scope for ameliorating the condition of the ryots. I submit that a wide latitude should be given to civil courts, if the grievances of the ryots are to be redressed.

"One of the important matters that has to be attended to in amending the present Act is this. According to the present Act, supposing the crops become *savi*, discretion is given to the landlords to say whether crops have become *savi* or not, whereas in the case of ryotwari lands, the Government have got a system upon which they proceed to declare whether particular crops have become *savi* or not. But in the case of zamindari areas the landlords have got the absolute discretion to say whether crops have become *savi* or not. This state of things has got to be remedied in the amending Act.

"The next important matter which I wish to touch upon is the condition of irrigation works in zamindari areas. According to the existing Act, the zamindar may or may not repair an irrigation work according to his sweet will and pleasure. The tenant cannot plead the state of irrigation work being in a bad condition for default of payment of taxes. Although the tenants have gone to courts in regard to these matters, they have not succeeded in the majority of cases. It has also been found in practice that it is very difficult for these ryots to go to courts. In the first place they must all join together and pay Rs. 200 as deposit. All this has been found to be impossible or impracticable. What I submit is that if a tank or an irrigation work is found to be in a bad condition, the zamindar should be compulsorily made to keep it in good repair. The present Act is very ineffective in that respect. According to it, the Collector is the best person to decide. As we all know, the Collector is a person who knows very little of these zamindaris. He has no business there. He has very little opportunity of enquiring into the affairs of the ryots there. This is an important matter that has to be taken into consideration, especially the repair of irrigation works in zamindari areas.

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"Lastly the most important matter that I want to refer to is this: the village is not regarded as a unit. The customary rights, the customary privileges, the methods of enjoyment and methods of work—all these matters will have to be investigated and studied so that the village as a unit may be kept *in tact*. If this is not done, there will be a lot of difficulty. Supposing you want to introduce a provision by which a fair rent should be fixed in the case of zamindari lands, then the persons who are responsible for the collection of the rent must be the village as a whole and not the zamindar or the ryots. If that spirit is infused in the minds of the people, then the ryots as a whole will be more contented. Many difficulties for the solution of which many committees and conferences are being formed from time to time can be easily solved if you start with the assumption that the villagers in general must have better amenities of life and that the zamindar and the ryot must co-operate together to bring about a better state of things in the village so that every one may feel that he has got an interest, a stake in the village. That is the object which we must keep in mind in framing a legislation of this kind. On the other hand, if you start with the assumption of taking away the rights of the tenants in one clause and of giving more rights to the zamindars in another clause or *vice versa*, then it is not at all desirable and it will lead us nowhere. I would therefore submit that if you really want to introduce a democratic system of administration in the villages and to see that the villages are made as one entity, as one unit, and that the welfare of the villages consists in the zamindars and the ryots considering themselves as one homogeneous whole and living amicably together, then you must devise ways and means by which this state of things can be brought into being. One of the things that has to be first attended to is the repair of the irrigation works by the zamindar. In this connexion I may bring to the notice of hon. Members of this House that in answer to one of my questions on the floor of this House whether Legislative Council Members would be supplied with a copy relating to the system of the village administration, the hon. Member in charge replied that it was not possible to find out the necessary monies to investigate into the conditions of the village societies. But I must say frankly that India was quite rich, contented and happy so long as the village community remained in tact, so long as commerce flourished in villages and so long as trade and arts remained in villages. It is only when the village system was broken to pieces, rack and ruin became the order of the day. Therefore I submit that the object of this Bill should be to see that the people in the villages are brought together and made to feel that their interests are identical."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I wish to offer only a very few remarks in view of what has already been said by some of the previous speakers on this motion. I may say that the zamindars are as much a social unit as any other people in the country. To say that the zamindars have been the cause of the unfortunate economic condition of any particular class of people is as good or as bad as saying that certain defaulters, who have not paid their rents to the zamindars, are the cause of the misfortune of the zamindars. Some of my hon. Friends

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have roughly handled the zamindars as a class. The zamindars have done good service and they have been helping the people as much as they can. I take it that the object of the present Bill is not to introduce any changes regarding the rights and obligations subsisting between the ryots on the one hand and the zamindars on the other. I think that is not the policy underlying this Bill. When such a Bill is introduced, I think it will be time enough to consider whether the zamindars as an institution ought to be abolished or their rights should be allowed to continue, with such alterations as would conduce to the economic progress of the country. One thing is noteworthy. Ever since the Permanent Settlement Regulation of 1802 was introduced, if ever the Government intervened at all it was in favour of the ryots. Early in the last century regulations were made obliging the zamindars to exchange pattas and muchilkas with the ryots so that the ryots may know what is the demand by way of rent as against the ryots. This was to avoid zamindars and their underlings taking advantage of the ignorance of ryots and exacting whatever they like. However here and there abuses were found to exist. Act VIII of 1865 was passed after Government of the country changed from the hands of the East India Company to the Crown. Salutary provisions were made in that Act providing remedies for the enforcement of the obligations of the zamindars to the ryots and vice versa. One section of that Act (Section 11) introduced certain rules by which arbitrary enforcement of claims for rent was abolished. The latest Act took definite steps in the way of avoiding claims by the landholders and zamindars—claim of the full ownership of the soil—as obtained in England. There was considerable confusion in the conceptions of landholding in this country by which certain zamindars, not all, claimed that the ryots had as such no permanent occupancy rights in their holding. Those zamindars who were previously independent were more humane in their treatment of the claims of ryots for permanent occupancy. But there were other zamindars who did not so recognize. Act I of 1908 familiarly known as the Estates Land Act introduced fundamental changes mostly in favour of the ryots. One main feature was the conferment of permanent occupancy rights to ryots by a special statutory provision by which the ryots who were in occupation of ryoti land on 1st July 1908 were declared to have permanent occupancy rights. Another provision was that if the landholder let any tenant to have possession of ryoti land and received rent for two years, that man could claim permanent occupancy rights therein. A still further provision enables non-occupancy ryots acquiring permanent occupancy rights in the holding by applying to the Collector under certain circumstances. These are in addition to the already existing modes by which permanent occupancy right can be acquired under the general law, viz., by acquisition either from the landlord or by prescription or by adverse possession for over 12 years, where previously no such permanent occupancy rights existed. An indirect method by which the acquisition of such rights was facilitated was also introduced by classifying lands as ryoti and home farm-lands and introducing a presumption in favour of ryoti lands until the contrary is proved, whenever a contention between old waste and ryoti was raised.

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"The said Estates Land Act contains other beneficial provisions in favour of ryots in that enhancement of rent by landlords of their own accord even where previously a custom existed is prohibitive. Further the previous mamul obligation on the part of the landholders to maintain irrigation sources in proper repair has been given a statutory sanction. Elaborate provisions are made in the Act to enable ryots holding wet lands to apply to the Collector under certain safeguards for compelling the landlord to put them in proper condition. A special provision expressly declares against illegal executions from the ryots. A few changes are introduced by that Act in favour of the landholders also—(1) giving a first charge to the landholder on the holdings for the rent due thereon, (2) enabling the landholder to apply for enhancement of rent in certain cases once in 20 years.

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p.m.

"The administration of this Act has revealed various difficulties and as a consequence a lot of conflicting decisions have been the result. The position now is not so much that the existing rights and obligations are deficient but whether the beneficial provisions of the existing Act where they come in favour of the ryots or the landholders are realizable by either without any undue or costly litigation or trouble. I believe there is a necessity for examining the provisions of the Estates Land Act in the light of the experience gained and the difficulties that cropped up in the way and to see that they are avoided. This Bill is therefore essential.

"I believe the present Bill is introduced with the object of remedying those defects. Under the circumstances I do not see any purpose in opposing the introduction of the Bill and its reference to a Select Committee. My friends Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar and others who are on the Committee will have to subject the various provisions to a close scrutiny, remove the doubts and difficulties and see that under no circumstances is any burden over and above what is already there put on the shoulders of the poor ryots. But merely to say in this connexion that ever since the advent of British administration the zamindars have been the cause of the burdens of the ryots would be untrue and unjust. For these reasons, I support the introduction of the Bill and its reference to a Select Committee."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I am sorry I have to oppose the Bill. If, as the hon. Member from Madura pointed out, the Government had brought forward a comprehensive measure defining clearly and without any room for doubt the respective rights and obligations of the zamindars and the tenants, the case would have been different. But there is no use of introducing piecemeal legislation like the one before the House at present. Moreover, Sir, as hon. members before me have pointed out, the present is not the proper time for the introduction of a measure like this. When constitutional changes of a radical nature relating to the composition of this House are soon to come and when the tenure of this House itself is, as a consequence, to be of only a brief duration, there is everything to be said for keeping back this Bill for some time. A more comprehensive Bill may be introduced in the next Legislative Council, which is sure to be a more representative body than the present one.

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"Personally I have one great advantage in that I come from an area where there is not this problem of zamindar and tenant. Therefore I am in this happy position that I can be impartial as between the two without being harsh either on the zamindar or on the tenant. But I should say that one thing has appealed to me very much as a lawyer. It is a very great disadvantage both to the zamindar and the tenant that rent suits should be decided by the Revenue Courts. I have had enormous experience of suits in Revenue Courts. I have come across cases where Revenue officers have shown their prejudices in favour of the zamindars or the ryots. I think it is necessary that cases arising between the zamindar and the tenant—I would go a step further and say that cases arising between tenants in ryotwari districts also—should be decided by the Civil Courts. For these and other reasons given by hon. Members before me, I strongly oppose the introduction of the Bill."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, without opposing or defending the Bill, I wish to point out some of its inherent defects, so that the Select Committee may take note of them and rectify them before they present an amended Bill to the House. From the point of view of the agriculturists, the present Bill is not quite so satisfactory as it ought to be. For some time past the ryots have acquired certain rights by virtue of the decisions of the High Court and the Privy Council. Now the present Bill seeks to abolish those rights. One such right is referred to in 57 M.L.J. 654. The Bill defines a holding as including the trees thereon thus making the trees liable to taxation. But the Privy Council has once for all decided that trees should not be taxed if they stood in the holding for which kist was paid by the ryots. The new Bill creates a new charge in respect of the trees and thus makes the position of the ryots worse than before."

"Again, under section 112 of the old Act, a proper notice must be served on the ryot before his land is brought to sale for the recovery of the arrears of rent, but under the present Bill, lands may be brought to sale without due formality and publicity. As regards the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts over rent suits, I should say that the civilians who try the suits are not well experienced in the law. Once a civilian asked me whether a summary suit is governed by the Civil Procedure Code. Such is the knowledge of some of the officers who are asked to try these suits. Further, this Bill has certain clauses which seek to levy a tax or penalty on some of the amenities which the ryots have been enjoying till now free of any cost. If those clauses were passed, they would make the position of the ryot much worse."

"I would therefore ask the members of the House and the Select Committee in particular to bear these in mind and amend the Bill accordingly, so that, ultimately the Bill may be acceptable both to the ryots and the landlords."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, in rising to move an amendment of which I have given notice, I wish to observe that when Government gave notice of this Bill I have had occasion to discuss the question with some of the parties interested in two of the four districts which I represent in this House and also with some people outside. I found that there was a feeling that the present moment was not opportune for the introduction of a Bill of this kind. The present

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Bill is satisfactory neither to the ryots nor to the zamindars. The zamindars feel that if they conceded some rights and privileges to the ryots at this juncture, the ryots would, after the new Reforms come into effect, ask for more privileges and rights. On the other hand, the ryots feel that the present Council does not represent their interests as adequately as those of the zamindars and as such any measure which it may pass now will not give them that protection and privilege to which they are entitled. The ryots have agitated for a long time for a measure which will redress their grievances. But the present Bill, far from doing that, makes their position worse in many respects. Even the Select Committee is not satisfactorily constituted inasmuch as the various parties in the Council are not well represented. Further, barring one or two members who are sympathetic to the cause of the ryots, all the rest are either zamindars or members who have a tendency to be more lenient to the zamindars than to the ryots. I do not want to mention names, but with a view to equalise conditions and give opportunities for both sides to put their cases, I move, with your leave, that S.O. 15 be suspended and that the following Members to the Select Committee be added:—

Mr. Sāmi Venkatachalam Chetti.
Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami.
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
Mr. V. T. Arasu.
Mr. Simhachalam Pantulu.
Mr. Y. Narayana Gajapati Raju."

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

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am 1 p.m. afraid I cannot accept this amendment. The figure 'fifteen' to which addition is proposed by the hon. Mover, is fixed by a rule of this Council because the Council considered that it is normally an adequate number to deal satisfactorily with any Bill which is likely to be brought before this House. In arriving at the names of members who have to be on the Select Committee as proposed in my motion, I consulted the Leaders of Parties in this House and I have been careful to see that, as far as possible, none of the interests conceived are unrepresented. I think, Sir, that it is undesirable that we should increase the number of Members of the Select Committee, and I believe that the Select Committee is representative of this House."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I just appeal, Sir, to the hon. Member who have moved this motion that the number of Members of the Select Committee be increased, to withdraw his motion? No doubt there have been occasions in which a large number of Members have been put on the Select Committee. Experience has shown that a large number is not always an advantage for the consideration of the Bills. Secondly, Sir, a Bill of this sort will have to be considered and discussed for a number of days as it involves the consideration of important interests between landlords and tenants. Any additions to the Members of the Select Committee will mean commitment

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of a financial nature which many hon. Members of this House will deprecate. As the hon. the Revenue Member said, the names have been selected in consultation with the Leaders of various Parties in the House. If it should be found that the list of names is not acceptable, I would say that the proper method to deal with the matter is to discuss it with the Leaders of Parties as to which names may be omitted and which names may be substituted. This particular point may be taken up immediately after lunch; and in the meantime Leaders of Parties may come to a decision. I appeal to the House to see that the number does not exceed fifteen.

"Sir, I propose to say a few words with regard to the Bill itself. Objection has been taken by persons interested in the ryots that the Bill does not go as far as it should and that it is not comprehensive in any sense. The necessity for an amending Bill has been felt a very long time ago. It is stated that this is not the proper time to bring forward a Bill of this sort, that it may be left to the new Council which will be more popular and representative than it is now, and that this Bill should be withdrawn. I would only say that there are a very large number of outstanding questions in connexion with the Estates Land Act which concern the actual working of the Act and which concern the rights claimed by the tenants and by the landlords. There are others which are of a very controversial nature and I am sure that this House would not like that such questions should be taken up by the Government themselves either on behalf of the zamindars or on behalf of the tenants. Many such contentious points have been laid aside and this Bill is confined to those which may not be said to be very contentious but which would facilitate the proper working of the Act. The Bill is restricted to matters dealing mostly with procedure and which are non-contentious. There are bigger questions and it would be open to the representatives of the tenants or of the zamindars to bring forward their own Bills. They might also consider the question whether this is the opportune time to bring forward such Bills or whether they might wait till the new Council which would be more representative, is constituted. The present Bill confines itself merely to those particular points which require elucidation and which require clearing up. No doubt the Bill may not be acceptable to the tenants because it does not go far enough. It would be open to the Select Committee to consider to what extent the interests of both the landlords and tenants might be safeguarded and to see that nothing is done to jeopardise the interests of either the one or the other parties. The main purpose of the Bill is to clear up certain difficulties which is felt in regard to the working of the Act. I appeal therefore to the House and say that in allowing this Bill to go before a Select Committee, they might see that all non-contentious questions are settled and that all contentious matters affecting either the landlords or the tenants are postponed. I may also say that the Bill may be given as dispassionate and as thorough a consideration as possible with as few Members of this House as possible, competent to deal with the questions. I therefore hope that this House will allow this Bill to go forward and with regard to the strength of the Select Committee itself I appeal to all the Members of the House to come to some understanding and to select persons who will be acceptable to the House."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words about the amendment that is proposed now. Personally I am against exceeding the statutory number of the members of the Select Committee, because all parties were consulted before the names were put in. I think, Sir, that the suggestion of my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, is a very good one. I propose that we should meet during lunch time and settle the names. On that understanding I would ask my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, to withdraw his amendment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, in response to the wishes of my hon. Friend, I would request your leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, the names of Members to be settled later."

The motion was carried.

V.—DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 201 (1) OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

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

'That the following draft of the 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 5 of Schedule V to that Act, be approved:—

Draft rules.

Rule I.

In Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920—

(1) in rule 1—

(a) in clause (iii) of sub-rule (a), after the words "the salaries and allowances," the words "and the pensions, pensionary contributions and provident fund contributions" shall be inserted; and

(b) sub-rule (c) shall be omitted; and

(2) in rule 5, under the head, "C. District Funds," clause 18 shall be omitted and clause 19 shall be re-numbered as clause 18.

Rule II.

If any difficulty arises in first giving effect to the amendments made by rule 1 above, the Local Government, as occasion may require, may, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.'

"Under Schedule V, the various items of receipts of local bodies and the various items of expenditure to be incurred by local bodies are given. One of the items of expenditure that the district boards may incur is in respect of pensionary contributions and provident fund contributions not merely with regard to their own officers and servants but also with regard to the officers and servants of all the local bodies under them, viz., taluk boards and panchayats, including the panchayats that have been constituted under the Village Panchayats Act. The result will be that the charges on the district board funds would be

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enormously increased in view of the fact that all the panchayats are local bodies under this Act; as we know, the resources of the district boards themselves have been curtailed. A large number of Boards have made representation to the Government that the respective local bodies which employ the servants must also be responsible not only for the salary of the servants but also for their pensionary and provident fund contributions. As it is, the district boards would be responsible for the payment of pensions, pensionary contributions and provident fund contributions not only in respect of their own officers and servants but also in respect of the servants of all the taluk boards and panchayats. It is but just that the body which employs the officers and servants should pay the pensionary and provident fund contributions. This will also lead to economy, because the local bodies will take into consideration the contributions and allowances they have to pay, when fixing the salaries of their servants.

"The first part of my amendment is to authorize each local body to pay its contributions and the second part of the amendment is to delete the clause which says that the pensionary contributions are to be an item of receipts of district board. I request that the motion may be accepted by the House."

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

The motion was put and carried.

The Council then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 3-55 p.m.

After Lunch (3-55 p.m.).

IV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908—cont.

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Sir, with your permission, I wish to withdraw the motion I made this morning regarding the personnel of the Select Committee and to substitute the following motion: that the Select Committee to which the Madras Estates Land Act Amendment Bill is to be referred, do consist of the following Members:—

- (1) The Advocate-General;
- (2) The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu;
- (3) The Raja of Bobbili;
- (4) Dr. P. Subbarayan;
- (5) The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri;
- (6) Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar;
- (7) Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu;
- (8) Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar;
- (9) Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur;
- (10) The Raja of Parlakimedi;
- (11) Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya;
- (12) Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar;
- (13) Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar;
- (14) Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar;
- (15) Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam; and
- (16) The Mover."

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

The motion was put and carried.

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II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* USE OF FORCE BY THE POLICE AGAINST PICKETERS—cont.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Presi- 4 p.m.
dent, I propose

'that the business of the House do stand adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the recent policy of the Government as expressed in paragraph 4 of the Communiqué, dated 23rd January 1932, of using force by the Police against peaceful picketers.'

"Sir, I propose to be very brief. I do not intend going into any details; and in my remarks I shall confine myself entirely to questions of principle. In this communiqué, Sir, that the Government have issued, they proceed to state as follows:—

'Forceful dispersal of picketers is, in the opinion of the Government, the most suitable method of dealing with the situation, is less demoralising to the younger men than a term of imprisonment and brings less trouble and disgrace on their parents and relatives.'

"And it further on proceeds to state—

'In short, arrest and imprisonment are resorted to only when other means have proved ineffective but are unavoidable when picketers are persistent in continuing their unlawful activities in spite of warnings.'

"Now, Sir, we on this side of the House are here to co-operate with Government; otherwise, we shall not be here at all. We are here, according to our lights, to express our views and to help Government to carry on the administration and if we criticize the Government at all, I hope they will believe us when we say that we are in earnest in this House and elsewhere in seeing that the laws of the country are being administered properly and with a due regard to considerations not merely of humanity but of legality. I do not want, Sir, that Government should show picketers any undue mercy; I ask for no mercy—I ask that justice be meted out to them as they deserve, according to the laws of the country.

"Sir, with reference to the question of the use of force, we have first of all, the Criminal Procedure Code and then we have these Ordinances. I am not aware, Sir, that the Ordinances give any authority at all to the Police or to any branch of the Government to use force unduly. In the Criminal Procedure Code, there are distinct provisions that govern the use of force. In the first place, Sir, before any force is used at all, there must be an assembly, and the assembly to become an unlawful assembly, must show some determination to break the laws or to use force and this assembly must consist at least of five persons. Now, Sir, what is the Government doing? Let us take the case of what is happening in Madras with regard to these picketers. These men—very often single individuals, and sometimes only two people—go out and stand before one of the foreign cloth shops. Now, Sir, I cannot see how Government, by any flight of imagination, or of any argument, can argue that a single picketer standing in front of a shop constitutes an unlawful assembly. In some cases, the Police have tried to make out an unlawful assembly as existing, by driving together four or five

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people who are standing in different places, bringing them together and then beating them. The use of force is authorized by the ordinary laws of the country only in certain circumstances. For instance, if after an assembly has been declared to be unlawful and the people constituting that assembly refuse to disperse, then it is understood, according to the laws of the country, that a minimum of force should be used. In the first place, Sir, as I have pointed out, there is absolutely no justification for the use of force in the case of an assembly constituted by less than five persons; and secondly, even when the assembly consists of five persons or more, the force to be used must be the minimum force necessary to disperse the assembly. Now, what do we find all over the country? What is happening now? When there is an assembly—it may not be an unlawful assembly at all according to the conditions that I have referred to—the Police start chasing all these people and when they are running away, they are beaten. Sir, if an assembly disperses or shows a disposition to disperse, I can see no justification at all for the Police using any kind of force, not even the minimum of force. But what is happening now? Not the minimum of force, but it looks to me, the maximum of force is being used. The men are being disabled. There have been cases where people have been hit on the head, and I know at least of one case where a picketer is reported to have been killed, and I have no doubt that there have been other cases as well.

“Then, Sir, with reference to the question of the use of minimum force, what is the meaning of beating these people till they fall down unconscious? I cannot see any justification for it either under the laws of the country or under the Ordinances or even under the ordinary considerations of humanity and justice. What does all this mean? Government expect the citizens to obey the laws of the country; but is there to-day any body of men who are more unlawful, who are setting at naught the laws of this country than this Government in acting as they have been doing all these days, by openly defying the laws that they themselves framed, in beating these people without reference to the ordinary laws, or without reference to these Ordinances? Sir, let me warn the Government that in the action that they are taking, in the course that they are pursuing, they are—instead of gathering strength to themselves—alienating the sympathies of even those who do not believe in Civil Disobedience. Every Indian with a particle of feeling, with a particle of patriotism in him to-day feels, that he cannot support the Government, and I warn the Government that, if this continues, they shall not have a single supporter left throughout the length and breadth of this country.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“Sir, in second-ing the motion that is now before the House, I have only to bring to the notice of the House two or three cases by way of illustrating the general statements that have been made by the Mover of this motion. I refer, Sir, to the cases that have so unfortunately taken place in my district. On the 7th of this month, only two or three days after the Congress was declared unlawful, things began to move in Coimbatore

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town and in the Coimbatore district. Sir, Coimbatore has had, if I may say so, a record last year of peaceful picketing which can compare with that of any other place either in this Presidency or elsewhere. There have been cases of picketing all over the district; but there was not a single place in which there was any breach of the peace. It is only a renewal of the same picketing this year. I do not see what justification there is for the Government to change its policy from what it was last year. If picketing was peaceful last year, if the Government found that picketing did not lead to any breach of the peace last year, it is up to them to see whether there is going to be any breach of the peace this year and then take action. That seems to me to be the policy that they should adopt; instead of doing that, apparently they have issued instructions to their subordinates to take action in the manner in which we find those subordinates acting to-day. At any rate, that is what we outside the Government here, take it to be. Well, Sir, as I said, in the Coimbatore town itself, this picketing both of toddy shops, arfact shops and foreign cloth shops was going on for a pretty long while even during the non-co-operation days of last year and afterwards during the so-called days of the Pact. But suddenly we find a change. When there are a few picketers going to picket some foreign cloth shops, we find the Police very active. We find the Police not only coming and chasing these people but entering into all sorts of houses, beating all sorts of people who are there, whether they be picketers or not. Here is the report of the incident, Sir, as appeared in the *Hindu* of the 8th. I may at once say that all these communications, to our knowledge, are being censored. It is only censored news so far as we have been able to gather that has been published. Every telegram before it is published, passes through—I do not know whether it is the Police or the Collector—somebody, some responsible officer of the Government, who censors it before it is sent, and he satisfies himself that it is giving a correct account, according to him. Unless he is satisfied, these communications are not transmitted. I may say that under such circumstances, these reports have been sent to the Press and have appeared in the Press. So, if anything, these are very much attenuated reports of what has actually taken place. With this preface, I shall now read the report as it appeared in the *Hindu* of the 8th—

‘A lathi charge was made by the Police yesterday evening on Congress volunteers who commenced picketing of foreign cloth shops in defiance of 144 order in which one volunteer, Kulandiappan, was seriously injured. Crowds began to collect here and there and in dispersing the crowd, several persons were injured. A few shop-keepers were also hit. Signboards bearing inscriptions ‘Swadeshi Vastralaya’, ‘Khaddar stores’, etc., were pulled down as also national flags flying over shops. A few individuals in the vegetable market were also hurt by the lathi charge. Shops were soon after closed and pedestrian traffic was held up for a while. In my attempting to get near the scene of operations, I narrowly escaped a lathi blow.’

“This is what the reporter himself writes:—

‘Ramaswami, nephew of Mr. Perumal Mudaliyar, cotton seed merchant, had a cut wound on his head and was bleeding profusely. Another person, Mr. Narayanaswami Navudu of Pappanaickenpalayam, is lying in hospital with a wound on the head. Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Vakil, was severely beaten. He and the injured Congress volunteer were removed in a Police van to the Government Hospital.’

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"This is, Sir, the account, as I said, in the attenuated form in which it was allowed to appear in the Press. I can say, however, from what I heard about the matter, it was a matter of terrorism of an unprecedented kind that ruled in the city of Coimbatore on that particular day. I hear, Sir, that people who had work to do or who had to go to the railway station and other places had to take circuitous routes to go to their destination. I have got the authority of a respectable secretary of a bank for the statement that he had to walk two or three miles extra to go to the railway station to avoid trouble. I may say at once that all this trouble is not brought on by the picketers or by the crowd.

4-15
p.m.

"As I said, for nearly two years this sort of picketing has been going on and there has been no trouble whatsoever. Now, if people gather in a situation like this, what is it due to? It is certainly not due to picketing. Of course a few passers-by may be drawn by the picketers standing there for the purpose of picketing and then they go their own way leaving the picketers to themselves. But the crowd gathers on account of the Police coming there to attack the picketers. It is only then that the crowd gathers and when they gather the crowd does not do anything at all; it does not beat the Police; it does not attack anybody; it simply keeps there and looks on and does not take part in picketing. So, Sir, to say that for the purpose of dispersing people lathi charge is resorted to is meaningless. All that has to be dispersed is the few volunteers who gather there for picketing. The other people are not taking part in any unlawful assembly. Such being the case, it is quite unjustifiable on the part of the Police to interfere in picketings like this and to have recourse to lathi charges with results that I have mentioned. The House may see that in the two or three cases I have mentioned, the beating was on the head.

"Then, Sir, this gentleman, Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar who was belaboured has given a statement. Here is the statement and it shows:—

"One picketer was badly beaten and was removed close to the ditch adjoining the mosque in Oppanakara street. I wanted to ascertain from the Sub-Inspector of Police whether that volunteer lying unconscious was under Police custody or whether we could remove him. The Sub-Inspector promised to enquire from his superiors and I was waiting in one of the shops. A constable came and asked me to go away. I went to Mr. Kandaswami Chettiar's house and sat in an easy-chair. The same constable came and called me to go home. As I neared the cross-cut at Oppanakara street, the same constable beat me with lathi saying this is the dictator. Four or five reserve constables surrounded me and rained blows on me saying this is the dictator. Then I fell down and again was severely beaten all over the body with lathis. The beating was more vigorous after my fall. When I became practically unconscious, I was removed in a lorry and taken to the hospital. I am told I swooned twice in the hospital whenever I was made to sit. The whole of my right arm is completely swollen and I am unable to move the right leg and left hip. Only after the swelling subsides it will be possible to say whether there is fracture."

"That is the account given by Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar. What does it show? In his case, he was going away from the house he took shelter in and it was only then that he was belaboured. As a matter of fact, he was not in the place where picketing was going on. When he was going away from the place, he was attacked and then, when he fell

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down he was not left alone, but he was again beaten and he says, the blows rained more after he fell down than before. This is the way in which things are taking place.

"In another place in my district, unfortunately things have taken a worse turn. There, Sir, for about half a furlong there was a procession. There were a few volunteers going along in procession. As usual in such cases, crowds also gathered. What happened then? They were allowed to go some distance and then when they were very near the Police station, they were belaboured, and the result was, unfortunately one of the volunteers was actually killed and two others were very seriously wounded and they are still in the hospital. There again, this is what is described in the *Hindu*—

"Congress volunteers attached to the Desabandhu Youth League, starting from the Mangala Vilas, marched in procession yesterday carrying national flags and singing national songs defying the prohibitory order. As they were nearing the Police station on the main road, Mr. K. V. Muhammad, Circle Inspector of Police, with a number of Police constables prevented their march. The volunteers stopped and as they refused to disperse, lathi charge was made and all volunteers fell down on the road after receiving severe beatings. Mr. M. Narayana Menon, Deputy Superintendent of Police, also came to the spot at that time. Messrs. B. S. Sundaram, O. K. S. R. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar and Raman Nayar who were lying unconscious on the road were removed to the Government hospital by the Police in a motor bus.

"Kumaraswami whose skull was said to have been fractured did not regain consciousness and he succumbed to-day at about 11 a.m. The deceased had injuries on his legs and other parts as well.

"Mr. B. S. Sundaram is still in a serious condition. It is learnt that there is a compound fracture in one of his legs. Raman Nayar has a deep cut on his head and other injuries are found on his legs.

"Mr. Nachimuthu has sustained three deep injuries on his head and his arm bone is fractured. The condition of the other volunteers has improved."

"The above happened on the 11th January 1932. The question is whether all this sort of injury can be inflicted in cases like these and whether it is necessary at all. Is it in any way justifiable either by law or by any rule of humanity?

"Then again, the correspondent goes on—

"Mr. Chidambara Ayyar of the All-India Spinners' Association who was going to his office wearing a Gandhi cap, was asked to remove it by the Police, who came in a bus from the opposite direction. It is stated that when he refused to do that, he was beaten with lathi. He has sustained injuries on his legs and arm and is now under medical treatment. Under orders by the Police authorities the national flag was taken from the Congress office and several merchants and others were ordered to remove national flags from their premises."

"The House will find that what is used is not any force necessary for dispersing the crowd which has become unruly or anything of that kind. If there is a crowd and if they are serious about breaking the peace, a few constables will be no impediment to them whatever. For instance, in Tiruppur, there were only 12 constables. If there was a crowd of 500 or 600 people and only 12 constables and if the crowd wanted to be unruly, they could easily have overpowered these 12 constables. Absolutely nothing of the kind had happened and no sort of attack was made on the Police. Not a single Police officer either in Coimbatore or in Tiruppur has sustained any injuries. What does all this show? It shows that it is the law of terrorism that Government want to inaugurate for the purpose of putting down the movement. Is this the proper way of doing it?

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"I do not want to take up more time of the House. I wish only to tell the Government that this sort of thing is not likely to lead to the results they expect; on the other hand, it will have a nasty habit of going in the contrary direction of defeating the object they have in view. If the movement strengthens, on account of these actions of Government and their subordinates, they will have to thank themselves. I only ask the Government to beware of these things and to issue timely instructions to their subordinates, so that the people may not feel that there is no Government here at all, except what the policeman chooses to do or allow people to do. It has almost come to a stage when people are afraid of the Police and they think that there is no other Raj but the Police Raj and that there is no sort of law at all in operation in the country. Such state of things does not forbode well for a peaceful country like ours and I therefore appeal to the Government to see that they do not allow such things to continue any more."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House is that the business of the House be adjourned."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think there is any person either in this House or outside it who can say that the excessive use of force is justifiable. If the Mover of the resolution means that there has been excessive force used by the Police in the discharge of their duties, we certainly condemn it as strongly as we can as the members on the opposite side of the House, or as a matter of fact, as any of the Congress people who are avowed Congresswallahs do. Although we are wedded to the creed of non-violence, we do not have recourse to Civil Disobedience, but still we certainly condemn in the strongest possible terms the excessive use of force by any subordinate officials in connection with the dispersal of picketers. But the question really is whether these picketers are doing things which are unlawful or not. If I have understood aright the Ordinances, they declare that any picketer, if he goes to any foreign cloth shop, arrack shop or toddy shop or to any other place of business for the purpose of picketing, he will be doing an unlawful act. I do not think there will be any two meanings that can be attached so far as the Ordinances are concerned. As a matter of fact, if a picketer goes there for that purpose and if he is also aided and assisted by others actively or passively and then if there is an unlawful assembly, then I suppose force is necessary according to sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I believe, it is under those sections that the Police have been authorized to disperse picketers. But in so doing, I am sorry to say that unfortunately excessive force has been used. Such cases have also come to my notice. I may also say in this connexion that so far as my district is concerned, I think hon. Members will probably be pleased to note that we have not got any such disturbance. There are no organizations of volunteer corps who are going about picketing shops either in urban areas or in rural areas. As a matter of fact, although some people come to my district in order to urge on the people to do picketing and other unlawful things, the people do not take to it for this reason which I would request the hon. Members and the Government to take note of.

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"That the Collector of my district, Mr. Galletti, tries to see that no sort of Civil Disobedience is encouraged—not by taking any repressive measures, but by simply ignoring it and by treating the movement with contempt and taking no notice of it whatsoever. So far as my district is concerned, you hear no report of any lathi charge, no report of picketing, no report of the excessive use of force or other similar things that we find reported in the newspapers in regard to other districts. That is a happy state of things due to the tactful way in which the situation is handled. If the hon. Home Member is kind enough to issue instructions to the Police to ignore as much as possible these trivial things as not worthy of being taken note of and if instructions are issued to the Police and their subordinates not to exaggerate these small things but to treat them with contempt, I believe I am right in saying, that the movement will die of its own accord; that there will be no picketers available at all within a few days, and that there will be no necessity for Police interference or for opening fire. We will then hear no cases of beating the picketers and even beating them to death, as was stated by Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar. I believe that is the root cause of all these unfortunate happenings. I am also speaking on behalf of my friends from my neighbouring districts—not only of my own district—when I say that we do not hear much of picketing and therefore we do not hear much of the lathi charges. I may say, it is all due to this fact, namely, ignoring the thing altogether.

"I am glad that my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, said 4.30 p.m. that we are all loyalists and that we are here to co-operate with Government. I am sure he will certainly pardon me, if I say so, and that he will agree with me, that when once Government have proclaimed picketing as an offence, picketing as unlawful, picketing as illegal, I think it is up to every loyalist to co-operate with Government and tell every picketer, 'My dear young man, my dear old man, my dear woman, my dear lady—as the case may be—you will, for God's sake, for Heaven's sake, desist from picketing and assist me to carry on by peaceful means the legitimate functions and put forward before the Government our views in order to attain by constitutional methods the immediate attainment of Swaraj.' As my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, said, I do not think there is any person here who has not even a little of patriotism in him who will not say: 'this is my own country,' 'we want to have our own rule,' 'we want no foreign domination,' 'we must be rules in our own land,' 'we must have control over our own affairs.' I do not think there is anybody here who is less emphatic in that vein than any who does not belong to the Congress Party. It is for asserting this I particularly rose on this occasion, because there seems to be an impression, that we, so far as this party is concerned, the Justicites are supposed always to be encouraging and supporting lathi charges, and always supporting Government in its repressive measures. I think we have shown time after time that we cannot non-co-operate with Government unless and until it is shown that Government are forcing upon the people those repressive measures. Don't think we welcome any repressive measure. But as a matter of fact when picketing has been declared unlawful

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and when young men are taken advantage of by elderly people, who want to keep aside and who want to keep themselves in the background, and when these young men are sent out, if in the course of picketing they gather some people round them and thus create a sensation, what is the Police to do? From what Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar read it appears that force was used because picketing was accompanied with hooliganism and the mob showed a turbulent spirit. (Voices: The Police created that hooliganism and that turbulent spirit.) Whether it be due to the Police or other causes, whatever it is, some peaceful citizens were not able to take to their avocation that is expected of them to do. May I respectfully ask, what do you expect the Police to do under those circumstances? I know perfectly well, there are cases of reckless, almost reckless abuse of power. I have not the slightest doubt, the hon. the Home Member, if it is brought to his notice, as for example the instance cited by Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, will issue necessary instructions and see necessary reparations also made to the people who were mercilessly handled. I do not understand the intention of the Mover of the resolution. If the intention of the Mover is that in dispersing the picketers, peaceful picketers, if excessive force is used, well, we certainly condemn as strongly and as emphatically as any other member in the House. That is my position. If on the other hand the motion means that the picketer is to be allowed to disturb public tranquillity, is to be allowed to prevent others from carrying on their daily avocation and is to be allowed to disturb public peace, then, I believe, he would also join hands with me in saying that this picketing must be handled in a way least harmful to the people and at the same time, to quote the words of the Ordinance or the communiqué, prevent the picketer from behaving in a way which will bring in disgrace to the family he belongs.

"I may, for one moment, inform the House that in my own place, there are some persons who have been enrolled as volunteers and went on picketing during the last Civil Disobedience movement a year ago, went so far as to create disturbance and as a consequence taken into custody and later on punished and sent to jail. And now the movement has again broken out; but what happened to these youths. They were persons who were unemployed, who had nothing to do, and so they found an opportunity of engaging themselves in it. But it so happened that some of us put our heads together to find some employment to several of these youths, and sent them to various places on some avocation. Thereupon they ceased picketing, and they are now proving a source of comfort to their families, to the parents and their wives and children. If only hon. Members take my humble suggestion, I hope they will excuse me for this, if only they help Government in devising some employment, particularly to these young picketers, I think, all this trouble would be at an end. I would once more make my position clear.

"If the meaning of the resolution is that excessive force is used, that excessive force ought not to be used and that the hon. the Home Member should issue instructions to his subordinates that no such

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excessive force is used whenever picketers commit acts which are unlawful, acts not conducive to peace, not conducive to the tranquillity, then I certainly am with the Mover."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think it is essential that the House should remember the broad issue which is raised by this motion. I want, in the first place, to bring the House against the challenge of the present time. We are living in a state of civil conflict. A war has been thrust upon the Government, which was not of its seeking. (A voice: Question.) My hon. Friend says, 'Question'! Anyone who has read the proceedings of the Congress Party during the past few months knows perfectly well that the moment Mr. Gandhi sailed to the Round Table Conference, his friends in the Congress Party in this country began to prepare for war. Everybody knows that they beat the tom-toms of war. Everybody knows that Mr. Gandhi was faced with a situation, when he came back, over which he had no control, and everyone knows, that those who brought about this situation had no intention of allowing him to control it. They pushed it so far that it was beyond his control when he arrived at Bombay."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"On a point of order, Sir, may I know how these are relevant to the motion?"

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I am glad my hon. Friend is getting uncomfortable. (Laughter.) I shall get much closer to his position in a minute. When this position was forced upon Government, when this challenge was thrown down by the Congress Party, Government had only one alternative. That was to take up the challenge. It may seem a trite remark, but it must be repeated again and again not only for the sake of those present but for the sake of many people in this country, who will before long have the responsibility of governing themselves. And it is this. That no Government on earth can refuse to take up the challenge of Civil Disobedience in the pursuit of political aim. Civil Disobedience means open revolt. And whoever is upon those Treasury Benches opposite, whenever Civil Disobedience is used as a method of political propaganda to further their political aim, the occupants of the Treasury Benches must do what they are doing to-day. I am rather surprised that this motion is not moved by the leader of the opposition. I wonder what his position is. I do not believe that his heart is really on this motion. Perhaps he has forgotten that a few months ago, as Chief Minister, he withstood the attacks of many Members in this House. He himself played an important part in supporting Government for adopting far more ferocious methods than the Government are to-day exercising; and perhaps he thinks silence is wisdom, as sometimes discretion is the better part of valour. (Laughter.) Whatever may be the reason for that, I would say one thing here. That is, those who protest in regard to this matter of picketing would carry more weight if they began their protest by condemning in no uncertain measure the method of Civil Disobedience. I have not yet heard the voice of my hon. Friend, Mr. Subbarayan, in public condemning Civil Disobedience. I am not aware that even the Mover of the resolution has as yet in so

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many words came out in the open and spoken against this method. I would suggest to them that to carry conviction. Let us then face the major issue. Are they or are they not sympathizers with the Civil Disobedience movement? Do they wholeheartedly disapprove of this method of forwarding certain political views? Or, are they secretly sympathizing, with possibly secretly aiding and abetting those who are breaking the law? Mr. President, Sir, I do suggest to this House that the time has come when every man must ask himself where he stands; that is in the words of the Prophet of old 'On the day of trial where dost thou stand?'

4-45 p.m. "I would ask that question of every member on this side of the House. And I would ask that same question of every member on the other side of the House. Let us first of all make up our minds about the primary issues. Then we shall be tremendously strengthened in dealing with other matters.

"With regard to this vexed question of picketing, if you will read the Communiqué issued by the Government the other day, you will see paragraph 4 commencing with the words 'under the Ordinance published on January 5th all forms of picketing are illegal. Government is determined to see that the law is obeyed.' I take it that the Mover of the resolution would agree with that. He would agree that under the Ordinance issued picketing is illegal and he would also agree with the determination of the Government to see that the law is obeyed, and that this rebellion or revolt is satisfactorily dealt with. If he agrees as far as that, the only disagreement as far as I can make out is as to whether the method of enforcing the law should be by imprisonment or by the forcible dispersal of those who picket. Does any Member of this House think for one moment that the method of imprisonment will be as efficacious? What will happen? The jails will be full. Many young men and—I regret to say—many young women, will come forward under the impression that it is a glorious thing to go to jail. It costs them nothing and the Government would be forced to erect more jails for which this Council would be asked to vote more money. Does this House think for one moment that it can so deal with a movement like this? I would ask those of you who are presidents of district boards, who are zamindars with great stakes in this country, those of you who will have great responsibilities in this land in years to come—you will be faced with a movement of this kind. Do you think that you can deal with it by the method of simple imprisonment? I do not believe for one moment that this method will ever be adequate for dealing with a movement of this kind. The alternative is the dispersal of these picketers by force and here I gather that there is some difference of opinion as to the amount of force which is justifiable in dispersing picketers. Who shall measure the amount of force that is actually necessary? There is of course no doubt that in a situation like this it is possible for the existence of abuse. It is possible for the officials, the subordinate officials, from time to time to exceed the amount of force that is actually necessary in dispersing picketers. In a huge force like the Police force in a great country like India, it is obviously impossible to expect every

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officer to act within perfect limits. But I say that the responsibility for any misuse which may have occurred rests with those who have provoked the use of this arm of the law. Upon them and upon no one else should this responsibility rest.

"I would also remind the House that as late as last Saturday His Excellency the Viceroy gave an undertaking on behalf of himself and his Government that any abuse of the powers which Government have taken upon themselves, if brought to their notice, would be dealt with and an endeavour made to rectify such abuses. I understand that it has been reiterated more than once by the authorities of this Government. They are prepared to do all in their power to meet any such difficulties if they are brought to their notice. What can be fairer than that? I said when I first spoke that the greatest responsibility rests upon the members of the community, particularly the members of this House. Those who support this motion to-day support a motion of lack of confidence in the Government of the day and by doing so they identify themselves actively with the picketers, with picketing, and therefore with the activities of the Congress. The House has to choose between these two alternatives. On the one hand there is the Government which has declared its willingness, declared it not only in words but in action, its willingness to implement to the fullest extent the Reforms which have been promised to India by the British Government backed by the British Parliament. You have a Government standing firm on the question of revolution or revolt. You have a Government which, in the words of Lord Willingdon, is fighting not only the battle of this day but the battle of future generations. On the other hand, you have a body of men who are determined by every means in their power, every illegal means in their power, every subversive means in their power, to undermine the institutions of this country, to make the administration impossible and to drag the people of this country into economic ruin, as long as they can have their own way. These are the alternatives with which the House is faced. Those who support this resolution—we know where they should go. They are following those who have gone to jail. They are following those who are attempting to disobey the laws. I would therefore appeal to the whole House to express in no uncertain voice in the first place its feeling in regard to the Civil Disobedience movement and in the second place its support of the Government which is endeavouring in the face of great difficulties to deal with what amounts to a revolution. It is not as though the Government have not strained every nerve to preserve peace. There is in the Government records to-day ample testimony to the fact that they have strained every nerve to preserve peace and to prevent a war of this description. But the war has come, not of their own making, and they would be less than just to the people of this country if they did not accept the challenge. They have given an assurance that there is no one who need be hurt, there is no one who need be touched with the *lathi* . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time."

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* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—“ I shall just finish this sentence. If only he will not disobey the law. Therefore the challenge, the issue, is clear and absolutely unmistakable. It is an issue between ordered progress, ordered freedom and in the pursuance of liberty and revolution, revolt, disorder and ruin.”

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—“ Sir, this motion is directed, not against any Police excesses, but against the policy of the Government in issuing the Communiqué making picketing an offence. It will be seen that the Communiqué is only a paraphrase of the relevant sections in the Penal Code. The question is whether the Government should or should not carry out the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The Government have so far permitted Civil Disobedience and picketing to go on unchecked. My hon. Friend said that Mr. Galletti took no notice of the movement and that as a result the movement had died out in his district. How long Mr. Galletti will be able to continue this is left to be seen. We will be pleased if he is not forced to take action. Government having declared picketing of every description illegal, is this House to come forward and question the right of Government to take such action as is necessary in order to enforce the Penal Code, of which the Communiqué in question is only a paraphrase? Are we going to ask that the law of the country should not be enforced?”

“ Let us come now to the Police. If the Police have committed excesses none of us will support such action. Certainly the Home Member would be the last to support it. But we all have to remember that the Police has got to discharge their duties and it is for the Police to use as much force as is necessary. It may be that at times they use excessive force, but where is the line to be drawn. I am sure that the Police will be glad if the necessity of enforcing this law is removed by the discontinuance of all picketing which is now an offence. But so far as the law is there and picketing comes within that law the Police must do everything in their power to carry out the duty cast upon them. It is very difficult to imagine what is undue force and what is necessary force. Therefore, so long as the law is what it is at present, we cannot accept this resolution which is not directed against condemning the Police excesses, if any, but against the policy of the Government as enunciated in the Communiqué.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Sir, it is with profound grief that I rise to speak on this occasion. I am aware that the present Government has an avidity for ruthless cruelty, so much so, any advice from any quarter of the House must be unpalatable to them. Therefore, I am under no illusion that any advice that we may give will be welcome to the Government. Nor do I propose at the moment to enter into the broader question of the merits and justification or otherwise of the Civil Disobedience movement. The only justification for the movement is that the Government of the day has lost the confidence of the people in toto. We may disagree with the methods of Civil Disobedience, but can we condemn the ideal or the goal for which the movement has been started? Hon. Members on this side of the House as well as hon.

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Members on the other side cannot for a moment say that they do not agree with the ideal of these civil resisters, namely, ‘*Swaraj*.’ I would join with Mr. James in asking the Members of this House to say definitely whether they have got any confidence in the Government. In order to decide that question I would request Members of this House not to prevent this motion being brought to a division. I hope Mr. James will co-operate with me in this effort. I make this request because I know there is an attempt to talk out this motion. If that happens it is not going to be any compliment to the Government.

“ One or two hon. Members on the other side of the House who spoke have condemned the acts of cruelty and the excessive force used by the Police. That is enough so far as we are concerned. I admit that the civil resisters have declared a sort of war against the Government of the day. But is the Government justified in adopting such methods in order to prevent the continuance of the war?”

“ But granting that a state of war exists, would you be justified in 5 p.m. treating the combatants and non-combatants in the merciless manner in which you are treating the picketers? I am prepared to mention glaring instances of the excessive use of force. Now, Mr. James again said that if glaring instances of excessive force were brought to the notice of the Government, the Government would consider those cases. Time and again, many instances, on the floor of this House and outside, of glaring, specific and definite instances were brought to the notice of the hon. the Home Member and the Government. The answer was that they did not believe in the Police having used excessive force. One hon. Member appealed to us to use our influence with the picketers and civil resisters and advise them not to take part in this movement. How could we use our influence on them if we could not use our influence on the Government? If the Government take our advice and be guided by us, then it may be possible for us to use our influence and advise these people not to resort to methods which the Government object to. The people have lost all confidence in Government.

“ Now, I shall be content to-day with pointing out four or five instances of the use of excessive force in this Presidency. What is the position of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti in the public life of this country? He might be a persistent civil resister, but was he ever suspected of using force? Was he ever suspected of any criminal or offensive intentions? He was present at a public meeting; the public meeting was declared unlawful; he submitted himself to be arrested by the Police. The Police beat him black and blue; then after he fell down unconscious, the Superintendent of Police kicked him with his boot! Which Indian would tolerate this kind of indignity inflicted on one of their own men or for that matter which man would tolerate this kind of indignity? It is the pride of the British not to beat a fallen foe. Now look here: Mr. Sambamurti fell down unconscious, and then the Superintendent of Police kicks him with his boot. In the City of Madras, when a picketer was beaten and he fell unconscious, women volunteers who wore the red cross badge were there to take him up to the Congress hospital. What did the Police do? The Police pulled those red-cross volunteers and

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even went to the length of humiliating them by pulling their blouses. Now when honest men are weeping over this state of affairs, Government are sitting still without taking any steps to prevent such undignified and most unmanly conduct of the Police. One justification that was mentioned on behalf of the Police is, if you give this power to a large Police force, it is just possible that some of them might abuse it. I entirely agree. But, when specific cases of misbehaviour on the part of the Police was brought to the notice of hon. the Home Member, nothing was done to prevent their recurrence, and the men guilty of such misbehaviour were allowed to sit tight in their places and wreak their vengeance on those people with whom they did not pull on properly. What was the instruction to the Police officers that beat the volunteers? I am informed on a reliable authority that in the Police Gazette of 2nd August last year the Policemen were instructed to beat on the face and neck. In the face of the Communiqué, I ask the Home Member either to contradict it or justify it. The fact is there. How could you say that excessive force could not be used by the Police? Very often the Police officers use excessive force, and then we are told that one or two might have misbehaved. It has the approval of the Government. It is to the use of such excessive force that we are up against.

"The third instance I would point out is the case of one passerby who was in khaddar dress. The poor man was merely passing the road; a sergeant accosted him as to his whereabouts; he seems to have answered something; the answer to that was the water hose was turned against him, and he was beaten very severely; the poor man had to flee from that place and report the matter to his friends who were simply terrified at the manner in which the Government had behaved. In order that that particular act should not be inconvenient to the Police, a charge is framed against him of loitering or taking part in picketing and the poor man is therefore forced to defend himself against an offence which he never was guilty of."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My hon. Friend is treading on forbidden ground; he refers to a case pending in the court of law."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know what case is it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I know what case is it that the hon. Member is referring to?" (Laughter.)

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Then one volunteer in Taiyappan street in the City of Madras was arrested and then a notice was sent to the landlord of the house in which that volunteer was living asking him to drive out his (the volunteer's) wife who had given birth to a child only 23 days ago. When the woman was not able to find another house to go to, the owner of that house afraid of the Police threw out all the samans belonging to that family in the street. The poor woman with a baby of 23 days is loafing about in the streets of Madras. Nobody has the courage or the boldness to take that woman in his home being afraid of the Police zuloom. About a fortnight ago, while the

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Police was dispersing a few picketers on the Rattan Bazaar road, they took that opportunity to pull down every portrait of national leaders, which were hung not out of patriotic motives but for commercial purposes. They pulled down one picture after another of the pictures of Jawaharlal Nehru or Mahatma Gandhi or Motilal Nehru or other leaders. I do not know if they had pulled out the pictures on the Columbia records also where they are exhibited! So far as the Rattan Bazaar and Devaraja Mudali street are concerned, every picture of national leaders was pulled down.

"Again, one Venugopal was in the Congress movement years ago and he was living in Rayapuram. He is not now in Madras. He has left a young girl of 17 years in the house in which he was living. Now she was threatened by the Police to leave that house. That girl was crying piteously. I mention these instances to the Home Member to see if these acts are justified even under the Ordinance which is after all a lawless law.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. James, tried to draw a red herring across the line by raising the major issue whether we sympathise with the civil disobedience or not. That has nothing to do with the question before us. One must have the heart and sympathy and see that these acts of cruelty are prevented and Government are expected to protect the lives and property of the citizens of this country."

* MR. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Mr. President, Sir, we on this side of the House are certainly not behind in condemning the excesses committed by the Police in the administration of the law which has been entrusted to their hands according to the Communiqué which has been issued by the Government. But on the question of the legality of the Communiqué I am afraid I personally cannot agree with the view taken by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. I looked into the Communiqué and I looked into the Criminal Procedure Code and other allied codes, and I say that so long as the Viceroy has chosen to say that picketing is an offence in whatever form it is effected, and if as a matter of fact picketers are there to picket any particular shop or to affect any trade or calling, then that constitutes an offence and the people who are committing that offence are liable to be dispersed by force—not only the persons who form unlawful assemblies but also assemblies that are likely to cause disturbance of the peace, are liable to be dispersed by force. Hence I am unable to agree with my Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, in saying that the Communiqué is illegal. But I agree with him thoroughly and go further than he in thinking that the policy underlying that Communiqué is absolutely wrong. It may be legal but it smacks of a pettifogging lawyer to issue a Communiqué like that and take protection under the sections of the Act, and say to the Police 'you deal as harshly as possible with the people who are picketing and try to defend yourself under some section of the law. It is in that spirit that the Communiqué is issued, and I certainly condemn that spirit. Then in enforcing these orders, if as a matter of fact specific instances of cruelty, instances of the use of excessive force, were brought to the notice of the

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Government is it not up to the Government to make enquiries and see that such things are not repeated? That the Government has signally failed to do. On many occasions we had had to attack the Government with reference to the excessive use of force in Madras and elsewhere; and I remember very well, sitting in the place where I now stand, having spoken about the excesses which had taken place in Calicut on a certain occasion; and again the same thing was repeated on the 17th of this month. It was Sunday; there was a case of picketing, supposed picketing, in certain places, there were three persons; there was not even an unlawful assembly there. The people who did the act knew that if they were five in number they would constitute an unlawful assembly. Three of them went out singing national songs; they were set upon and most mercilessly belaboured. Then on another occasion, the next day, it was a larger crowd and certainly the Police were justified in dispersing them. The crowd was dispersed, and when some of the people got inside a company there, the gate-house of the Madura company—My hon. Friend Mr. Thorne may be able to locate the place—they could not escape and were mercilessly belaboured and the Police never left them until some of them were arrested. Such cruelties are not warranted by the Communiqué. Does the Government propose to do anything in such matters as this? As a matter of fact we do want to see that the laws are upheld—whether a certain law is correct or not it is not for me to say. When there is a law promulgated, whether it is an Ordinance or a law on the Statute Book, it must be respected; but in enforcing the law you must see that you are within bounds, you must see that the Police who are your instrument do not use excessive force or misuse their power, which is what is happening every day in every district in the Presidency. I should say that the Government should be less thankful to Mr. James than to anybody for the speech he has made to-day; if anybody has made a provocative speech to-day it is Mr. James. (Hear, hear). Mr. James began by saying that there was a condition of war. It is in his imagination; we certainly do not believe that there is any condition of war in this country, nor is it possible as circumstances now stand. Then again, the most illogical position was advanced by Mr. James. He said, though not in so many words, that jailing these people is no remedy at all. What is the remedy he suggests? Obviously, thrashing them? (A voice: Killing them.) The Ordinance does not say that if a person is a picketer, before he is to be tried he is to be thrashed or belaboured by the Police.

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“Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. James, confuses the question as to how a crowd can be dispersed with the question of the punishment which has to follow after their dispersal. The question of punishment comes in only after the offence has been completed. Mr. James said that sending these picketers to jail is not a remedy for putting down this agitation and if that remedy is to be adopted we will have to vote for additional grants for accommodating these jail birds, and that therefore we will have to be content with whatever punishment that is meted out to them. Evidently what he means is that we will have to be content with punishment inflicted by the Police even if they are thrashed and kicked by

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the Police. I most certainly think that no Member of the Government will agree with Mr. James in thinking that force is to be used, not for the dispersal of the crowd, but for the prevention of these picketers from picketing. Certainly, Sir, Mr. James, confounds the use of force as a means of dispersing the crowd with the punishment that has to be meted out to the crowd. This I submit, Sir, cannot bear examination.

“Then, Mr. James said very seriously that even last Saturday His Excellency the Viceroy promised that all acts of excesses by the Police would be carefully examined. Does the hon. Member, Mr. James, mean by that because His Excellency the Viceroy has made that statement, it is going to revive the dead man? Will that statement set right the bones of those persons whose bones have been fractured on account of these lathi charges? Does Mr. James mean that the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy will act as a magic and give relief to those persons who have suffered on account of these lathi charges? I therefore submit that it is idle to say that His Excellency the Viceroy has promised that these acts of excesses will be carefully examined and that we must rest satisfied with that statement. I submit that it is a most provocative statement that can ever be made on the floor of this House.”

*Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. James, said that Mr. Gandhi has forced His Excellency the Viceroy into a declaration of war and that his (Mr. Gandhi's) Lieutenants had so manoeuvred matters that it was impossible for Mr. Gandhi to come to any compromise with the Government. Before he could be sure on this point, His Excellency the Viceroy should have first allowed Mr. Gandhi to interview him and then decided whether Mr. Gandhi was for peace and whether he was in a position or not to carry out the promise, if any, that he might make. The hon. Member Mr. James, has described to us one side of the picture. May I make to him a present of the other side of the picture and tell him that our friends and civilians of the steel frame were not for giving freedom to this country? As a matter of fact, they were held in leash, so to speak, so long as Lord Irwin was Viceroy and during the time that has elapsed since his departure, they seem to have tried their level best to see that no political concessions were given to this country. They feared that their objection would be frustrated if a meeting came to pass between Mr. Gandhi and His Excellency the Viceroy and successfully prevented such a meeting. I am inclined to think that if a meeting had taken place between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, the agitation that is now going on may not have begun at all.

“Mr. James said that if we vote for this proposition it would necessarily mean that we are for the civil disobedience movement. Surely it seems to me an illogical position to take. Does he mean to say that because we are not in favour of the civil disobedience movement these picketers should be ruthlessly handled, that women should be insulted in the way in which they have been insulted and that other inhuman methods should be adopted for putting down this agitation? Sir, this repressive policy of the Government is bound to defeat itself and all those who have persuaded the Government to adopt this repressive policy are

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only undermining the prestige and stability of the Government. The result of this repressive policy would be most disastrous not only to the people and also to the Government. Any person with any little forethought about this matter would not have tried to put down this agitation by resorting to these barbarous methods of repression—if I may so call them—without meeting the demands of the nationally-minded people and the legitimate aspirations of the whole country. Sir, if we are going to vote for this proposition, we were told that we would be expressing thereby, our lack of confidence in the Government—yes, just so. We have no faith that those methods can be ever successful.

“I would like to say in conclusion that some Members on the other side of the House who have spoken on this motion have spoken in a half-hearted manner. Surely that is not the way of serving the Government or the people. The resolution is there and any one who has read that resolution knows its implications also. If you are for the resolution it is open to you to say so. If you are against it it is also open to you to say so. I want only to add that half-hearted statements of that sort are likely to have very undesirable results. For one thing, they tend to induce in the Government a false sense of security, which it is very bad to do. Nobody knows in these troublous times what may happen next moment. I would submit that the only way to deal with the situation is to take the people into confidence and meet the legitimate aspirations of the people. Anything short of that will be a suicidal policy on the part of the Government.”

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“Sir, Mr. James tried to confound the issue by asking this House to declare its policy on an absolutely irrelevant topic. He wanted us to say whether we are sympathizers of the Civil Disobedience movement or not. If a definite issue such as that arose, we could have with straightness and frankness met that issue. If it became necessary at the present moment, while sneaking on this motion to make a pronouncement on that topic, I should have no hesitation in casting my lot against the Civil Disobedience movement. I do not fight shy of making a straight statement when it becomes an issue like that. I do maintain that Mr. James went into that topic though absolutely irrelevantly. The real question however is not, whether the offence of peaceful picketing, even when peaceful picketing has been declared to be unlawful under the new Ordinance, is to be tolerated by the Government. That is not what is involved in the motion of this afternoon. The motion is confined to the single topic, viz., whether the method of dealing with this picketing, which has been promulgated in this Communiqué is a proper method and will command or ought to command the approval of the population of this Province and the accredited representatives of the people in this House. That is the proposition before the House. Now, in paragraph 4 of the Communiqué the Government say: ‘Arrests and imprisonments are resorted to only when other means have proved ineffective.’ Earlier they say: ‘it is the duty of the Police to disperse picketers *as soon as they begin their activities*, to prevent more serious consequences which are likely to ensue or if they think that some of those who have

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gathered are bent upon mischief.’ The question is that picketing having been declared unlawful, what is the method of dealing with that offence? Is it the right thing for the Police to take upon themselves the responsibility of committing graver offences under the Penal Code? The relevant sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are sections 127, 128 and 132. Under these sections the Police are not warranted or justified in resorting to force for dealing with the offence of picketing, simpliciter. I am not dealing with the offence of an unlawful assembly or with its dispersal after it has been commanded to disperse. What I am dealing with is the individual peaceful picketer or one or two picketers who fall short of the number 5, without which there could be no unlawful assembly. When an unlawful assembly has not yet been formed, when by chance some spectators are standing aside so as to raise an apprehension in the minds of the Police constable, that if the picketers and the spectators are brought sufficiently near together the number five may be constituted, and some of these sight-seers in the crowd may be bent upon mischief, is that a circumstance to justify the Police to deal with the picketers in the way in which they have done? I have not the slightest hesitation in condemning the action of the Police as tantamounting to grievous hurt. If that is so, do you enhance the respect for law and order or do you encourage disrespect in the minds of the people for law and order? Assuming that you give this power of dealing with the picketers to the ordinary Police men in this country who come from the lower ranks and whose appreciation of the value of life and liberty is very low, what would be the effect? I have heard Police Superintendents telling me that Police men do get out of control because they are drawn from very low ranks of humanity in this country, and that it is impossible for superior officers to bring the constables under control. So, is it wise on the part of the Government to issue a Communiqué of that sort and say that until and unless all other means of dealing with these picketers have proved ineffective, they should not resort to arrest? In other words, the Government say that Police men are first to resort to all sorts of illegal ways in dealing with the situation. If the Police man really believes that it will be dangerous to allow the man to go on picketing let him arrest him and bring him to book in due course of law. The Government has really constituted the Police man as the informer, investigator, trial Judge and executioner. That is the policy that has been adopted in this Communiqué and it has come up for the consideration of this House in this motion. If really the Government want their hands to be strengthened and their prestige not undermined, they should not so flagrantly violate the law as they have themselves been doing these three weeks.”

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—“Sir, I do admit that Civil Disobedience movement is a challenge to the Government. We are not concerned in this motion as to whether it is a civil war or not. We really cannot understand why this lathi charge is resorted to whether as a means of dispersal of the crowd or as a preventive measure. We are not concerned with the question of legality or otherwise of this movement. Certain cases of lathi charge may be justifiable in certain circumstances. But if what Mr. James has stated is a real picture of

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the mind of the Government, it is clear that these lathi charges are resorted to not as a means of dispersing the crowd but as a primary means of punishing people instead of sending them to prison. That is clear from what he has stated. Is there anything in any Code which authorizes the Police to give lathi blows to people in order to punish them? We need not go into the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in detail. Those sections state that in certain special circumstances in order to disperse the crowd they may resort to force. But those sections cannot justify the infliction of lathi blows by the Police. The only justification that can be found for it is that these people are treated as outlaws that is to say persons who have placed themselves beyond the protection of the law so that they may be dealt with as the Government please. But the Government do not say so though they act as if they are outlaws. I cannot understand what legal justification there is for the lathi charges, if you agree that these people should be treated as ordinary citizens of the land. Therefore I say that the lathi charges are thoroughly unjustifiable. If the lathi charges continue, I fear discontentment will spread among the people to a greater extent than what could be done by any congress man.

5-30 p.m. "What I stated previously I stated as a matter of general remarks. I shall now state what took place in my own district. My district has the notoriety of two persons being shot dead. I refer to the Communiqué issued by Government. If one carefully goes into it, he will find that it is full of suppression of facts. I shall just read few sentences:—'At the instance of a local Congress leader'—why would not Government have stated who that Congress leader is? Is there any reason for suppressing that information either by Government or any one else?—'Picketing began in Berhampur town on the evening of 15th January.' There were two chaps standing to dissuade people from purchasing ganja or opium. They were handled very severely and beaten with lathis. This roused the mob and infuriated the people standing by. They of course threw stones at the Police, one of the men who died subsequently of gun-shot protested and challenged the Police for a fight. He was not one of the persons that threw stones. In other parts of the district the Police attacked people in their houses. It is only the Police by attacking innocent people who knew nothing about the movement at all that infuriated them. Why cannot the Police arrest the picketers and take them to jail instead of beating them like dogs? Until now nobody has called for any information and the authorities have not taken notice of the attack upon people in houses. There was not even an inquest held upon the dead body of the man that was taken out in a big procession and made a hero of Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code appears to have been suspended at Berhampur in Ganjam. Nobody seems to have taken notice of it. My district is very docile. The people there are not all Congressmen. I do not understand why this lawless lathi charge was made on them at all."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I think it is but right that I should take part in this debate after what the hon. Member Mr. James has said. I can assure him if I was in favour of Civil Disobedience

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movement, he would not find me here but he would find me picketing in Rattan Bazaar, receiving lathi blows and perhaps taken to jail also. Because I do not believe in Civil Disobedience movement and because I feel that is not the method by which we can hope to attain our goal, I sit in this House to-day. I was glad to hear Mr. James say that Civil Disobedience is Civil War. Do the Government recognize it as Civil War? If they do, I think the only remedy that they have is not to issue Ordinances but to proclaim Martial Law. It is only by that method Civil War could be put down. I think Brigadier-General F. P. Crozier, a gentleman whom His Majesty chose to honour with C.B., C.M.G. and D.S.O., writes in a letter to the *Times*, when they tried to rule Ireland by passing the Restoration of Order Act. What was the result? The rebellion became worse and in the end they had to take out Messrs. Michael Collins, Arthur Griffiths and De Valera out of prison and make terms with them. If civil resistance in this country comes to that state we shall certainly have our Michael Collinses, Arthur Griffithses and De Valeras. Mr. James stated that this motion implies a challenge and if carried would mean that this House had no confidence in the Government. I think that the people have lost faith in the Government. I say it twice. The people have lost faith in the Government. I am sure everybody will recognize that fact. But whatever may have been the chances of the Government of the day two years ago or three years ago, to-day the Government does not enjoy the confidence of the people of this country because of the methods adopted by them. (Interruption.) I am sorry Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar talks of personal equations. I was not really meaning the three hon. Gentlemen who are Ministers to-day. I know they are helpless as I was helpless in my days and I am not referring to them at all. If they leave their places there may be others to take their places. I am dealing with this Government. When I mentioned 'three years' perhaps Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar thought that I was attacking persons. I meant nothing of the kind. I am only dealing with the present system of Government as it exists to-day. The system has failed and it has to be up-rooted. It must be up-rooted not by civil resistance but by methods which I have no time to describe here and now. What I am concerned with is the use of excessive force. Can the hon. Gentleman in charge of the department really assure us that no excessive force has been used in any instance that has taken place during the last three weeks? I think it was my Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar who referred to the Tiruppur case where a volunteer was killed. I was told that the person concerned was told that he would be arrested if he came out of the house. What was the result? As soon as he came out he was beaten and was killed. I think I may remind the Government of a statement made by the same Brigadier-General in his letter to *The Times*. This is what he says:—

'Let the Government of India take a lesson from the Irish trouble and avoid anything in the nature of 'manufacturing rebels or grievances' owing to misplaced zeal of subordinates.'

"Let the Government take notice that such instances as those described by me above will only lead to having more discontented people and not putting down this resistance at all. I hope the hon. the

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Home Member is as much interested in the advancement of this country towards its goal as any one on this side and will see that such excesses do not occur. There are additions to the rank of civil resisters because of this policy of manufacturing civil resisters. If excessive force continues to be used I can assure the hon. Gentleman that there will be not tens or hundreds but thousands of civil resisters."

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, before dealing with the arguments advanced by the hon. Members, I will just briefly survey the action we have taken ever since the Civil Disobedience movement was revived. The revival of the Civil Disobedience movement, as has been quite rightly pointed out by Mr. James, was a challenge to Government. It was a challenge to the Government to say whether they are going to govern or bring about confusion and trouble in the country. This Government, as any self-respecting Government would do, did take up the challenge and immediately went on to concert measures to put down the spirit of lawlessness and Civil Disobedience movement brought about by the Congress. Dictators and War Councils have been appointed in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement. We have to declare them as unlawful associations. Now the question of using of force comes in prohibiting meetings and demonstrations. Meetings and demonstrations were held in many places to further the Civil Disobedience movement and prohibitory orders had to be issued. In spite of these orders meetings were held in defiance of them; there was no other alternative for the Government than to disperse them by force. In connexion with this, I may say that Government instructions were that no more force should be used than is actually necessary. The question has been raised why these people should not be arrested. I think this experiment was tried in one or two places and I may just point out to the Members of this hon. House how it has entirely failed.

5-45 p.m. "In Berhampur at the instance of a local Congress leader, picketing began in the Berhampur bazaar on the evening of the 15th January 1932 in defiance of the order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The picketing soon attracted a large crowd many of whom were still drunk as the result of the Pongal festivities; the picketers were at once arrested; the crowd began to throw stones and had to be dispersed by a lathi charge. The dispersal was only temporary; the crowd taking refuge in the side lanes stoned the Police from house-tops. The mob became aggressive and there was no other alternative for the Police than to open fire in self-defence. As a result of this, one man was killed.

"A similar thing happened at Karaikkudi in Ramnad district. I find from the report received from the Collector that, on the 9th evening, a small group of 100 people held a meeting in defiance of the order under section 144, while about nine hundred looked on. Three leaders were arrested and the crowd was dispersed. The result was the Police were stoned. Therefore whenever the Police tried the method of arresting people without forcibly dispersing the crowd, the gathering

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threw stones at them. As a measure of self-defence the Police had to open fire as was done in Berhampur where one person was killed. The responsibility for this lies entirely with the Congress.

"Again, reference was made to Tiruppur; what happened there was this. Certain Congress adherents persisted in conducting a procession in defiance of a prohibitory order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the processionists by their behaviour, attracted a crowd of 500 people. It became necessary in the interests of public peace to disperse both the processionists and the crowd and one person died as a result of blow on the head. It should be noted however that the Police party numbered only twelve as against a crowd of over five hundred. The responsibility for this sad incident also rests upon those who defied the law and deliberately provoked disorder.

"As regards picketing, I may say that under the Ordinances it is illegal. It is said that only a few persons picket the shops. Under the Police Act, the Police can take action to drive these people away; the Police have also the right under the law to disperse them by force. If this is not done what will happen, let us imagine. If the five or six picketers at the Rattan Bazaar road are not dispersed by force, what will happen is, instead of five, fifty picketers will come the next day; instead of picketing one place they will picket in fifty places in Madras. Have we got enough force to deal with a situation like this? The situation will get out of control. If there should be trouble in fifty places at a time and if the Police find that they will not be able to manage the situation, the only alternative that is left for the Police is to open fire. As a result a number of people will be killed. Would you like this or do you think that the people should be dispersed by force as it is done at present? I may assure the House—and it is a fact—that such dispersal is always done after giving due warning. Hon. Members have said that the Government are taking stern measures; they have to do so in order to put down lawlessness. As Mr. James has remarked, it is the primary duty of the Government to maintain law and order in the country. We would be failing in our duty if we did not do so. Therefore stern and prompt measures have been taken in the best interests of the people themselves. As regards picketing, we must note that every person who wants to trade in any kind of goods must have liberty to do so. Why should people obstruct and hinder him from carrying on his lawful avocations? I do not think it is right for the Government to sit with folded arms and allow people to suffer heavy losses in order to assist the Congress. It is often said that picketing has always been peaceful. We know that peaceful picketing always leads to difficulties. The moment there is picketing, it attracts a big crowd and it becomes disorderly. Hooligans and rowdies always join the crowd and create disturbance. It is the duty of the Police to interfere and disperse such crowds; there is no other alternative for them.

"With regard to the Press Communiqué which is the subject-matter of this motion, I may say that it does not contain an exposition of law or go into details of procedure. It is a general statement of the Government's policy for the information of the public. Instructions are

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issued from time to time for the guidance of the Magistracy and the Police in the dispersal of unlawful assemblies, and the action to be taken against picketers. No more force will be used than is necessary for effective dispersal. It must be remembered that the arrival of picketers is generally a signal for the collection of a crowd. When the object of even two or three persons is to draw a crowd and their action is such as is calculated to draw a crowd likely to cause a disturbance of the peace, it has been held that the gathering constitutes an unlawful assembly. It must not be forgotten that as the law stands at present, any form of picketing is an offence and if persons deliberately come forward to commit an offence, the collection of a crowd is a probable and almost a certain consequence. The Police are justified in using what force is necessary to prevent the commission of an offence provided that the force used is not excessive.

“ Now, with regard to the various remarks that have been made in the course of this debate, I should just like to say one or two words. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, said that even though picketers fall down unconsciously, the Police beat them even then. Whenever allegations of this sort are made in the Press or any person brings them to the notice of the Government, they go into the matter very carefully and they find that in several instances it is an exaggeration. Picketers sometimes fall down in order to excite the sympathy of the people and to obstruct the Police. In this connexion I may say that the Government do not allow picketers to be chased and beaten. The Government make enquiries immediately when they receive complaints and find that the complaints are baseless.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, referred to Press reports. I may say that most of them are exaggerated and inaccurate accounts. The news is not censored. All the same whenever such statements are made in the Press, the Government call for reports. As I have said before, the Government have already issued instructions that the force that is used should absolutely be the minimum.

“ My Friend, Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, said that excessive force was used in some instances. If the hon. Member brings to the notice of the Government specific instances, I am prepared to enquire.

“ I may also say that the Police do not beat anybody on the head; they always aim at the leg. But what happens is that, in the course of using lathis, when persons turn this side or that, they accidentally get a knocking on the head. The responsibility for provoking this action rests entirely with the Congress.

“ The Government have not heard anything about what my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, said about Mr. Sambamurti. I shall enquire into the matter.

“ The hon. Member asked whether the Government have not issued orders to the Police to beat the picketers on the head and the neck. No such orders have been issued.

“ It has also been stated that we should put the offenders in jails. My hon. Friend, Mr. James, has given a very effective reply to it. As

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a measure of retrenchment we had to cut down the salaries of poor officials and had to send away a large number of labourers employed in Government service. All this retrenchment we have to effect partly on account of the Civil Disobedience movement of last year. If you are going to simply arrest people and to send them to jails, as my hon. Friend, Mr. James, rightly pointed out, this House will have to be asked to vote several lakhs of rupees to construct new jails and to maintain them. How can the extra cost be met? As a result there should be still further cuts in salaries and reduction in the number of labourers employed by Government. As my hon. Friend, Mr. James, pointed out, nobody wants stern measures to be taken. We are not responsible for these stern measures. We have to do so, because a challenge has been thrown by the Congress and we as a self-respecting Government have taken up the challenge and have to see that this rebellious spirit is put down and law and order maintained in the country. In dealing with the present situation I may say that we are determined to see that law and order is maintained and to give perfect freedom to every citizen to carry on his lawful avocations.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Sir, I propose that the question be put.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I can once again assure the House that it is not the intention of the Government that excesses should be committed by the Police.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ It being six o'clock, the debate will terminate.

“ The House will adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

VI—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

a 1. G.O. No. 2181, Revenue Department, dated 16th October 1931, publishing the notification regarding the amendment of rules under the Survey and Boundaries Act.

b 2. G.O. No. 656, Finance, dated 19th October 1931, regarding the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. F. Birley of his membership on the Finance Committee.

b 3. G.O. No. 657, Finance, dated 19th October 1931, regarding the appointment of Mr. F. E. James as member of the Finance Committee vice Mr. F. Birley resigned.

c 4. G.O. No. 4122, L. & M., Local Self-Government Department, dated 3rd November 1931, regarding the postponement of the formation of the Committee for finding ways and means of helping the destitute.

d 5. Lists of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1931.

a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

b Printed separately.

Printed as Appendix X on page 129
infra.

d Printed as Appendix XI on page 129-130
infra.

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^a 6. Press communiques issued in connexion with the meetings of the Retrenchment Committee held on the 4th and 23rd November 1931.

^b 7. Proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee for the year 1931-32 held on the 21st October 1931.

^c 8. Press communiques issued in connexion with the meetings of the Retrenchment Committee held on the 15th to 18th December 1931.

^b 9. Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent and temporary, acting or probationary appointments on the 1st of April of each of the years from 1924 to 1931.

^d 10. Communication to the Council with reference to the answer given to clause ii (a) of Question No. 616 relating to cashew-nut industry in South Kanara.

^e 11. G.O. No. 4875, L. & M., Local Self-Government, dated 16th December 1931, notifying the reduction of tax in respect of motor vehicles belonging to members of Auxiliary Force, India.

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

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 131-136 infra.

^b Printed separately.

^c Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 136-141 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 141-142 infra.

^e Published in the Gazette.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 622 asked by Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 14 supra.]

—	1920.	1923.	1926.	1930.
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Clause (a).

Legislative Council ..	243	218	193	173
Legislative Assembly ..	47	43	31	25

Clause (b).

Legislative Council ..	1,248,156	1,283,923	1,377,466	1,420,931
Legislative Assembly ..	260,486	258,864	277,582	275,882

Clause (c).

Legislative Council ..	303,558	425,983	598,360	474,508
Legislative Assembly ..	60,715	103,886	94,700	47,075

Clause (d).

....	Separate figures are not available.	RS. 70,644	A. P. 1 4	RS. 1,50,966	A. P. 3 11	Rs. 30,103-6-2 (does not include the expenditure of about Rs. 70,000 incurred in 1929 on the preparation of electoral rolls).
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Clause (e).

Figures are not available.	RS. 2,380	RS. 6 15 0
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Clause (f).

Name of Party.	Figures are not available.	..	..	..
Justice ..	..	43	21	41
Congress or Swarajya ..	..	7	41	1
Ministerialists ..	..	..	..	9
Anti-Ministerialists ..	..	12	..	..
Party in power ..	..	..	..	7
Independents ..	..	..	22	13
No party ..	..	32	14	21
Moderates ..	..	..	..	6
Khilaphats ..	..	4	..	..
Total ..	..	98	98	98

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 631 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 22 supra.]

Number of Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors trained in the Police Training School, Vellore, for the last five years.

	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.
1926		
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	1	3
Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	1	4
Inspectors ...	1	2
Sub-Inspectors ...	58	65
1927		
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	3	2
Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	5	1
Inspectors ...	2	6
Sub-Inspectors ...	63	81
1928		
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	2	3
Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	2	...
Inspectors ...	6	2
Sub-Inspectors ...	80	90
1929		
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	4	1
Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	1	2
Inspectors ...	2	3
Sub-Inspectors ...	90	86
1930		
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	1	3
Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	2	1
Inspectors ...	2	1
Sub-Inspectors ...	87	92

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 637 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 26 supra.]

I

G.O. Ms. No. 1561, Development, dated 27th October 1931.

[Memorandum from the ryots in the vicinity of reserved forest in Karvar taluk.]

The Government have carefully considered the several requests of the memorialists and are pleased to pass the following orders:—

1. *Abolition of grazing fees.*—The Government are unable to comply with this request of the memorialists.

2. *Removal of forest boundaries to a distance of at least half a mile.*—The Government are unable to accept that proximity of reserves to cultivated fields within half a mile, as such, should justify disafforestation. But if specific instances are brought to notice and it can be shown *prima facie* that proximity causes hardship, enquiries will be instituted and redress given wherever necessary.

3. *Exemption from payment of charge for water.*—Free use of water from reserved forests is allowed in all cases in which such a right has been admitted at forest settlement. In all other cases, the use or diversion of water from reserved forests for irrigation is permissible under a licence to be issued by the Collector. The licence provides for the payment of water cess at the rates prescribed by the rules framed under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act. If the request of the memorialists is for the abolition of this cess, it cannot be granted. If, however, any charge not in accordance with these orders has been imposed for the use of water from reserved forests, the fact may be brought to the notice of the Collector who is now the only authority authorized to issue licence for diversion of water from reserved forests and who will examine all cases where permits have been issued before by the District Forest Officers with a view to the issue of fresh licence.

4. *Oppression by forest subordinates.*—The Government understand that the alleged practice does not exist.

5. *Hunting in reserved forests with the permission of local forest officers.*—The concession asked for cannot be granted.

6. *The grant of gun licences.*—The petitioners are informed that licences will be granted by the District Magistrate in deserving cases at his discretion.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

[26th January 1932]

II

G.O. Ms. No. 1563, Development, dated 27th October 1931.

[Memorial from the ryots of certain villages in Coondapoor taluk, No. nil, dated 16th February 1931.]

The Government have carefully considered the several requests of the memorialists and are pleased to pass the following orders:—

1. *Removal of the boundaries of Forest Reserves to a distance of at least one mile from human habitation and fields.*—The Government are unable to accept that proximity of reserves to human habitations and cultivated fields within one mile, as such, should justify disafforestation. But, if specific instances are brought to notice and it can be shown prima facie that proximity of any particular reserve causes hardship, enquiries will be instituted and redress given where necessary.

2. *Permission for periodical hunt of wild beasts in reserves in order to minimize the ravages of wild animals on cattle and crops.*—At present the people are allowed to hunt certain species of wild animals during July to January, subject to the condition that the previous permission of the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer is obtained and that an officer of the Forest department is present at the time of the hunt. The Government do not consider that any further concession is necessary.

3. *Right of clearing forests for a radius of half a mile from each house with a view to preventing malaria.*—The Government have already accorded general permission to the owners of all houses within one furlong from the boundaries of reserved forests to cut and remove forest growth within a radius of one furlong from their houses. No further concession can be granted.

4. *Abolition of grazing fees, coupe contracts and permission to graze cattle in reserves and coupes.*—The Government are unable to comply with these requests of the memorialists.

5. *Permission to utilize freely all forest products, such as, green leaves, grass and small timber required for such various operations, as cultivation, raising of cattle, building of houses, etc.*—The Government consider that the concessions already granted are sufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the people. No further concessions can be granted.

6. *Permission for 'Kudbis' to clear the undergrowth, and raise such crops as ragi, tow and vegetables, as before, in the 'Kumris' on the lower zone of the Western Ghats.*—The Government do not see any justification for granting this request of the memorialists.

7. *Abolition of the charge for water taken from the reserves for purposes of cultivation.*—Free use of water from reserved forests is allowed in all cases in which such a right has been admitted at forest settlement. In all other cases, the use or diversion of water from reserved forests for irrigation is permissible under a licence to be

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issued by the Collector. This licence provides for the payment of water cess at the rates prescribed by the rules framed under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, on the extent irrigated. The request of the memorialists that this water charge should be abolished cannot be complied with.

The memorialists state that at the time of settlement the lands irrigated with water from reserved forests were classified as 'Nanja' and assessed as such and that later, the Forest Department have levied a charge for water on the same lands ignoring the fact that they had already been classified as wet lands and assessed as such. The Government are not aware of any cases in which such "double charges" have been levied. As, however, in future licences for the diversion of water from reserved forests are to be issued only by the Collector, he will examine all cases in which licences have been issued by the District Forest Officers in the past and issue fresh licences, if necessary, each case being considered on its merits. If any case of double charge comes to the notice of the Collector, he will no doubt cancel the existing permit and issue a licence for diversion of water free of any extra charge.

8. *Reorganization of the existing forest panchayats.*—The question is under the consideration of the Government.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

III

G.O. Ms. No. 1688, Development, dated 24th November 1931.

[Representations from the Secretary, District Advancement Association, dated the 18th February 1931.]

In February 1931, the members of the District Advancement Association, South Kanara, submitted a memorandum setting forth the grievances of the agriculturists of the district in regard to the administration of the forests in the district. The memorandum concluded with a request for the formation of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the alleged grievances. In his letter dated 18th February 1931, forwarding the memorandum, the Honorary Secretary of the Association drew attention to certain specific grievances. The grievances referred to in the memorandum are all of a general nature and most of them recently came under the consideration of Government in connexion with a detailed memorandum of forest grievances received from Mr. Karant. The orders of Government on the several points raised in Mr. Karant's memorandum are explained in the appended reference which has been sent by the Chief Conservator to Mr. Karant. In view of the detailed enquiry so recently made, the Government do not consider it necessary to appoint any committee as suggested in the memorandum of the Association. They

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have, however, again considered the specific grievances referred to by the Secretary of the Association in his covering letter of 18th February 1931, and are pleased to pass the following orders:—

1. *Abolition of grazing fees.*—The Government regret that they cannot agree to the abolition of grazing fees.

2. *Exemption from the payment of charge for water.*—The use of water from the reserved forests is allowed in all cases in which such a right has been admitted at forest settlement. In all other cases, the use or diversion of water from reserved forests for irrigation is permissible under a licence to be issued by the Collector. The licence provides for the payment of water cess at the rates prescribed by the rules framed under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act. If the request of the Association is for the abolition of this cess, it cannot be granted. If, however, any charge not in accordance with these orders has been imposed for the use of water from reserved forests, the fact may be brought to the notice of the Collector, the only authority now authorized to issue licences for the diversion of water from reserved forests. He will examine all cases where permits have been issued by the District Forest Officers with a view to the issue of fresh licences.

3. *Restoration of the right of Kumri cultivation to Kudubis.*—The Government do not see any justification for granting this request.

4. *Permission to hunt in reserved forests after giving intimation to the foresters.*—The Government are unable to grant the permission asked for.

5. (i) *Grant of gun licences.*—Licences will be granted by the District Magistrate in all deserving cases at his discretion.

(ii) *Rewards for killing tigers.*—The Government consider that the existing orders regarding the grant of rewards for the destruction of tigers are sufficient.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Copy of letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, Reference No. 9145/C-2/29-6, dated 23rd June 1930.

[Reference.—Your Memorandum of Forest grievances in the South Kanara district, dated 28th September 1929, and copy of your letter to Government, dated 9th January 1930, on the same subject.]

The Government have considered the matters contained in your Memorandum, dated 28th September 1929, and in your letter, dated 9th January 1930, and their orders on the several points are set forth below:—

1. *Public health : Proximity of Forests.*—A general permission may be granted to owners of houses which are not more than one furlong from the boundary of a reserved forest to cut and keep down

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any growth in that reserved forest which is within one furlong of such houses and to make use of the materials so cut for their own domestic and agricultural purposes subject to the condition that burning of the cut material is not allowed in the reserved forest and provided also that the Forest Department may claim for department disposal any timber tree that may be cut. This concession subject to the same conditions will be applicable to unreserves also. Orders to this effect have already been issued by this office so far as Reserved Forests are concerned.

2. *Facilities for cultivation.*—It is considered that no change in the existing practice in respect of removal of green leaf manure from reserved forest is called for and that the existing concession in the matter of clearance of the other classes of undergrowth should continue without modification.

3. *Grazing.*—It is not considered that any action is required in respect of the grievances alleged.

4 and 5. *Loss of cattle and crops.*—It is not considered that any further concessions are called for in respect of destruction of wild animals.

6 and 7. *Pressure on cultivation and water sources.*—It is considered that there are no valid grievances in respect of forest administration under these subjects.

8. *Rights of way.*—A concession may be notified permitting people and public bodies to clear growth on footpaths and cart-tracks admitted as rights of way to a width half a chain in the case of footpaths and one chain in the case of roads. Orders to this effect have already been issued.

9 and 10. *Lantana and Kumri cultivation.*—There is no justification for the complaints in respect of these matters.

11. *Panchayat management.*—Steps are being taken to revive the old panchayats and to constitute new ones (though it is likely that the attempts may not be very successful).

12. *Paragraphs 14 and 15 of your letter, dated 9th January 1930.*—The Government do not consider that any interference with the Chief Conservator's discretion in the matter is called for.

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APPENDIX IV..

[Vide answer to question No. 639 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 27 supra.]

Talukwar list of villages of Bellary district in which the collection of takkavi loans was postponed from fasli 1340 to fasli 1341.

Taluk.	Villages.	Taluk.	Villages.
Bellary ..	All villages.		
Siruguppa ..	All villages.		
Rayadurg ..	All villages.		
Adoni ..	1. Harivanam.		9. Halaharivi.
	2. Ravaduvu.		10. Kuruvalli.
	1. Hanisi.		11. Timmapuram.
	2. Heggadahalu with its hamlet Sasalvada.		12. Kammarachedu.
	3. Bennekallu.		13. Gejjihalli.
	4. Kasapuram.		14. Vandavagali.
	5. Appayinahalli with its hamlet Mahadevapuram.		15. Honnuru.
Kudligi ..	6. Halasagaram.		16. Nagarakanive.
	7. Kenchamallanahalli.		17. Matsanuru.
	8. Tippehalli.		18. Holalagondi.
	9. Pujarihalli.		19. Taskibanda.
	10. Kallahalli.		20. Kaminahalu.
	11. Kumati.		21. Ramadurgam.
	12. Hirevadrahalli.		22. Kurubundi.
	13. Tulahalli.		23. Hebbetti.
	14. Sovenahalli.		24. Peddagonehallu.
	15. Agraharam.		25. Peddahyati.
	16. Aluru.		26. Chinnahyati.
Alur ..	1. Amirtapuram.		27. Suluvayi.
	2. Belluru.		28. Gummanuru.
	3. Siddapuram.		29. Degalahalu.
	4. Gulyam.		30. Chippigiri.
	5. Jangamarahosahalli.		31. Medehalu.
	6. Bapuram.		32. Chintakunta.
	7. Pachcharahalli.		33. Sirugapuram.
	8. Nittaravatti.		34. Bantanahalu.
			35. Molagavalli.
			36. Hattibelagallu.
			37. Bilehalu.
			38. Virupapuram.
			39. Kuralehalli.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 654 asked by Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 37 supra.]

Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Establishments), No. 1099, dated Simla, the 8th/21st August 1919.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of granting concessions in the matter of securing civil appointments under Government to those persons who have rendered service in

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connexion with the prosecution of the war. With the approval of the Secretary of State His Excellency in Council is pleased to make the following announcements:—

First, no person shall be in any way prejudiced either in securing a civil appointment or in respect of seniority in such appointment by the fact that he has rendered service in the prosecution of the war or by the fact that his entry into civil employment has been delayed by such service.

Secondly, application from persons who have rendered such service shall *ceteris paribus* receive preferential treatment in the matter of civil appointments under Government.

2. The following kinds of service shall be deemed to be service in the prosecution of the war:—

(a) Service in the combatant ranks of the Army.

(b) All other service involving subjection to military law under the Army Act, or the India Army Act, and service in the Indian Branch of the Indian Defence Force.

(c) Clerical and other service under military and munitions authorities (i) overseas and (ii) in India.

Preferential treatment shall be given to the various kinds of service in the order indicated above and persons who have rendered active service shall be given preference over those who have not. In order to make good a claim to preferential treatment an applicant must satisfy the authority making the appointment that the service rendered was whole-time service and was also approved service.

3. In pursuance of these decisions every person who has rendered service of the character described above shall be permitted to deduct from his age for the purposes of Article 51, Civil Service Regulations, the period of such service rendered up to the date of his release from military or other duties and, if invalided from such service he shall be permitted to include for the purposes of deduction the period from the time when he was invalided up to the date on which the war may be declared to have ended under the provisions of the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918, 8 & 9, Geo. V, C. 59.

4. Notwithstanding any rules or executive orders prescribing educational, professional or technical qualifications, any person who has rendered service of the nature already described and has been prevented thereby from acquiring such qualifications may, at the discretion of the authority competent to make an appointment for which such qualifications are required, be admitted to such appointment, provided that the educational, professional and technical attainments which he possesses are deemed sufficient for the adequate performance of the duties of the appointment.

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5. The principles herein laid down are subject to the following general reservations, which local Governments and, under their instructions, officers subordinate to them will apply at their discretion:—

(a) The application of these principles must be consistent with the public interest.

(b) There must be no injustice to the claims of persons already in Government service who had no opportunity of rendering military service.

(c) No person may be appointed to a post the duties of which he is not competent to perform.

The principles are also subject to such other reservations as any local Government, or in the case of posts under themselves the Government of India, may deem proper to adopt.

6. The Governor-General in Council is also authorized to announce that the question of the application of similar principles to the services recruited in England is under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations the several departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance), and the offices subordinate to this department for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. MARRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 661 asked by Mr. F. E. James at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 44 supra.]

Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Virudhunagar, R.O.C. No. 2780/31, dated 15th October 1931.

[Adulteration of tea—Legislative Council question—Answered.]

671 (e) The question is answered in the affirmative.

(f) The prosecutions were launched by the Chairman, Municipal Council, and not by the Health Officer. The withdrawal was made not with the object of allowing the dealers to retain and dispose of their stock.

(g) A copy of my letter R.O.C. No. 2188/31, dated 27th August 1931, to the Sub-Magistrate withdrawing the prosecutions is submitted herewith for information in reply to this question. A copy of the notice subsequently published is also enclosed.

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ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Copy of letter R.O.C. No. 2188/31, dated 27th August 1931, from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Virudhunagar, to the Sub-Magistrate, Virudhunagar.

[*Reference.*—This office charge-sheet Nos. 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472 and 473 of 1931—Complaint—Withdrawn.]

The accused in the above cases allege that they were not aware of the extension of the provisions of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, Madras Act III of 1918 as amended, to this town and request that they may be excused. I agree with them and write to inform you that, excepting the publication of the Government Notification No. 215, on page 92 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-A, dated 11th February 1930, extending the provisions of the Adulteration Act to the area under the control of the Virudhunagar Municipal Council, no publication about its application was published either by beat of tom-tom or by means of bit notices in the town. The said publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* alone is not sufficient in my opinion to warrant a prosecution. I am taking steps for wide publication of the fact of the extension of the Act to this town. Meanwhile, I withdraw the prosecutions in the above cases and I request that the Court will be pleased to order accordingly.

(ii)

Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, No. 287/G of 1931, dated 6th November 1931.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 39985/1-E-2, P.H., dated the 10th October 1931, I have the honour to inform you that a sample of tea taken from the Oriental Tea Supply Company, on 11th February 1931, was sent to the Public Analyst for analysis and was certified by him to be an imitation tea prepared of blackgram husk.

2. The party who was asked to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for an offence under the Food Adulteration Act, stated in his petition, dated 10th April 1931, that the stuff sold by him on 11th February 1931 was only from the 50 cases of Elston and Eruaculla Dust No. 1, supplied to him by Messrs. Peirce Leslie and Company, Limited, Calicut, under their invoice, dated 21st January 1931, and that he did not commit any offence. Before this fact could be verified the party was prosecuted by the Vice-Chairman. The charge-sheet was withdrawn under my order, dated 9th June 1931, as it was defective, as the party was prosecuted without considering the full facts of the case.

(iii)

Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, No. 287/G of 1931, dated 18th November 1931.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 45244/1-E-2, P.H., dated 13th November 1931, I have the honour to state that under

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section 18 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, no prosecution should be instituted except with the consent in writing of the Local Executive Officer who in this town is the Chairman of the Council. In the present case, the prosecution was sanctioned by the Vice-Chairman to whom the powers of the Executive Officer have not been delegated.

2. The charge sheet was, therefore, defective and it was ordered to be withdrawn.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 663 asked by Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 45 supra.]

Statement showing the work done by the District Health Officer, South Kanara (from 1st October 1930 to 30th September 1931) besides the inspection of the Health Inspectors' Offices.

Year and month.	Range visited.	Nature of work done.
1930, October ..	Karkal ..	.. Selection of site for a well in Moodabidri.
	Mangalore ..	.. Sanitary inspection of Bajpe.
	Puttur ..	.. Inspection of vaccination and vital statistics.
	Puttur ..	.. Selection of site for fish market in Puttur.
1930, October ..	Karkal ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and rural sanitation and health propaganda in Venur, Nittade and Mudukode villages.
	Karkal ..	.. Attended to smallpox epidemic in Mudukode—Health propaganda—Preventive measures.
	Puttur ..	.. Supervision of sanitary arrangements at the Kulgunda cattle fair for seventeen days—Health propaganda.
	Puttur ..	.. Inspection of sanitary arrangements for Subrahmanya festival.
1930, November.	Mangalore ..	.. Inspection of coffee hotels in Panemangalore—Complaint received—Health propaganda—clean food.
	Udipi ..	.. Made arrangements for celebration of Health and Baby Week in Udipi.
	Coondapoor ..	.. Attended to celebration of Health and Baby Week—Health exhibition—Health lectures—Health drama—Procession, sports, etc., at Coondapoor and Koteswar.
	Coondapoor ..	.. Attended to Health and Baby Week celebration—Public meeting—Exhibition health lectures—Procession, etc., at Udipi.
1930, December.	Udipi ..	.. Conducted Health and Baby Week at Brahmar var procession—Open air health lectures—Health drama, etc.
	Kasaragod ..	.. Site inspection.
	Mangalore ..	.. Selection of site for nightsoil trenching ground at Bantwal.
	Karkal ..	.. Inspection of the rented building for the office of the Health Inspector.
1931, January..	Mangalore..	.. Enquired into a complaint against a vaccinator—Health propaganda—Benefits of vaccination—Arkula village.
	Mangalore..	.. Sanitary inspection of school building at Bantwal.
		.. Health lectures.

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Year and month.	Range visited.	Nature of work done.
1931, January —cont.	Udipi ..	.. Enquiry into a complaint against a vaccinator—Hegra village.
	Hosdrug ..	.. Inspection of factory at Brahmar var.
	Mangalore ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation—Hosdrug range.
1931, February.	Mangalore ..	.. Smallpox work—Measures for prevention—Health propaganda at Ullal.
	Puttur ..	.. Water-supply inspection at Sullia—Complaint by Collector.
	Mangalore ..	.. Smallpox work—Preventive measures—Someshwar.
	Karkal ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation—Health propaganda—Checked free distribution of quinine.
1931, March ..	Beltangady ..	.. Delivered six lectures to country midwives special training class and demonstrations.
	Kasaragod ..	.. Preventive measures—Smallpox at Kumbala—Health propaganda.
	Mangalore ..	.. Selection of site for burning-ground at Bajpe.
	Mangalore ..	.. Sanitary inspection of site for tannery at Baikampady.
1931, April ..	Beltangady ..	.. Rural reconstruction scheme—Inspection of potters and weavers' colony at Ujre—Proposals for improvement.
	Puttur ..	.. Supervision of free distribution of quinine.
	Puttur ..	.. Selection of sites for public wells at Sampe and Shiredy.
	Karkal ..	.. Supervision of free distribution of quinine.
1931, May ..	Karkal ..	.. Inspection of sanitation, vaccination and vital statistics at Moodabidri—Health propaganda—Checking free distribution of quinine.
	Puttur ..	.. Anti-plague measures at Sampaje.
	Mangalore ..	.. Inspection of factory at Kulai.
	Puttur ..	.. Discussion of Public Health matters with the hon. the Chief Minister.
1931, June ..	Udipi ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation—Health propaganda—Factory inspection at Malpe.
	Kasaragod ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation—Factory inspection at Kasaragod.
	Mangalore ..	.. Inspection of Muslim Orphanage at Ullal.
	Beltangady ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation—Health propaganda—Supervision of free distribution of quinine.
1931, July ..	Puttur ..	.. Selection of site for public well at Kadila.
	Puttur ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation—Propaganda about bore-hole latrines.
	Puttur ..	.. Inspected the cashew-nut factories at Bloor.
	Puttur ..	.. Inspection of sanitation—Inspection of a private latrine (complaint by Local Fund Overseer)—Propaganda on soil sanitation.
1931, August ..	Mangalore ..	.. Inspection of cashew-nut factories at Bantwal.
	Hosdrug ..	.. Inspection of vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation.
	Beltangady ..	.. Delivered one of the series of lectures proposed to be given to the taluk board teachers' association monthly meeting at Beltangady centre.
	Beltangady ..	.. Accompanied the Assistant Director of Public Health (Maternity and Child Welfare).
1931, September.	Karkal ..	..
	Udipi ..	..

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 668 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 52 supra.]

Statement.

District.	Year.	Engineer class.		Probationary subordinate class.		Remarks.
		Number that applied.	Number selected.	Number that applied.	Number selected.	
Cuddapah ..	1928-29	3	1	1	..	
	1929-30	3	..	(b) 2	..	
	1930-31	1	..	1	1	
Kurnool ..	1928-29	1	1	..	..	(a) One of these was ineligible for selection.
	1929-30	(a) 2	..	..	..	
	1930-31	..	..	..	..	
Bellary ..	1928-29	5	..	..	..	
	1929-30	2	..	..	..	
	1930-31	1	1	2	..	
Anantapur ..	1928-29	2	1	1	..	(b) Transferred to the Superintendent, School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, as candidates from the Ceded Districts had been instructed to seek admission into that school. There were no applicants from these districts for admission into the draughtsman class.
	1929-30	2	..	(b) 2	..	
	1930-31	1	..	1	1	

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 675 asked by Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1932, page 58 supra.]

Note.

The steps taken by Government for the development of the Inland fisheries may be classified under three heads:

- (1) conservation of fisheries and fish resources from possible depletion;
- (2) improvement of stock of fish in waters by cultural treatment;
- (3) improvement of methods of fishing for the exploitation of deep and permanent water tanks now left unfinished.

1. *Conservation of fisheries, etc.*—To protect the fisheries of the Cauvery, the upper reaches of the Bhavani and the Moyar where fish breed have been conserved since 1909. An Inspector and a staff of

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watchers constitute the patrol staff. The Fisheries Act of 1897 was amended in 1927 with a view to make adequate legislative provision for the protection of the fisheries. In 1914 fixed engines and other destructive methods of fishing were prohibited. In 1915 fishing without a licence in Government tanks and rivers whose fisheries have been improved by the Fisheries Department was interdicted under the Act. The use of Agni vala, a destructive net, in the Adyar river has been stopped.

2. *Improvement of stock of fish by cultural treatment.*—Towards cultural treatment of waters, the Government have so far established two hatcheries, one for trout and another for hilsa, and seven fish farms for rearing valuable indigenous and non-indigenous food fish and supplying their fry for stocking in the adjacent tanks. At present nearly 200 irrigation tanks and one of the largest river systems, the Cauvery, have been brought under cultural treatment and are regularly stocked annually. Judged even by the imperfect test of fish rentals and revenues—for want of a better criterion—which are apt to vary through local factions and combinations more perhaps than through any correct knowledge among the bidders of the values of the fisheries auctioned, the research in the fish farms and the cultural operations of the department have produced rapid and unmistakable proofs of the vast improvement in the quantity and quality of fish yielded by the waters concerned.

Among the new food fish introduced into inland tanks and rivers, the following deserve mention:—

- (a) the rainbow trout of North America on the Nilgiris;
- (b) the Etoroplus, a back-water perch, in several fresh-water tanks of the Presidency even as far inland as Bellary and Coimbatore;
- (c) the catla, a giant North India carp, which attains 6 feet in length, into several reservoirs and the Cauvery system; and
- (d) the Gourami, the best esteemed fresh-water table fish of world wide renown from Java and Mauritius into selected ponds and fish farms.

In the areas (the Chingleput and Nellore districts) where the scheme of tank stocking operates, all important natural resources are regularly tapped for a supply of the fry of indigenous food fish such as Mulletts, Labeo and other varieties of carp and the fry are distributed to all surrounding tanks. With time, it is hoped to extend this scheme to other districts of the Presidency.

3. *Improvement of methods of fishing, etc.*—The indigenous fishing methods in fresh water are primitive. The local fishermen are unable to fish deep perennial water tanks. Even others are fished by a general battue only when they dry up with the result that a large stock of available fish is left unutilized and for a few days excessive quantities are dumped on the market far above the demand resulting in

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low prices and putrefaction of fish. For the rest of the year, inland markets are starved for fresh fish. To remedy these evils, experiments have been conducted since 1918 to devise methods of continuous fishing in deep tanks with boats and nets, and have resulted in a considerable measure of success. The following statement of catches by new methods in the Mopad reservoir from 1921-22 is sufficient to show the progress made.

Year.	Fish caught.	Sale proceeds.
	LB.	RS.
1921-1922	Not available	126
1922-1923		422
1923-1924		758
1924-1925		782
1925-1926	131½	721
1926-1927	756¼	761
1927-1928	10,998	1,029
1928-1929	12,336	1,185
1929-1930	13,033¾	1,232
1930-1931	9,423	944

The success of the methods has been so striking that local fishermen have copied the methods to poach fish from the Mopad reservoir. Also the aim of providing a constant supply of fresh fish at cheap rates to the public of Kandukur, Kanigiri, Udayagiri and other surrounding villages and towns from Mopad has been realized since 1927-1928.

Oysters and edible shell fish.—The fresh water edible fauna other than fish are crabs, prawns, oysters, shell fish and turtles. A small pond for the study of the edible crab of the Pulicat lake is under construction. A study of the powers of the Presidency is in progress. Intensive research on the prawn fisheries worth lakhs in the Collair lake is continuing. A Government oyster farm was established at Pulicat in 1910. Since that date the oysters have been regularly cultivated and hygienically treated and marketed. Oysters and other molluscs though invaluable as food are not much in demand. So attention has only been paid to oysters. The extensive natural beds of oysters of potential value have been conserved at Ennur, Pulicat, Pyderu and Sonapur where they were subject to destruction by shell contractors for lime-burning. The turtle occurs in India and large numbers are collected and sold in the Calcutta market. Attention has not been paid to this industry as there is no local demand for them yet.

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide Item VI—Papers placed on the Table of the House—at page 111 supra.]

G. O. Ms. No. 4122, L. & M., dated 3rd November 1931.

The Madras Legislative Council passed the following resolution on the 24th January 1930:—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that immediate steps be taken to form a Committee composed of both men and women to enquire and report as to the best way of giving relief to the destitute orphan boys and girls and to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn their living owing to any physical or mental defect, disease or old age.”

On the 27th January 1931, the Legislative Council also voted a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 towards the expenditure connected with the committee which was estimated at Rs. 5,000. Since then, the financial position of the Government has worsened. The question which the Committee has to consider is a very wide one and may ultimately involve Government help to a very substantial extent which it will not be possible for them to render in these days of financial stringency. • In these circumstances the Government have decided to postpone the formation of the Committee until the financial situation improves.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Finance Department.

Copy to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, for being placed on the Table.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item VI—Papers placed on the Table of the House—at page 111 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th September 1931.

A.—PERMANENT—Nil.

B.—TEMPORARY.

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.			
General Administration.			

Public (Services) Department— Special Accounts Officer in the Local Self-Government Secretariat.	Pay in the regular line of the Indian Audit Service plus special pay Rs. 150.	From 21st July 1931 to 31st March 1932.	The post was first sanctioned for three months from 27th March 1931 for work connected with the issue of statutory rules for local bodies and preparation of certain manuals; and continued up to 20th July 1931. The period is now extended to 31st March 1932.
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B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—*cont.*

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
<i>General Administration—cont.</i>			
Additional Secretary to Government in the Finance Department.	Pay in the regular line of the Indian Civil Service plus Rs. 250.	From 28th September 1931 to 31st March 1932.	Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed as Retrenchment Secretary. First sanctioned for six months from 28th March 1931 and the period is now extended up to 31st March 1932.

(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

<i>Public (Services) Department—</i> Assistant Secretary, Law (Drafting) Department.	Rs. 500	For six months from 30th July 1931.	The post was sanctioned to relieve the Under Secretary, Law (Drafting) Department.
<i>Public (Special) Department—</i> Officer on special duty in the Chief Secretariat.	Pay in the junior scale of the Indian Civil Service plus Presidency allowance of Rs. 150.	From 31st August 1931 to 13th September 1931.	Mr. H. Trevelyan, I.C.S., was appointed to the special duty.
Officer on special duty in the Revenue Department.	Do.	For three weeks from 14th September 1931.	Mr. H. Trevelyan, I.C.S., was appointed as Secretary to the Committee for Co-ordination of Prices.
Collector	Pay Rs. 2,400 plus overseas pay £ 30.	From 1st September 1931 to 10th October 1931.	Mr. A. H. A. Todd, I.C.S., was appointed to be on special duty as a nominated member of the Assembly.
Do.	Rs. 2,750	From 1st September 1931 to 9th October 1931.	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao Avargal was appointed to be on special duty as a nominated member of the Assembly.

Administration of Justice.

<i>Law (General) Department—</i> Additional Sub-Judge, Tanjore.	Rs. 650	For six months from 1st July 1931.	
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C. E. JONES,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide Item VI—Papers placed on the Table of the House—at page 112 supra.]

FINANCE (RETRENCHMENT) DEPARTMENT.

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN THE SECRETARIAT, FORT ST. GEORGE, ON THE 4TH, AND 23RD TO 27TH NOVEMBER 1931.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 4TH NOVEMBER 1931.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The Retrenchment Committee held a preliminary discussion on the expenditure of the Agriculture department on the forenoon of the 29th October 1931 and examined the Officiating Director of Agriculture on the morning of November the 4th. They came to the conclusion that during the period of financial stringency the activities of the department should be confined to matters of major importance and that no fresh investigations should be undertaken in new directions. They were also inclined to the view that the organization of the department was top-heavy and therefore decided to recommend the reduction of several superior appointments. In the first place they considered that the number of Agricultural Circles might be reduced from 8 to 4, thus involving a reduction of four Deputy Directors. They recommended that the post of Statistical Assistant in the Headquarters office might be dispensed with and also that of the Headquarters Deputy Director. They further considered that a Personal Assistant was not required by the Principal of the College, that the post of Systematic Botanist might be abolished, the post of Systematic Entomologist held in abeyance and that there might be some reduction in the number of gazetted assistants to the Research officers and to the lecturers in the College. In view of the keen competition for entry into the College they also recommended that fees should be charged in future at Rs. 120 a year, that a small rent should be charged for quarters in the College and that the value of the existing scholarships should be reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15.

Other recommendations included the concentration of all work on live-stock at Hosur and Coimbatore, thus involving the giving up of the farms at Chintaladevi and Guntur, and the amalgamation of the posts of Research Engineer in the Agriculture and Industries departments. This last matter will, however, be further considered when the expenditure of the Industries department is taken up for examination.

On the afternoon of November the 4th, the Committee commenced their examination of Police expenditure and had a preliminary discussion with the Inspector-General of Police. Further work under this heading was pursued by a small Sub-Committee of the main Committee which will report to the next meeting of the main Committee on November the 23rd.

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II.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 23RD NOVEMBER 1931.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Retrenchment Committee met again this morning and concluded their examination of the expenditure of the Police department. In the first place they considered and accepted a number of suggestions for economy made by the Inspector-General himself amounting to over Rs. 5½ lakhs. These included reductions of staff amounting to 766 constables, 44 head constables, 22 Sub-Inspectors and one Sergeant, by closing the Central Recruits school at Vizianagram, reduced the staff in other schools, reducing station standing guards in the Agency and the staff employed on Kallar reclamation work in Madura and Ramnad and for criminal tribes work and road patrols in other districts, the abolition of 34 outposts, the abolition of certain Police hospitals, a reduction in the number of ghat talaiyaris and some reduction in the strength of the Malabar Special Police, the prosecuting staff and eight Sub-Inspectors in stations where there are more than one Sub-Inspector. The savings under this head come to about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Under the headings of Clothing and equipment, Supplies and services, Contingencies and Petty construction and repairs, the savings amount to over Rs. 2 lakhs including restrictions on the issue of new articles of equipment and reduction in the provision for the purchase of tents, for Police sports and for rewards.

In addition, after examining the Inspector-General, the Committee made certain further proposals including a reduction in the number of district charges by combining the Nilgiris with the Malabar or Coimbatore district, by amalgamating the Vizagapatam and Koraput districts and by substituting Assistant Superintendents for District Superintendents of Police in charge of the two railway police districts. They also considered that the number of divisional charges might be reduced by 10 per cent and that some further reduction of superior Police charges might become possible if the amalgamation of certain revenue charges is accepted by Government. They considered that there was scope for substantial retrenchment in the staff of the Agency Police stations and that some reduction might be made in the numbers employed on railway duties. They also suggested that economy might be secured by a greater use of bicycles by the process-serving establishments.

In the City the Committee considered that the opportunities for retrenchment were smaller. They decided to accept certain minor economies, largely in Clothing and equipment, recommended by the Commissioner and amounting in all to about Rs. 30,000 a year. They also considered that some reduction should be feasible in the provision for rents for Police officers serving in the City.

The full effect of the proposals, if savings under Travelling and other allowances are taken into account, should amount to about Rs. 10 lakhs in the Police Department as a whole.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In the afternoon the Committee examined the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, on certain points on which they had called for further information in regard to the expenditure of his department and made the following final recommendations:—

(a) The normal annual provision for Works of all kinds (buildings, roads, irrigation, maintenance and repairs, etc.), should be reduced by about Rs. 26½ lakhs.

(b) As a result of this large reduction in Works outlay, it should be possible to effect a corresponding reduction of establishments. The Committee suggested a figure of Rs. 4 lakhs as the immediate savings to be aimed at, but realized that the matter would require detailed investigation and recommended that Government should appoint a special officer or a small committee to go into the question more thoroughly and if possible increase the figure mentioned above.

(c) Apart from the administrative savings recommended above, the Committee considered that further economy in expenditure might be secured by encouraging private enterprise, by reducing the Public Works Department schedule rates, by simplifying methods of work, etc., and suggested that these technical aspects should be examined by a small expert committee.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 24TH NOVEMBER 1931.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The Committee commenced their examination of the expenditure of the Industries Department and decided to make the following recommendations:—

The fees in the Government School of Technology should be increased and the value of the scholarships reduced. The Vice-Principal and certain establishments in the School of Arts should be abolished. The net recurring cost to Government of the Trades School at Mangalore and the Industrial Schools at Calicut and Bellary should be reduced to Rs. 45,000 a year, the present recurring cost being about three-fourths of a lakh. The Madura Industrial Institute should be maintained as a purely educational institution at a cost of not exceeding Rs. 17,500 a year. A cut of 20 per cent should be made in the grants to aided industrial schools and the number of scholarships should also be reduced. The Kerala Soap Institute should continue on its present lines until the 31st March 1933 when the position should be reviewed. The superior staff of the Leather Trades Institute should be reduced and the Institute should either be closed altogether as early as possible, or its costs recovered either by contribution from the trade or by the levy of a regular cess on hides. The Madras Industrial Institute should be closed and such experiments as are now being done there, and as are necessary, should be transferred on suitable terms to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. The staff of the Textile Institute should

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be reduced and the number of weaving and dyeing parties cut down from 5 to 2. The Industrial Engineering staff should be reduced from 8 to 6, by abolishing one territorial division, and by substituting an Educational Officer on smaller pay as the Principal of the Madura Industrial Institute. Further economy might be secured by combining the posts of Research Engineer in the Agricultural and Industries departments.

IV.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 1931.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

The Committee to-day examined the expenditure of the Fisheries department in the presence of the Director, Dr. Sundararaj. The most important recommendation that they decided to make was, that the trawler 'Lady Goschen' should be disposed of on the best possible terms and that the services of the Assistant Director, Marine, who is the Captain of the 'Lady Goschen', should be dispensed with on the most economical terms. The acceptance of this recommendation will carry with it the abandonment of the experiments in deep-sea fishing for which the trawler was primarily acquired. The Committee agreed that the other activities of the department might continue, but recommended that the amount paid to local bodies as compensation for loss of rentals on inland waters taken over and stocked by the Department of Fisheries, should be reduced by 20 per cent. They also saw no reason why the fish-curing yards throughout the Presidency should be allowed to work at a large net loss to Government. The loss estimated in the current year is nearly rupees three-fourths of a lakh and the Committee were of opinion that a system might be worked out under which the selling price of salt could be varied and adjusted from time to time so as to prevent the recurrence of losses on the working of particular yards. The Committee understand that a system of this kind has been in force for many years in salt factories.

After concluding their examination of the expenditure of the departments of Agriculture, Industries and Fisheries, the Committee considered a suggestion that the work of these three departments might be combined under a single administrative head with expert departmental officers from each department as deputies. They finally decided not to support this suggestion, but came to the conclusion by the casting vote of the President that the post of the Deputy Director in the Industries department should be abolished.

V.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 26TH NOVEMBER 1931.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Committee to-day interviewed Mr. Richmond, the Chief Conservator of Forests, and examined the expenditure of the Forest department. In view of the fact that the whole of the expenditure of this

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department has recently been subjected to very close examination by Government, which has resulted in considerable economy, the Committee were unable to find any large opportunities for further saving. They recommended, however, that the number of Conservators should be effected by abolishing the Conservator in charge of the working plans reduction should take place in the territorial circles or whether it should be effected by abolishing the Conservator in charge of the working plans circle.

The Committee also recommended the temporary abolition of the post of Assistant Forest Utilization Officer, the postponement of the appointment of a second Research Officer, and the eventual reduction of the establishment of the working plans circle to about half its present sanctioned strength. The Committee further recommended that the number of forest divisions should remain, as at present, at 29 instead of being increased to the full sanctioned number of 31. They accepted the view that further recruitment to the Ranger's cadre would be necessary in the near future and that therefore it would be impossible to close down the Forest College even temporarily, but they suggested that the question of revising the fees charged for students coming from outside the Presidency should be re-examined in consultation with the Government of India and the other Governments concerned.

They also recommended that the vernacular training schools for foresters and forest guards might be temporarily suspended and that the Forest Assistant to the Chenchu Officer might be abolished.

Finally, the Committee supported the proposal which they understand has been made by Government, for the abolition of the Forest Panchayat Deputy Tahsildars and for discontinuing the concession granted to panchayats last year under which half of the compounding fees and fines paid for offences committed in panchayat areas are at present made over to the panchayats.

It may be mentioned that the savings already surrendered under the Forest budget during the current year amount to nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.

VI.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 27TH NOVEMBER 1931.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Committee to-day examined the expenditure of the Legislative Council and decided, after considerable discussion, to recommend that the necessary steps should be taken to make the post of Deputy President an honorary appointment or to reduce the salary to a nominal figure. They also decided to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the duties which Council Secretaries are appointed to perform should be of a purely Parliamentary nature and therefore that in their opinion it was neither appropriate nor in the interests of economy that they should be permitted to tour with the Ministers for any purpose at State expense.

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The Committee also considered various suggestions for reducing the expenditure on printing and stationery entailed in the working of the Council and decided to make certain proposals for the consideration of Government and the hon. the President.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The Committee then considered the replies of the Inspector-General of Registration to certain questions put to him at previous meetings. In particular, the Committee re-examined in the light of his reply the existing strength of Reserve Sub-Registrars and decided to recommend that it might be reduced from 77 to 55. They also accepted certain proposals of the Inspector-General for increasing revenue by levying registration fees on kanam deeds in Malabar and by charging a small extra fee for copying lengthy documents presented for registration.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

The Committee then disposed of the suggestions made by the Electrical Inspector to Government in compliance with a previous resolution passed by them on the subject and decided to recommend that increased fees should be levied for inspections under the Indian Electricity Act and Cinematograph Act on the scale adopted some years ago by the Government of Bombay, which will increase revenue by about Rs. 10,000.

The Committee then adjourned and will meet again about the middle of December.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th November 1931.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM.
Retrenchment Secretary.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide Item VI—Papers placed on the Table of the House—at page 112 supra.]

FINANCE (RETRENCHMENT) DEPARTMENT.

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN
THE SECRETARIAT, FORT ST. GEORGE, ON THE 15TH TO
18TH DECEMBER 1931.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 15TH DECEMBER 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee re-assembled this morning and commenced their examination of the expenditure of the Education department. The Director of Public Instruction was in attendance. Dealing first with the Government Arts Colleges the Committee decided by a majority to recommend the abolition of the College department of the Brennen College, Tellicherry, and the abolition of the Arts

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College at Rajahmundry. They decided however not to support the proposal to abolish the Government Arts College at Kumbakonam in view of the proposed closure of the B.A. classes in the Findlay College at Mannargudi. Dealing with the other proposals made by the Director under this head the Committee agreed that the Philosophy and Sanskrit departments in the Presidency College might be abolished and also the Philosophy department and the High School section in the Victoria College at Palghat. They also accepted certain proposals for the conversion of posts now held by members of the Madras Education Service into posts tenable by members of the Subordinate Educational Service.

The Committee then considered the question of College fees and agreed to accept the proposals for enhancement made by the Director, with the proviso that the enhanced rates should not be levied from members of the depressed classes. Under these proposals the fee for the B.A. pass course will be raised from Rs. 42 to Rs. 50 in the Presidency College and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 in other Government Colleges except in the Queen Mary's College and the Muhammadan College, where no increase will be made. Corresponding increases will be made for other courses. The Committee also recommended that the system of paying fees in instalments should be abolished and a registration fee of Rs. 5 for the Presidency College and Rs. 3 for the other Government Colleges might be instituted.

For the Law College and the Engineering College the Committee recommended that the fees should be increased by Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 a year respectively. They also considered that the remuneration given to the Principal and staff of the Law College was excessive and should be reduced. So far as the Engineering College and School are concerned the Committee understood that the output of the next few years is likely to be far in excess of the opportunities for employment that will be available under Government, Local Funds and Railways. A reduction in the strength of the classes in the College however would not render possible any appreciable reduction in the strength of the teaching staff and the Committee therefore decided eventually that the most justifiable measure of economy would be to abolish the Engineering School at Vizagapatam at the end of March 1932, and to arrange for the transfer of the students now reading in that school to the College at Guindy.

The Committee next turned to the expenditure on Training Colleges. In the Men's Colleges they recommended that all stipends should be abolished and that in due course the possibility of charging fees should be considered. In the Training College for Women the only economy recommended was the reduction of stipends for Muhammadan and depressed classes women teachers to the level of the stipends now given to other women teachers. Under the heading of Government Secondary elementary training classes reduced from Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 7. They stipends for secondary-grade students might be abolished and those for also accepted a proposal of the Director that one teacher in each training school for men might be reduced. In the Government training and Primary schools the Committee had no recommendations to make; but in the training schools for masters they recommended that the

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schools for mistresses the Committee recommended that the stipends for secondary classes might be reduced to Rs. 10 and those for elementary classes to Rs. 8. The Committee also accepted the Director's proposals for the abolition of the Government Schools of Commerce in view of the fact that teaching on commercial subjects could now be obtained in private institutions; and agreed to one or two minor economies in the special staff for European Schools.

Under the heading of Inspection the Committee recommended that one of the clerks in the offices of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools might be converted into an attender and also that the posts of two District Educational Officers might be retrenched by amalgamating the four Ceded districts into two charges. They also considered that economy might justifiably be secured by reducing the number of senior and increasing the number of junior Deputy Inspectors.

Under the heading of Direction the Committee agreed that the limit of retrenchment would be the reduction of one of the Director's deputies and were inclined to think that the post selected to be held in abeyance should be that of the Deputy Directress in preference to that of the Temporary Deputy Director for Primary Education.

Finally the Committee noted that a saving of about Rs. 1½ lakhs had already been secured during the current year on contingencies, books, laboratory charges, etc. The Committee will consider to-morrow the question of education grants of all kinds.

II.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 16TH DECEMBER 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee to-day considered the expenditure on educational grants of all kinds. The grants to the Universities are almost entirely statutory, and the Committee were informed that the Universities were already considering a voluntary surrender in view of the present financial stringency.

As to building and equipment grants to educational institutions of all kinds, the Committee recommended that no new grants should be given until the existing commitments, which they understand are considerable, have been worked off. After this has been done they recommended that in no case, in future, should the Government grant exceed 50 per cent of the cost and that the financial condition of each institution applying for a grant should be taken into consideration before fixing the actual amount sanctioned.

The Committee also recommended that all Government grants for medical inspection both in secondary and primary schools should be suspended until better times and that the boarding grants for European secondary schools should be cut by reducing the rates per pupil from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 in expensive localities like Madras and on the Hills and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 in other schools.

Under the heading of Teaching grants, which the Committee understand have all been cut by 5 per cent during the current year, they decided to recommend that the allotment for non-Government Arts

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Colleges which at present stands at Rs. 2,25,000 should not exceed Rs. 2,10,000 in future; that no cut should be made in the fixed subsidies paid to local bodies for the maintenance of secondary schools; but that the special grant of Rs. 1,15,000 for the improvement of the pay of teachers in aided secondary schools, which has been withdrawn during the current year, should not be repeated so long as financial stringency continues.

Under the heading of Primary education the Committee were impressed by the statement in the last report on Public Instruction showing the extent of wastage under the present system and came to the conclusion that the only effective remedy lay in the active prosecution of the policy already accepted by Government of consolidating and concentrating elementary schools. To this end they recommended that definite steps should be taken by the department to prepare schemes for consolidation and concentration instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of the local authorities, and that when schemes had been prepared a time-limit should be set for their introduction, failing compliance with which, the scale of grants should be suitably reduced. In view of the fact that Government have already agreed to a reduction of 5 per cent in the teaching grants for the current year, the Committee decided to make no further proposal for reduction in the allotment for local body schools, but considered that the same degree of economy should be repeated until financial conditions improve. Under the heading of aided elementary schools the Committee agreed to the proposal to reduce the existing provision for night schools by 75 per cent at a saving of Rs. 5½ lakhs a year; and in view of this large reduction and also of the less favourable financial position of the aided schools, they recommended that the reduction in the scale of teaching grants in future years should be limited to 3 per cent, instead of 5 per cent. A 5 per cent cut was however recommended in the teaching grants for panchayat schools, European primary schools and aided special schools including training schools and Sanskrit schools.

The Committee then considered the expenditure on scholarships and decided, in view of the economies already recommended, to limit their recommendation to the suggestion, that all scholarships in future should be paid for only nine months instead of twelve months during a year. Finally the Committee examined the expenditure under the heading of fee concessions which, they noted with considerable concern, had increased very largely. They eventually decided to recommend that the total allotment under this heading should be restricted in future to a maximum of Rs. 4 lakhs and that schools of all kinds should be rationed within this amount.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee to-day examined the expenditure under the headings of Survey, Settlement and Land Records. They understand that Government have already decided to reduce the number of Survey Parties from five to three and the number of Settlement Parties from

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four to three, thus involving savings which will amount to about Rs. 7 lakhs a year. The Committee approved this large measure of retrenchment and expressed the view that the establishments under both these heads should be kept at the reduced level as a permanent measure, and that the possibility of even further reduction should be kept in view. In examining the expenditure on the Central Survey Office the Committee decided to call for certain further information before making any final recommendation.

The Committee then discussed the outlines of a scheme for the simplification of settlement procedure which has recently been proposed by the Board of Revenue. Under this scheme the work of a Settlement Party will be very considerably reduced. The expensive and elaborate overhauling of revenue accounts, which has invariably constituted the preliminary to resettlements in the past, in order to clear up the arrears of work that have accumulated in the Revenue Department, will be eliminated, and this work will be left to the permanent maintenance staff under the Director of Land Records, which may have to be gradually increased for the purpose. The Committee considered that the simplification of settlement procedure was desirable with a view to shortening the period spent on each resettlement and reducing the strength of the temporary establishment employed on the work. They therefore recommended that the scheme should be examined with the object of securing economy under the headings of both Survey and Settlement and expressed the opinion that if some increase of expenditure on maintenance work was required to achieve these objects, such extra expenditure might be justified provided that considerable net savings could be assured. If the scheme for strengthening the maintenance staff under the Director of Land Records is pursued, they considered that it might be possible eventually to absorb the whole of the Survey department in the Land Records department.

After examining the total work of the two Members of the Board in charge of Land Revenue and Survey and Settlement, the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be too much for a single officer, especially now that the duties of Labour Commissioner have also been added to it. They therefore recommended no reduction.

IV.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee to-day examined the expenditure of the Secretariat departments and found that there had been little or no increase in cost since the last retrenchment except under the heading of clerical establishments. The cost of officers has actually decreased. They came to the preliminary conclusion that the number of superintendents in proportion to the number of clerks was probably excessive and examined each Secretary in turn as to the possibility of reducing the number of the former and also the number of officers in each department. Their examination had not been completed by the end of the day and further discussion was adjourned to the next meeting in January.

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The Committee also considered the question of the annual move to the Hills during the hot weather. Under the existing arrangements, His Excellency the Governor stays at Ootacamund for six months, generally returning to Madras once during that period for the meeting of the Legislative Council. Hon'ble Members and Ministers also as a rule return to Madras about the end of July and go back again to Ootacamund for a limited period in August and September. The Secretaries of departments and the small establishments that are taken to the Hills remain in Ootacamund for three months only and generally do not return to Ootacamund after coming down to Madras in July. The total cost of the exodus according to the latest figures available, comes to about Rs. 84,000, of which about Rs. 30,000 represent the cost of the move of the Secretariat establishments and the remaining Rupees 54,000, the cost of the move of His Excellency the Governor and the Cabinet. A considerable portion of this cost (about Rs. 20,000) is due to the return journey to Ootacamund after the meeting of the Legislative Council.

After considerable discussion, the Committee decided to recommend that, in view of the present financial stringency, the exodus to the Hills next year should be limited for the whole of the Government to a single move up and down and that the total period spent on the Hills should not exceed four months. It may be added that the present reduction in the rates of travelling allowance and hill allowances will, in any case, reduce the cost of the move.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st December 1931.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Retrenchment Secretary.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide Item VI—Papers placed on the Table of the House—at page 112 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to clause (ii) (a) of question No. 616 relating to cashew-nut industry in South Kanara at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd November 1931, the following report obtained from the Director of Industries is laid on the table:—

Messrs. N. B. Thakur of Mangalore estimate the total number of workers employed in the cashew-nut industry at 4,100 while the Indian Food Products Company estimate the number at 6,100. The workers employed are mostly women and their wages vary from three

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annas to twelve annas. Taking six annas as the average wage of a worker for a day, a daily worker on an average of six days in a week earns Rs. 2-4-0. Taking the minimum number of workers engaged, viz., 4,000, their annual wages work out to Rs. 4,68,000.

Messrs. N. B. Thakur report that 3,360,000 lb. of cashew kernels valued at Rs. 16 lakhs were exported last year and the value of 1,200,000 lb. works out to Rs. 5.7 lakhs. The Indian Food Products Company reports that its exports during 1930-31 were 500,000 lb. Its value is about Rs. 2.38 lakhs.

5th January 1932.

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 27th January 1932.]

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon.
Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan
Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, *M.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*, *C.B.E.*, *V.D.*,
I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, *C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*, *I.C.S.*, The hon.
Mr. H. G.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan
Bahadur B.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon.
Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.
Appu Nayar, Mr. P.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Baha-
dur R. N.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani, Mr. S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. F.
Browning, Mr. W. M.
Davis, *M.B.E.*, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Baha-
dur M.
Hood, *I.C.S.*, Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kha'if-ullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*, Diwan Baha-
dur Sir Alladi.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Luker, Mr. F. G.

Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur,
Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan. Baha-
dur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr.
K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major
S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur
T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Newcomb, Lieut.-Col. C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Pattagar of Palayakottai, The
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Raja of Bobbili, The
Raja of Kallikote, The
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur
T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Ramamurti, *I.C.S.*, Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan
Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.

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PRESENT—cont.

Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. C.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Sriramulu, Mr. G.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
 Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
 Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Winter, Capt. W. E.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Chemudu, The
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

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

- (1) Lieut.-Col. C. NEWCOMB.
- (2) M.R.Ry. P. APPU NAYAR Avargal.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Budgets relating to Elementary Education Funds and District Educational Councils.

* 700 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many budgets for 1930–31 relating to Elementary Education Funds and District Educational Councils were received by the Government in 1930 and how many of these were disposed of before 31st March 1930;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was not found possible in 1930 to deal with the Elementary Education Fund budgets and District Educational Council budgets and the several audit reports relating to them promptly with the staff allotted to Elementary Education section;

(c) if so, what was the reason;

(d) whether the Deputy Secretary formulated any scheme or proposals in 1930 for strengthening the Education section of the Secretariat, or to distribute the work amongst the clerks of lighter sections in order to deal promptly with these Elementary Education Fund budgets and the Audit Reports; and

(e) if so, when and with what result?

A.—(a) The budget estimates for 1930–31 of the elementary education funds under the control of 210 local authorities and of 26 District Educational Councils were received in 1930. None of them was disposed of before the 31st March 1930, since none of them had been received by Government by that date.

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(b) to (e) There is no separate section dealing with elementary education alone. Some of the clerks in charge of the work were not up to the mark and one of them made very slow progress with his budgets as well as other papers. Other arrangements had, therefore, to be made for the disposal of many of the budgets which should have been attended to by this clerk. An application for the employment of two additional clerks to cope with the general increase of work in the Education sections was made in August 1930 but the Government declined to sanction the addition.

Transfer of the charge of the subject ' Education ' from the Indian Assistant Secretary of the Law Department.

* 701 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what was the reason for taking the subject of Education out of the hands of the Indian Assistant Secretary, at whose instance was it done, and when; and

(b) what is the difference in status and functions between an Under Secretary and a Deputy Secretary?

A.—(a) The Government decided that it was necessary to give relief to the Secretary, Law and Education Department, by the creation of a temporary post of Deputy Secretary in September 1929.

(b) A Deputy Secretary is a more senior officer than an Under Secretary and performs to some extent the duties of a Secretary.

Measures to ensure the admission of Adi-Dravida pupils in public and aided schools.

* 702 Q.—Captain W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what effective steps the Government propose to take against the managements of public and aided schools on account of non-admission of Adi-Dravida pupils in such schools; and

(b) whether the Government intend to appoint a Special Inspector of Schools to look after the Adi-Dravida education in this Presidency?

A.—(a) For the steps already taken the hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 809 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1931. Rule 8 of the rules framed under section 41 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, has also been amended by imposing a condition that the building used for a school shall be accessible to pupils of all castes and communities. The attention of the hon. Member is

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invited to G.O. No. 2050, Education, dated 2nd December 1931, reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1930-31 on the admission of pupils of the depressed classes into schools under public management, placed at the disposal of the Press. The Government do not propose to take any further action at present.

(b) No.

Captain W. E. WINTER:—" May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Minister will inform the House whether the Government are continuing to take necessary action against the teacher-managers or other school authorities who are not observing the rules in regard to the admission of Adi-Dravida pupils? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The policy of the Government continues to be the same, and it is being followed."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether there are schools or colleges which receive aid from the Government and yet do not admit Mussalmans and Adi-Dravidas? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" They are very exceptional, so far as the Government are aware."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether the Government have issued an order to the effect that Government grants will be stopped in the case of those schools where admission was refused for Adi-Dravidas? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I believe the Government have issued an order; that is my recollection but I shall have to verify it."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the Pachayappa's College and the P. S. High School do not admit Adi-Dravidas or Mussalmans and yet they receive aid from the Government? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" That is an exceptional case where the terms of the trust have to be complied with; but ordinarily, all classes and communities are being admitted in almost all the schools."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether if these institutions are receiving aid from the Government, the aid will be stopped for non-admission of all classes and communities? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not think it follows that we should stop the aid."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether there are any other educational institutions maintained solely for the benefit of other communities? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Oh, there are."

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" And do they receive aid from the Government? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Will the hon. the Minister tell us if there is any institution which is receiving aid and which is only intended for Mussalmans? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice, please."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the schools and colleges maintained for the Mussalman community are open also to the other communities, if they choose to seek admission thereto? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether Government have any uniform policy of giving aid to those institutions which are maintained from trust funds and where one of the conditions of the trust is that the institutions should be for the benefit only of a particular community? "

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

Stoppage of stipends to pupil-teachers.

* 703 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 stipends to pupil-teachers, both male and female, have been stopped;

(b) if so, what the reasons are for such a step; and

(c) if any Government Order has been issued in this matter whether a copy of it will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) No, but a reduction by 25 per cent has been ordered.

(b) Financial stringency.

(c) A copy^a of G.O. No. 1785, Education, dated 10th October 1931, is placed on the table.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether the stipends at least at the present rate will be continued in the next years? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The question whether the stipends should be abolished or reduced or continued on the same scale as now is under consideration."

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Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether the Depressed Classes are the worst sufferers by the reduction of 25 per cent?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Will the Government kindly enquire into the question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The cut has already been made and the money has been withheld from the students and the amount surrendered."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government consider the advisability of exempting the Mussalmans from the operation of the rule regarding the abolition of stipends?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As I said already, it has not yet been settled whether the stipends should be abolished at all. That will have to be settled before the question of exemption can be considered."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government consider the backwardness of the Muslim community in coming to any conclusion on the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As to whether any particular community should be specially treated is a matter which will be considered by the Government."

Rules of admission of candidates into the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

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

(a) when the rules of admission for the Government Teachers' College at Saidapet were originally framed and how often they have been revised and when the last revision was made;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present rules do not permit of any non-teacher being admitted in the college for training;

(c) whether there is any dearth of trained teachers for high schools and colleges, and if so, whether it is due to the operation of the rule of exclusion of non-teachers from admission to the college; and

(d) whether there is any proposal before the Government to further amend the rules so as to remove the disabilities placed on non-teachers seeking admission into the college?

A.—(a) The rules of admission to the teachers' colleges which are contained in Chapter IX of the Madras Educational Rules were first issued in 1892. The Madras Educational Rules have been revised from time to time; the last edition was issued in 1931.

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(b) No; candidates with previous teaching experience are, however, preferred if available.

(c) The Government are not aware that there is such dearth or shortage.

(d) There is no proposal to amend the rules pending before the Government now.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether in view of the disability placed on non-teacher applicants, the Government will revise the rules so as to make it possible for non-teachers to get admission straightaway into the training college and thereby remove a certain amount of unemployment now prevailing?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"At present there is no prohibition against non-teachers getting admitted into the Teachers' College. Probably this question is based on the presumption that non-teachers are not admitted at all. They are being admitted."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether as a matter of fact no non-teachers have been admitted into the College?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Of course when pupils who are already teachers are available preference is always given to applicants who are teachers already."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that certain candidates belonging to the minority communities or backward communities are at a disadvantage on account of their not being teachers when they apply for admission into the Teachers' College, will the Government consider the necessity of advising the head of that College to admit them without any restriction?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I may say for the information of the hon. Member that there is an Advisory Committee for the College on which there are also representatives of my hon. Friend's community and also a representative of the Depressed Classes. I believe that the considerations mentioned by my hon. Friend are being taken into account when they make the selections."

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"In view of the apparent inconsistency in the two rules—one which says that there should be a restriction placed on the admission of non-teacher pupils in a training school and the other rule which says that ordinarily untrained men should not be employed even in temporary vacancies in the schools—will the hon. the Minister consider the advisability of diminishing the rigour of the present rule by reverting to the old rule by which the local authorities had the power of employing untrained men for a period of about a year or so?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I suppose the rule that untrained men should not be employed does not apply to private managements and I think a number of untrained

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men are employed by private managements and no hardship is entailed by the rule which prohibits the local boards from employing untrained people. It seems necessary that there should be some such embargo on the employment of untrained people; but however, I shall consider my hon. Friend's suggestion."

Disabilities of untrained teachers.

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the facts that untrained teachers are not allowed to be admitted to serve in any public institution and that candidates are not admitted into the Government training institutions unless they had previous experience as a teacher for some time; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken or proposed to take?

A.—(a) The rules do not prohibit the employment of untrained teachers absolutely but restrict such employment to short vacancies or in certain cases to vacancies for which no trained teachers are available. These restrictions do not apply to aided institutions. Candidates without previous teaching experience are admitted for training in Government training institutions though teachers with such experience are preferred.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" May I know, Sir, whether the local board presidents are at liberty to entertain untrained hands without the approval of the educational authorities for periods of less than three months? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I believe the presidents of the boards can employ such people if the vacancies do not extend beyond a specified period."

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Is it not to be done in consultation with the district educational officers? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" That was the old rule; the present rule is that if the vacancy extends beyond a certain period, it is not only consultation that is required, but also the consent of the educational officers."

Selection of Kanarese poems for the S.S.L.C. Examination, 1932.

* 706 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to

(i) the unsuitability of selections;

(ii) the bad editing; and

(iii) the heavy portion owing to the selection of old Kanarese poems in the S.S.L.C. detailed Text for 1932;

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(b) what percentage of the candidates who have taken up Kanarese belong to South Kanara and what proportion out of this number have Kanarese as their mother tongue; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken by the Education Department and the S.S.L.C. Board to give relief to the students appearing for Kanarese in the coming S.S.L.C. Examination?

A.—(a) After enquiry, the Government do not accept the statements made in this clause.

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No.

Excise

Fall in Excise revenue.

* 707 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what the causes are that have contributed to the fall of Rs. 93 lakhs in the Excise revenue?

A.—The main cause is the fall in the prosperity of the people due to economic depression. A contributing cause is the picketing of shops.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, what the Government's present estimate is of the fall in Excise revenue? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice."

Fisheries

Number of girl pupils in the Fisheries schools.

* 708 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of girl pupils in the Fisheries schools;

(b) whether the Education department insist on the appointment of women teachers in Fisheries schools containing a large number of girl pupils;

(c) whether qualified women teachers trained in the Fisheries Training Institute are available for employment; and

(d) whether women teachers trained in ordinary training schools are disqualified for appointment in the Fisheries schools?

A.—(a) 1,342 girl pupils on the 1st October 1931.

(b) Yes.

(c) One is now employed as a teacher. Another has recently qualified herself while two more who are now undergoing training in the Fisheries Training Institute will shortly be available.

(d) No.

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Restrictions on the admission of pupils into Fisheries schools.

* 709 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast) has issued a circular restricting the admission of pupils into Fisheries schools to the beginning of the year;

(b) whether the practice in all other schools, public and aided, is the same;

(c) whether the Director of Public Instruction or the District Educational Council was consulted in the matter;

(d) whether any representations have been received with reference to such restrictions imposed on the admission of pupils into the Fisheries schools; and

(e) whether the Madras Elementary Education Act, or the rules under it permit the imposition of such restrictions?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Director of Public Instruction was not consulted before the issue of the circular but he has been since consulted and he has stated that admission should as far as possible be made at the beginning of the school-year.

(d) It is reported that the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast) received representations from the Headmasters of Fisheries Schools.

(e) There is nothing in the Act or the rules framed under it to prohibit the regulation of admission.

Closure of fish-curing yards as a measure of retrenchment.

* 710 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any fish-curing yard on the West Coast has been closed as a measure of retrenchment;

(b) whether Government examined thoroughly the working of each fish-curing yard before orders were issued for its closure;

(c) the amount of savings to Government by the yards closed;

(d) what was the revenue derived by Government from the closed yards;

(e) whether any cess was being levied from the curers in the yards closed down towards the capital expenditure of the yards;

(f) whether Government propose to pay back the cess collected to the curers and, if so, in what manner; and

(g) whether Government have under consideration any proposals to hand over the yards closed down to Co-operative societies formed for the purpose and if so, whether any attempt has been made in that direction by the Fisheries department?

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A.—(a) Nine yards were closed temporarily till the fishing season improved.

(b) The working of each fish-curing yard was examined by the Fisheries Department.

(c) Rupees 3,500 in the current financial year.

(d) The revenue derived from them in 1930–31 is shown in the statement* enclosed.

(e) Cess was being levied from the curers of Meladi and Kadalundi yards.

(f) The closure of the yards is only temporary and so the question of paying back the cess to the curers does not arise.

(g) No.

Industries*Sugar output of the province.*

* 711 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity of jaggery and sugar produced annually in the Madras Province and its estimated value;

(b) the total quantity of sugar imported annually from foreign countries into the Madras Province and its estimated value;

(c) what steps the Government have taken till now to increase the quantity of sugar produced in our Province;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the adulteration in the preparation of 'Bhoora' sugar;

(e) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such adulteration; and

(f) whether the Agricultural department or the Industries department have found any means of improving the indigenous brown sugar so as to bring it on a par with imported sugar in point of colour and refinement?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the statement in paragraph 71 of the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, which was placed at the disposal of the Press. The Government have no information regarding the value of the quantities mentioned therein.

(b) The quantities of sugar imported into the Presidency from 1926 to 1930 are given below:—

Year	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930
Quantity (in tons).	28,473 *(24,286)	46,541 (42,008)	54,434 (51,607)	55,868 (52,305)	88,901 (79,590)
Value Rs.	65,73,138	1,18,89,790	1,21,50,179	1,43,08,970	1,77,41,023
	Rs. (59,32,420)	(1,08,11,746)	(1,14,27,343)	(1,34,08,522)	(1,57,61,902)

* Denotes imports from foreign countries only.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 243 infra.

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- (c) The limiting factors for extension of sugarcane cultivation in this Presidency are soil, water supply, drainage, capital and the ryots' ingrained preference for paddy. Sugarcane is largely grown in small blocks under the management of individual ryots and is not sufficiently concentrated to supply a sugar factory which for successful working requires a minimum of 2,000 acres. The Government have tried in the past to stimulate the establishment of large sugar factories but it was not possible as ryots were reluctant to take to sugarcane in preference to paddy cultivation.
- (d) No.
- (e) Does not arise.
- (f) The question of cheapening the sugar by improving the indigenous system of refining as also by the introduction of centrifugal machinery is engaging the attention of the Director of Industries. Further schemes or sugarcane research are under consideration.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (f), it is said that the question is under consideration and also that ‘ further schemes on sugarcane research are under consideration.’ May I know when the question was taken up and what are the ‘ further schemes under consideration ’ ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Notice.”

Agriculture

Discovery of the ‘ Cochineal insect.’

* 712 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is the Madras Agricultural Department that discovered the ‘ Cochineal insect ’ for destroying prickly-pear;
- (b) when was it introduced in the villages and what is the progress made in the destruction of prickly-pear;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Cochineal insect affects the crops prejudicially and is even a source of poison to vegetables;
- (d) whether the Government have directed the Agricultural Department to examine whether the Cochineal insect infects crops and vegetables with poison; and
- (e) what steps the Government propose to take to impress on the people that the Cochineal insect is harmless to crops and vegetables?

A.—(a) No. The cactus cochineal insect was first introduced into Tuticorin by Mr. Jacob of the Madura Company from Ceylon in December 1927.

(b) Since December 1929, the officers of the Agricultural Department have been supplying ryots and public bodies with consignments of cochineal insects. It is found nearly all over the Presidency.

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- (c) On the contrary experiments in the Agricultural Department and observations made for several years in the past by scientists in Ceylon, Australia and America have shown that the cochineal confines its activities exclusively to prickly-pear. The cochineal insect introduced into this Presidency is reported to be so fastidious that it breeds well only on one or two kinds of prickly-pear and not on all the species found in South India.
- (d) The Director of Agriculture reports that in July last some scare to this effect was noticed in different parts of the Coimbatore district but that samples of vegetables were examined by the Agricultural Department and found that the insects belong to a different species altogether. None of the cochineal insects is known to be poisonous.
- (e) Leaflets printed in English and vernaculars are distributed free to the public. An article on the subject is also published in the Villagers' Calendar, printed in all languages and sold to the public.

Co-operative Societies

Communal rotation in the matter of appointments to the cadre of Deputy Registrars and Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 713 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the principle of communal rotation is followed in appointments to the cadre of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies and direct recruitment to the cadre of Sub-Deputy Registrars;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this principle is not followed in the case of promotions to the cadre of Sub-Deputy Registrars;
- (c) whether recruitment to the cadre of Deputy Registrars is at present made only from Sub-Deputy Registrars;
- (d) whether the Government will be pleased to follow the communal rotation in the case of promotions to the cadre of Sub-Deputy Registrars also; and
- (e) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The Co-operative Subordinate Service consists of three classes—(i) Sub-Deputy Registrars, (ii) Senior Inspectors and (iii) Junior Inspectors. The communal rule is applied to selection for admission to the service in any class. It is considered that in the case of promotions from class to class in the same service, the principle of selection should be based on length of service and efficiency without regard to communal rotation.

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Appointment of Mr. K. A. Padmanabhan as Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

* 714 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether an acting Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, M.R.Ry. K. A. Padmanabhan, has recently been confirmed as Senior Inspector;

(b) how many years' service has this officer put in in the department; and

(c) whether there are senior officers competent for the post; if so, why their claims have been overlooked, and a junior officer selected for promotion?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. K. A. Padmanabhan, Acting Senior Inspector, was provisionally confirmed as Senior Inspector with effect from 17th June 1930 in Registrar's Proceedings No. G. 4290/31, dated 23rd October 1931.

(b) The Senior Inspector has put in two years and three months' service in the department.

(c) Apparently by promotion in clause (c), the member means promotion as Sub-Deputy Registrar. There are no seniors who have passed the tests prescribed for Sub-Deputy Registrars and who under the existing rules can be promoted.

Appointment of Mr. K. A. Padmanabhan as Sub-Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

* 715 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, M.R.Ry. K. A. Padmanabhan, has recently been appointed as Sub-Deputy Registrar;

(b) whether there are officers senior to him qualified for such promotion; and

(c) if so, why their claims have been overlooked?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Mr. K. A. Padmanabhan as Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

* 716 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when Mr. K. A. Padmanabhan was appointed as acting Senior Inspector and when he was confirmed; and

(b) what his rank was in the establishment list as acting Senior Inspector before his confirmation and after his confirmation?

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A.—(a) M.R.Ry. K. A. Padmanabhan was appointed as Senior Inspector on 8th August 1929 and was provisionally confirmed as Senior Inspector in October 1931 with retrospective effect from 17th June 1930.

(b) His rank in the establishment list revised up to 30th June 1931, before his confirmation, was No. 12, among acting and temporary Senior Inspectors. After confirmation his rank in the establishment list will be after No. 9, R. Narasimham, among the provisionally permanent Senior Inspectors.

Public Works

Electric fittings in Government Offices.

* 717 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of semi-indirect fittings fitted in the various Government offices during the last three years and the cost incurred in respect thereof;

(b) whether any tenders were called for in respect of these fittings;

(c) from which firm have these purchases been made and what quantities;

(d) whether these fittings necessitate the use of higher wattage bulbs and how much more cost has been incurred by the increased energy consumed;

(e) whether the running and maintenance cost has increased by reason of the use of these fittings; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the firm from whom these fittings are being purchased has been instructed not to sell similar fittings in the market?

A.—(a) About 1,068 fittings in all Government buildings at a cost of Rs. 29,790.

(b) Yes.

(c) From—

	nos.
(i) V. Subramaniam Brothers, Madras	603
(ii) Mercantile Bank	200
(iii) Spencer & Co.	250
(iv) Crompton Engineering Company	15

(d) These fittings require higher wattage bulbs, but there is no increase in the consumption of energy as only one such fitting has been provided in place of 3 or 4 of the old ordinary light fittings.

(e) No. There is a reduction in the maintenance cost owing to the reduction in the number of points.

(f) No.

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether only the lowest tender was accepted? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I want notice, Sir."

Purchase of electric materials to meet the requirements of Government.

* 718 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have been purchasing electric materials for their requirements from firms on the list of the Indian Stores Department;

(b) what makes of electric lamps (bulbs) the Government have been purchasing;

(c) whether electric lamps of the make approved of by the Indian Stores Department are available in the market at a cheaper price than those now purchased by the Government; and

(d) if so, what is the difference in the cost between these two makes?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) " Philips " and " Osram."

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Are we to understand, Sir, that there are only two makes of electric lamps on the list of the Indian Stores Department, or whether there are any more? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Will the hon. the Minister consider the desirability, if there are other makes on the list, of purchasing the cheapest of them? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I shall consider the suggestion, Sir, whether it will be advisable to go in for the cheapest."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether these purchases are made by tender or otherwise? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Notice, Sir."

Wiring work entrusted to contractors.

* 719 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the quantities of wiring work entrusted to the contractors and the names of the contractors doing such work;

(b) whether other public bodies like the Corporation of Madras and the South Indian Railway insist upon such wiring; and

(c) what is the difference in the price of continental wires and the wires used at present?

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A.—(a) About 3,244 points of electrical wiring work was entrusted to contractors during the current official year, the contractors being—

(i) Crompton Engineering Company, Madras.

(ii) Chabu Mian Sahib, Madras.

(iii) Daisy and Company, Madras.

(iv) English Electric Company, Limited, Madras.

(v) Sam D. Edmunds, Madras.

(vi) F. & C. Osler, Limited, Madras.

(vii) M. T. Rajan and Company, Madras.

(viii) Eastern Electric Company, Ootacamund.

(ix) P. V. Sundararajan, Cocanada.

(x) Mr. Noor Mohammed, Trichinopoly.

(b) & (c) The Government do not understand these questions. If the hon. Member will specify what information he requires the Government will endeavour to supply it.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether from these firms tenders are usually called for, for the contract? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Again I must ask for notice."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask if there are not standing orders laying down that in all these cases tenders should be called for? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" On that point, I think my hon. Friend must know better than I do."

Purchase of electric fans.

* 720 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the make of the electric fans they have been purchasing and the source from which they purchase the same;

(b) whether there are other makes of fans which are on the approved list of the Indian Stores Department; and

(c) the comparative costs of the electric fans of the different makes approved by the Indian Stores Department?

A.—(a) (i) G.E.C. fans from General Electric Company (India), Limited.

(ii) Crompton Parkinson fans from Crompton Engineering Company, Limited.

(iii) Marelli table fans from the English Electric Company, Limited.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement ^a is attached.

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 244 infra.

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Even among the firms on the approved list of the Indian Stores Department, cannot an equitable distribution be made among them in spite of slight variations in price?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"If it is a question of distributing patronage, the matter will be considered; but probably in this case we have gone in for the best fans."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it suggested that the fans now purchased are the best and the others are not good?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Presumably it must be so."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister if he will make enquiries as to whether there are standing orders requiring that tenders should be uniformly called for and, if so, whether they are being actually carried out?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I shall enquire into it, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know the principles on which these three firms alone have been chosen?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I suppose a number of firms are on the approved list, and these things are purchased from them."

11-15 a.m. Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the assumption that only best qualities of fans are being purchased, may I know whether the Local Government have made any tests to find out the quality or whether they have merely laid down certain rules for purchase?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Probably they are purchased on the recommendation of the experts. I do not think there are any rules to that effect."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it the Local Government or the Indian Stores Department that makes the tests and then such makes of fans are approved?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I have no information about it."

Veterinary

Veterinary dispensary for Rayadrug taluk.

* 721 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether during the last three or four years, it was, at any time, under their consideration to open a veterinary dispensary in Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, and, if so, how the matter has been settled; and

(b) whether the ryots of Kanekal firka of Rayadrug taluk have been often asking for a veterinary dispensary at their firka headquarters, and, if so, the orders passed on their petitions?

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A.—(a) The Director of Veterinary Services appears to have considered it in 1928, but dropped it on account of the stronger claims of other places.

(b) The Director of Veterinary Services received a memorial in October 1931, but could not consider it on account of the present financial stringency.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the district requires relief for agriculturists, will the hon. Minister consider the advisability of starting a veterinary dispensary in the district?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"When more money is available, the question of opening a dispensary in the district will be considered."

Local Self-Government

Appointment of District Panchayat officers.

* 722 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the district boards are, if any, which have appointed District Panchayat officers, and on what scales of pay and travelling allowances;

(b) which the boards are, that have not yet made such appointments and what the reason alleged is for not appointing such officers; and

(c) whether the Government have already suggested any scale of pay for these officers?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A copy^a of G.O. No. 887, L. & M., dated the 16th March 1931, is laid on the table. The attention of the hon. Member is also invited to the answer given to question No. 285 at the meeting of the Council held on the 30th October 1931.

Alleged embezzlement in the office of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

* 723 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Local Boards (Mr. N. Ramayya Sastri) entrusted an amount of over Rs. 600 to a temporary attender working in the office and whether the attender embezzled the amount;

(b) whether the amount was made good and by whom;

(c) if not, what steps the Government propose to take to recover the money;

(d) whether it is a fact that the offender was prosecuted and convicted;

(e) whether it is a fact that the conduct of the Personal Assistant was commented upon by one of the Presidency Magistrates; and

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 244-245 infra.

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(f) whether the Government will make the judgment of the Presidency Magistrate available for the use of the Members of this House?

A.—(a) No, the Cashier of the office entrusted the amount and it was embezzled by the attender.

(b) & (c) A sum of Rs. 16-2-0 has been recovered from the pay due to the attender. The Presidency Magistrate who convicted the accused fined him Rs. 100 and directed that the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the Inspector's office. He has also intimated to the Inspector that a distress warrant has been issued for recovering the fine. As regards the balance, the Tahsildar of Madras has been requested to make local inquiries into the means of the accused and his report is awaited.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) A copy^a of the judgment is laid on the table.

Medical

Acceptance of the place of Medical Inspectors of Schools by Medical Officers in Government Service.

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

(a) whether officers in Government Medical service are permitted to take up the job of Medical Inspectors of Government and private schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, under what section of the Civil Medical Code, is such permission granted, and which is the authority that grants the permission?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The work of medical inspection of schools comes under private practice which is permitted to Government Medical Officers.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“The question definitely asks ‘under what section of the Civil Medical Code, is such permission granted?’ There is no answer to that part of the question in the printed answer given, Sir?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“It comes under private practice of medical practitioners.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask how these Government officers find time for the medical inspection of schools in addition to their legitimate work?”

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 245-246 infra.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“It is for the Surgeon-General to satisfy himself that these officers find time for doing this work without prejudice to their duties.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the medical examination of pupils in schools and colleges extends over a period of several days involving continuous work for three or four hours every day?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“It may be so.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the large unemployment among medical men, will the Government consider the desirability of preventing medical officers of Government from taking up private practice, so that they may give others a chance?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“If there are suitable candidates who are not under the employ of Government and who apply for such work, surely the suggestion will be considered.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Is it a fact that the Surgeon-General, Major-General Sprawson, has written to the Government stating that this practice is quite unfair?”

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

V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Is it the Government that appoint the medical inspectors of schools or the schools themselves should appoint them?”

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that some of these medical officers have under their charge as many as 15 or 20 schools even outside the areas in which they are posted?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“I have no information.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of allowing private medical officers only to carry out the medical inspection of schools?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“I shall consider the suggestion.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that one Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital, is a medical examiner of certain schools outside the city of Madras?”

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

[27th January 1932]

*Special qualifications of the Professor of Pharmacology,
Medical College, Vizagapatam.*

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

(a) when and for what period the present Professor of Pharmacology in the Medical College at Vizagapatam, was appointed;

(b) what are his special qualifications for holding that appointment; and

(c) whether there are in the permanent service of the Madras Government men with similar qualifications (as that of the present Professor of Pharmacology in the Vizagapatam College) and thus fully qualified to be appointed to the post?

A.—(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to the late Professor of Pharmacology (Dr. B. B. Dikshit) of the Vizagapatam Medical College. He was appointed to act temporarily for a period of one year with effect from 20th July 1929. Subsequently his retention was sanctioned up to the 30th June 1931 and again up to the 31st December 1931.

(b) M.B.B.S. (Bombay), D.P.H. (Calcutta).
He was selected from amongst 27 applicants after open advertisement.

(c) Yes; but there was no one at the time Dr. B. B. Dikshit was appointed.

*Supply of costly surgical instruments to the Second Surgeon of the
General Hospital, Madras.*

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

(a) whether there is a specialist in charge of the ear, nose and throat department of the General Hospital in Madras;

(b) whether the other surgeons also handle the ear, nose and throat cases in that hospital; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) be in the negative, what are the reasons which impelled the Government to supply the Second Surgeon of the General Hospital with a duplicate set of all the costly instruments used in the treatment of the ear, nose and throat cases?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A few cases of throat diseases have been treated by other surgeons when the Specialist was on leave and a few patients preferred to have the operation done by a Surgeon whom they knew already.

(c) The question does not arise.

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MR. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether it is a fact that the Second Surgeon of the General Hospital, who is now the First Surgeon, has under his charge a large number of costly instruments which are of no use to him? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The instruments are not in charge of a particular surgeon. ”

MR. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether it is a fact that certain instruments used for surgical purposes in ear, nose and throat cases, are separately kept apart by the present First Surgeon and he does not allow other Surgeons to handle them? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ No, Sir, I do not think it is a fact. ”

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the answer to clause (b), that a few patients preferred to have the operation done by a surgeon whom they knew already, are we to take it that freedom is given to patients to choose their own doctors? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ If patients express their desire that they should be operated upon by a particular surgeon, the Superintendent generally so arranges that the particular surgeon might do the work. ”

MR. V. T. ARASU:—“ Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in hospitals everywhere, both in this country and elsewhere, there is something like team-work among the various surgeons and that there is obviously no such thing in the General Hospital? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ No, Sir. It is not a fact. ”

B. POCKER SAHIR Bahadur:—“ May I suggest the hon. Minister that if the Second Surgeon in question is an eminent surgeon who is an expert in all departments of surgery, it is but natural for patients to look to him for operations in respect of ear, nose and throat also? ”

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask the hon. Minister whether the instruments cannot be used by all the surgeons and why a duplicate set is necessary? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Whatever instruments are necessary for the use of the surgeons, they are certainly used by them. ”

MR. V. T. ARASU:—“ The answer furnished in the printed answer does not say whether a duplicate set of all costly instruments has been supplied to the surgeon in question? ”

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the Royapetta Hospital an honorary ear, nose and throat expert has been appointed and whether any duplicate set of those instruments has been provided for him?"

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

Transfer of the Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Government General Hospital, Madras.

* 727 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Government General Hospital, Madras, are not subject to transfer?

A.—Yes.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that there are several Civil Assistant Surgeons in the General Hospital who have been there for several years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Yes, Sir, there are perhaps some."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"What is the reason for retaining them in the General Hospital continuously for such long periods, and not giving chance for Civil Assistant Surgeons of other places being put there and thereby enabled to gain clinical experience?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Probably the need for their transfer is not felt."

Duties of the Resident Medical Officer and the Resident Senior Assistant Surgeon.

* 728 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the duties of the Resident Medical Officer are;

(b) whether this post is not open to the Civil Surgeons;

(c) what the duties are of the Resident Senior Assistant Surgeon; and

(d) whether there is not a Duty Assistant Surgeon on rounds daily besides the Senior Assistant Surgeon?

A.—(a) & (c) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the Resident Medical Officer and the Senior Assistant Surgeon in the General Hospital, at Madras; if so, the copies^a of the rules laying down the duties of the respective officers are placed on the table.

(b) The post of Resident Medical Officer is open to Civil Surgeons.

(d) Yes.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 246—249 infra.

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Nursing staff of the General Hospital, Madras.

* 729 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Indian nurses are there in the General Hospital, and how many Anglo-Indian nurses; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian nurses are not allowed to become staff nurses?

A.—(a) *Pupil nurses—*

Anglo-Indian and European	...	77
Indian	... ..	10
		—
		87
		—

Staff nurses—

Anglo-Indian or European	...	36
		—

(b) No.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"With regard to the answer to clause (b), may I know the reason why Indian nurses are not allowed to become staff nurses?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Nobody said that they are not allowed."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"The answer given is in the negative; I think a 'no' means a 'no' unless for the Government it means 'yes'?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The answer is there."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Then, I think the answer should have been 'Yes'."

Mr. W. M. BROWNING:—"May I enquire from the hon. Minister whether any difficulty was found in getting Indian nurses of suitable class and qualification?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether among the staff nurses, there are any Indian nurses?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the scales of pay for the Indian and European nurses are the same?"

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

[27th January 1932]

Alleged delay in the treatment of patients attending the Special Departments of the General Hospital, Madras.

* 730 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the out-patients—old men and women and children—attending the General Hospital for treatment of skin diseases and the diseases of ear, nose and throat are made to stay from 7-30 to 11 a.m. to get admission tickets and treated by the doctor only between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. entailing loss of time, fatigue to old men and women and children;

(b) under whose order the out-patients are put to this treatment; and

(c) on what days and hours the Dental Surgeon attached to Rayapuram Hospital is detailed for duty in the General Hospital for attending to dental cases?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., on Mondays and Thursdays in a week for attending on the in-patients only of the General Hospital.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. Minister kindly make enquiries whether the patients in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department are treated only after 10 or 11 a.m. even though the patients are there from 7 or 8 a.m.?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“The question had been referred to the Surgeon-General and he says there is no ground for any enquiry.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the out-patients hours in the General hospital are from 7 to 9 a.m. and that the Surgeon in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department comes to the hospital only at about 10 a.m.?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I ask the hon. Minister to visit the Out-Patients Department of the General hospital and gain personal experience of what is happening there?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“I do not think it is necessary to do so.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Will the hon. Minister be pleased to direct that the patients should be attended to before 10-30?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“I don't think there is need for any such arrangement.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Are there not orders specifying the hours of attendance in respect of the surgeons and physicians in the General Hospital?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“No, Sir.”

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Compulsion in the matter of patients' dress in the General Hospital, Madras.

* 731 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that patients in the general wards in the General Hospital (even paying wards) are being compelled to wear hospital linen;

(b) if so, whether the Hospital is supplying washed clothes daily;

(c) whether it is a fact that the dress is made to one measurement, and more often it ill suits the wearer and is an impediment to the free movement of the patient;

(d) whether it is a fact that this rule was introduced only recently and that previously the patients could wear their own clothes with the permission of the doctor in charge;

(e) whether it is a fact that when the rule was enforced, many patients protested vehemently, but that they were forced to wear them on the threat of being discharged;

(f) whether it is a fact that women patients showed the greatest opposition to this new rule, and some even took their discharge, though still seriously ill when this rule was forced on them; and

(g) what the rationale underlying this rule is, and why it is being enforced?

A.—(a) Patients in the general wards are required to wear hospital clothes, but not patients in the special wards.

(b) Clothes are daily washed at the laundry in this hospital. Four to six sets of clothing for each bed are always available and are issued according to the individual requirements of patients at the discretion of the nursing staff.

(c) The clothes are made to stock measurements and are of Jail manufacture. No complaints regarding the measurement of clothes or discomfort felt by patients wearing them have been brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

(d) The rule was not one framed recently but has been in force for a long time and is contained in General Hospital Standing Order No. 406. A hospital order* was issued on 11th August 1931 inviting the attention of medical officers to the existing rule.

(e) No complaint of any patient having protested against wearing hospital clothes has been brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

(f) No.

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- (g) The *raison d'être* of the rule is the necessity (1) to distinguish patients from others, (2) to ensure clean clothing always being worn by patients and (3) to prevent patients from surreptitiously going out of the hospital temporarily, without leave, as this may endanger health in certain cases. The Surgeon-General is prepared to exercise his discretion in special cases.

Restrictions on the scale of diet to patients in the hospitals.

* 732 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 Government have passed orders restricting the costs of diet in hospitals to a maximum of eight annas per day per patient;

(b) whether the Government have taken the opinion of medical experts before passing the above order;

(c) if so, whether the hon. Minister will lay on the table of the House copies of the opinions taken; and

(d) whether in cases in which treatment consists of mere nourishment only any exceptions are allowed under the order?

A.—(a) The Government have approved as a measure of retrenchment the action of the Surgeon-General in having accepted the proposal of the Superintendent of the General Hospital, Madras, to issue extra diets at a cost not exceeding eight annas a day each in lieu of the acute special and convalescent special diets.

(b), (c) & (d) Yes. The reports^a of the Surgeon-General and the Superintendent of the General Hospital in the matter are placed on the table.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know as to whether Government consider that there are no classes of patients who require special diet costing more than 8 annas per day? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ There may be such cases, but it is for the hospital authorities to decide.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ If there are any such cases, will any latitude be given to medical officers to prescribe diet costing more than 8 annas a day? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The Surgeon-General will certainly do so in such cases.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ What is the cost of feeding the Anglo-Indian and European patients in the General Hospital? ”

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

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 249-250 infra.

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Non-supply of costly medicines and electric fans in the General Hospital as a measure of retrenchment.

* 733 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the General Hospital, Madras, costly medicines are not being dispensed now though prescribed by physicians on account of retrenchment, and that electric fans are not being worked as before all the time?

A.—As a measure of retrenchment, costly drugs are issued only with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Hospital when absolutely necessary. The electric fans are stopped for certain hours in the night and early morning and whenever the weather conditions render the use of fans unnecessary.

Duties of the Superintendent of the hospital attached to the Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 734 Q.—Mr. G. SRIRAMULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the duties are of the Superintendent in the hospital attached to the Government School of Indian Medicine;

(b) whether any beds are allotted to him;

(c) whether he treats any patients in the hospital either in the in-patient or in the out-patient ward; and

(d) whether he gets any allowance for his duties in the hospital?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The administration of all departments of the hospital vests in the Principal, Indian Medical School, who is also the Superintendent of the hospital attached to the school. Serious cases in all the wards of the hospital and cases of special clinical or medico-legal importance are reported to him and seen by him. He is the Director of clinical instruction in all sections and conducts lecture-demonstrations in clinical medicine for all senior students.

(d) No.

Public Health

Introduction of bore-hole latrines in villages.

* 735 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the introduction of bore-hole latrines in villages is being tried in the North Arcot district by the Public Health Department; and

(b) if the answer is in the negative, when the Government propose to introduce it in the North Arcot district?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Director of Public Health has this matter under consideration and is in close touch with the President, District Board, North Arcot, and the District Health Officer.

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Special measures to combat mortality from cholera.

* 736 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take any special steps to put down the mortality from cholera every year in this Presidency?

A.—No. The measures already being adopted are considered sufficient.

Motor Vehicles Taxation*Collection of Motor vehicles tax.*

* 737 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the amount was which was expected to be realized as taxes under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act during the last quarter;

(b) what the amount actually realized as such taxes during the last quarter was; and

(c) what is the amount that the Government is bound to pay to the Municipalities and Local Boards under the said Act for one year?

A.—(a) Seventeen and a half lakhs.

(b) Rs. 7,72,985.

(c) Accurate figures regarding the amount of compensation payable to local bodies with reference to section 10 of the Act are being worked out. For immediate purposes a sum of Rs. 66 lakhs has been tentatively taken as the amount to be paid to them for one year. This is based on the average gross revenue from tolls and tax on motor vehicles for three years ending 1929–30.

Economic Condition*Relief to the distressed villagers in Bellary district.*

* 738 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is movement of population in many villages of Kurugode firka, Bellary district, owing to the bad seasonal outlook and if so, the measures contemplated by the Government to provide them with suitable work and afford the necessary relief and the probable date of the introduction of those measures?

A.—It was reported that labourers were migrating to Mysore and the Nizam's Dominions in search of work. With a view to provide local employment for the labourers affected, especially unskilled labour, the President, District Board, Bellary, has been asked to start the Kurugodu-Yemmiganur road work immediately. It has been proposed to take up two other works also, namely, (1) Bellary-Holakundi road and (2) Moka-Hagari road, and to provide work for the labourers in carting sand and gravel to all the District Board roads in the district.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the relief that is contemplated includes provision for improving water-supply? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Not that I am aware of.

At present the district board has been asked to expand its work on roads in the affected area."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" In the selection of relief works would the principle that villagers should not be required to go more than five miles for their work be observed? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I think the district boards while extending road work will see that necessary relief is afforded to the population concerned."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Are the Government satisfied that the resources of the district board will be enough to meet the present situation? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" So far as I am aware, the question has not been considered by the Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Is it not possible for the Government to help the district board to start more works out of the insurance grant? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" If the district board applies for assistance, the question will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" In view of the economic distress, may I ask the Government whether it is not possible to grant any remission of kists? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" There is no proposal now with the Government for the grant of remission of kists. It has been decided that the kist payable in January should be postponed in portions of the Rayadrug taluk from February to March."

Irrigation*The Kattalai North Bank Canal.*

* 739 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the work of the Kattalai North Bank Canal will be finished; and

(b) the progress of the work done hitherto?

A.—(a) It is hoped that the canal will be completed early in 1934.

(b) The leading channel has been excavated to a length of about 250 feet from the head sluice. The head sluice is under construction; masonry has been raised to 13 feet over the sill. Between miles 2—1 and 3—2, the canal has

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been excavated to a depth of 1 foot to 2 feet above the bed-level. Tenders for bridges are being settled. Materials for one of the bridges have been collected. Preliminary work for land acquisition is in progress. Land plans and schedules for all villages except two are now with the Land Acquisition Officer.

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"In view of the assurance given by the Government that the work will be completed before 1934, may I ask the hon. Member whether they will be pleased to expedite the land acquisition work?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Everything possible is being done to expedite land acquisition. I have already taken up that question; but the various processes must take at least nine months."

Land Revenue

Collection of land revenue in Bellary district.

* 740 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state talukwar for the Bellary district—

(a) the villages in which more than the year's land revenue was ordered to be collected in the last fasli; and

(b) the villages in which the whole or $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ or less of arrears of land revenue of last fasli was left to be collected along with current year's land revenue?

A.—(a) & (b) Half the land revenue of fasli 1338 in 49 villages of Bellary taluk and in 4 villages of Siruguppa taluk and the entire revenue of fasli 1338 in 31 villages of Bellary taluk and of fasli 1339 in 2 villages of Alur taluk were postponed for collection in fasli 1340 in addition to the land revenue for that fasli. The collection of these amounts was however again postponed to fasli 1341.

Half the revenue of fasli 1340 in all the villages of Bellary taluk, 5 villages of Alur taluk, and 69 villages of Siruguppa taluk was postponed for collection in fasli 1341 in addition to the land revenue for the fasli.

Four lists^a showing the villages affected are attached.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether orders have been issued that the suspended revenue should be further postponed or remitted in view of the economic distress now prevailing?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have not yet received any proposal to that effect."

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 250-251 infra.

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Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Revenue Member whether any purpose is served by repeated suspensions or postponement of these kists?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The orders included in the Board's Standing Orders provide for the automatic remission of any revenue which has been postponed for three faslis."

Extent of the more important of the mungari crops in the village of Kurugode, Bellary district.

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

(a) the extents sown with the more important of the mungari crops in the village of Kurugode, Bellary district;

(b) whether the crops so sown withered away for want of proper rains after sowing, and if not, what their yield was;

(c) whether the rains for hingari crops were out of time and insufficient;

(d) whether late crops like, cotton, korra and white cholam are stunted in growth and whether their outturn, if any, is likely to be poor; and

(e) whether fodder is sufficient for cattle and adequate means of livelihood are available for people?

A.—(a) to (e) Information^a supplied by the Collector is attached.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If you turn to Appendix X, you will find that the Collector has stated as he then saw 'These crops are estimated to yield more than 4 annas; they will yield nothing if there is no rain at all in the next few weeks.' Has there been any rain in those weeks?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that it will take some time before an enquiry is made, will Government be pleased to issue orders postponing the February collection immediately due, so that whatever relief is intended to be afforded to the people may be of benefit to them?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We are expecting a report on the subject very shortly from the Board of Revenue."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that even before February has begun, orders have issued from the taluk offices to collect the demand?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of it."

^a Printed as Appendix X on page 252 infra.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If orders are to be of any benefit to the people, I request the hon. Member to expedite the issue of such orders?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We hope to issue orders almost immediately."

11-30 a.m. Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Famine Commissioner and the Collector of the district have actually visited almost all the famine areas in the district and informed the ryots, probably in anticipation of the order of the Government, that the collection of kists are to be postponed this year?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am aware that he has visited the affected tracts; but I am not aware that he has informed the ryots as alleged."

Representation from the ryots of Ganjam regarding remission of rent, etc.

* 742 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations from the ryots of the Ganjam district and especially of the Ghumsur and Chatrapur divisions were received by the Government, the Board of Revenue and the District Collector of Ganjam for partial remission of assessment and for increasing the number of instalments in which assessment has to be paid on the ground of failure of crop and trade depression; and

(b) if so, what action the Government took on such representations?

A.—(a) A representation was received by the Government in November last from the ryots of Ghumsur taluk, praying for (1) the reduction of the assessment of 4 annas in the rupee and (2) the collection of kist in eight instalments beginning from January. The Government have no information whether representations were made to the Collector and the Board of Revenue.

(b) The Government did not consider that any adequate grounds were given for taking action on request (1). The question of the alteration of kistbandi is separately under consideration in connexion with the recommendation of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"With reference to answer to clause (b), are the Government aware at what price the foodgrains are being sold now?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Will he then call for the information?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We receive information regarding prices in periodical reports,"

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what effect has been given to the representation that the number of instalments should be increased from four to six?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"No order has as yet been passed. The recommendations of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee are under the consideration of the Government."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Do Government consider the recommendation of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee more important than the resolution of the Council?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The two will be considered together."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Does not low price constitute a sufficient cause for remission?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether, in the meanwhile, that is, before Government have passed final orders on the recommendation of the Committee, they have begun to collect the kists for this fasli by instalments?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I believe so."

Postponement of the collection of kist in Trichinopoly district from the month of December to February.

* 743 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report has been received from the Collector of Trichinopoly for the postponement of the collections of kist to the month of February in every year instead of December; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

A.—(a) The Government have received the proposals of the Board of Revenue for the alteration of the kistbandi of Trichinopoly and other districts.

(b) The proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether Government have issued orders for the postponement of the collection of revenue this year?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"No orders have been issued so far."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the words 'other districts' at the end of the answer to clause (a), include the rest of the districts in the presidency or only any particular districts mentioned by the Board of Revenue?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have received a report from the Board of Revenue dealing with proposals of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, referred to in the previous question. The words 'other districts' cover the whole presidency."

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Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—" May I know whether orders will be issued in time for the present fasli? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I hope so."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" May I know what are the districts comprised in the words 'other districts' ? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I have already stated that they refer to the whole presidency."

Public Services

Instructions, if any, by the Government of India regarding retrenchment of the personnel of the services.

* 744 Q.—MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India have laid down or recommended any principle to be followed in retrenching the personnel of the different departments;

(b) whether the Local Government propose to follow the same principle;

(c) if not, what the principle is, which they propose to follow;

(d) in case the Government propose to follow a different principle from that of the Government of India whether they have worked out the financial implications of both these principles;

(e) if so whether the Government will place the same on the table of the House;

(f) whether the Retrenchment Committee has made any proposals regarding the same; and

(g) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) & (e) The principles are indicated in G.O. No. 1176, dated the 18th November 1931, a copy^a of which I place on the table.

(d) Yes.

(f) & (g) This was not a matter on which the Retrenchment Committee were invited to make any proposals but they recorded for the information of Government their opinion as follows:—

" *Method of retrenching personnel.*—The Committee desired at this point to record their opinion, for the information of Government, that whenever their proposals for economy entailed retrenchment of personnel, efforts should be made to give effect to them by retiring men who had earned their full pension, instead of dispensing with the services of men who have not earned any pension, or probationers. They further expressed the hope that, when the services of men of the latter category have to be dispensed with, owing to retrenchment, the principle of communal representation would be observed as far as possible."

^a Printed as Appendix XI on pages 252-253 infra.

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B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" I want to know why the Local Government refuse to follow the principle laid down by the Government of India in the Government Order referred to? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The orders of the Government of India relate to Central Services; the conditions of recruitment to them and service in them are probably different from those in force in our services. The orders of this Government have been issued to suit the conditions existing in the services under this Government."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know in what respects the order of the Local Government is different from that of the Government of India? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" We have to a very large extent followed the Government of India's order, except with regard to probationers, who will have a right to continue their probation for the services from which they are reverted, when vacancies arise."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Are Government aware of the fact that it was only very recently the communal Government Order was passed, as a result of which the members of the minority communities have acquired an advantage and have been entertained in the Government service, and that if the Local Government do not follow the Central Government's order they would be nullifying the effect of that communal Government Order? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The answer to the first part of the question is, yes, and the answer to the second part is, no."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know how the men in the selection grade cadre, for instance, which is abolished in retrenchment have been dealt with? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" In giving effect to retrenchment, may I know whether Government have enunciated any principles to maintain communal equilibrium? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Probationers who are not already in service will have to give up their posts for the time being; those already in service will have to revert to their permanent post in the subordinate services; they will then be taken back as probationers when the time comes, in the order in which they were sent out. That preserves the communal rule in operation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether Government will not pass an order consistent with that of the Government of India with regard to the communal rule, so that the continuance of this rule in the future may be safeguarded? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The continuance of the rule is governed by paragraph 3 of the order of this Government."

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Mr. BASHIR AHMED SAYEED:—"In giving effect to retrenchment, have Government accepted the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee with reference to the answer contained in clauses (f) and (g)?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"That question has already been answered."

Effect of retrenchment measures on those entertained by virtue of communal rotation.

* 745 Q.—Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to see that the results of retrenchment do not affect those who have got into service by virtue of communal rotation;

(b) if so, whether the Government have in view any measure to exempt those from the effects of such retrenchment;

(c) whether the Government have taken any statistics of the number of non-Brahmans affected by the retrenchment in proportion to the Brahmans so affected;

(d) if so, whether it was found that the non-Brahmans have been considerably prejudiced in spite of the communal Government Orders which were enforced during the last ten years;

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to give effect to such Government Orders; and

(f) whether the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government has taken this aspect into consideration while considering the retrenchment proposals?

A.—(a) to (e) A copy^a of G.O. No. 1176, dated the 18th November 1931, indicating the order in which personnel should be selected for discharge where retrenchment is to be effected is placed on the table. Government have decided on the order as being the most equitable in all the circumstances of the case. They realize that some of the junior officers and subordinates recruited under the communal rule will have to go, but they will be re-absorbed as vacancies occur.

(f) The Retrenchment Committee is concerned only with reduction in expenditure and not with the methods of giving effect thereto.

Reinstatement of Mr. C. Narayana Rao, an Excise Officer.

* 746 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the order on C. Narayana Rao, Excise Officer, Narasapur, passed on political grounds, was rescinded by the Government in August 1931, as the result of the Gandhi-Irwin pact and, if so, whether he has since been reinstated in his appointment and if not, why not?

^a Printed as Appendix XI on pages 252-253 infra.

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A.—A notification issued in November 1930 debarring C. Narayana Rao, late clerk, Excise Circle office, Narasapur, from being re-employed in any department of the Government for participation in the civil disobedience movement was cancelled by notification in August 1931.

Narayana Rao cannot be re-instated in his former appointment as it was permanently filled in November 1930.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If Mr. Narayana Rao's post has been filled up permanently, will not Government see that the next vacancy is offered to him, whatever it may be?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir, I don't see any reason to deviate from the ordinary rules in his favour."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The principle is that such men as Mr. Narayana Rao should be re-instated when they come at the next opportunity?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The arrangement in the past is only that such men should be re-instated if their posts were vacant."

Examinations held by the Madras Services Commission.

* 747 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many selections and examinations were held for appointment in Government services by the Madras Services Commission during the year ending 30th September 1931;

(b) how many candidates appeared for each of these selections and examinations and how many in each of these were Muslims; and

(c) how many candidates succeeded in each of these and how many in each were Muslims?

A.—(a) to (c) Information is available only for the period ending 31st March 1931.

A statement^a showing the details of selections made by the Madras Services Commission during the twelve months preceding that date is placed on the table.

During this period only one examination was held by the Commission at which 4,052 candidates appeared. 1,750 of these were selected. Government have no information in regard to Muslim candidates beyond that contained in the statement.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the hon. the Member for Revenue will kindly see from the statement that has been supplied to us that even though a chance has been given for appointing Muslims who are coming up from time to time, the Services Commission have not appointed any?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"It is quite possible, Sir."

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 254-257 infra.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know what is the idea of fitness fixed by the Government and the Services Commission? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" It is a matter differing with each individual case; and it is a matter for the Commission to decide."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" In view of the present financial stringency, may I know whether Government do not consider, as a measure of retrenchment, a reduction in the personnel of the Commission? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether Government propose to abolish the Madras Services Commission, as a measure of retrenchment? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir."

Competitive examination held by the Madras Services Commission for recruitment of clerks.

* 748 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) (1) the total number of candidates that appeared for the recent competitive examination held by the Madras Services Commission this year for selection to the post of clerks

(i) in the Madras City;

(ii) in the mufassal districts;

(2) the number selected;

(3) the maximum and minimum number of marks obtained by the candidates selected for the vacancies in the Madras City appointments and for the mufassal, districtwar; and

(b) whether the candidates who were not selected for the vacancies are debarred from appearing for such examination in future, because the candidates at the time when such examinations are held are more than 25 years old?

A.—(a) (1) The total number for the Madras City and the Mufassal was 4,052, out of which nearly 600 relates to the City.

(2) 1,750 of whom 250 were for Madras City offices.

(3) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes.

Levy of one anna postage stamp for application forms issued by the Madras Services Commission.

* 749 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary, Madras Services Commission, has issued a written order that one anna postage stamp should be sent for application forms even in cases where candidates apply in person for such forms;

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(b) if so, the necessity for the same; and

(c) whether this rule has been made to secure revenue to Government?

4.—(a) The notifications of the Madras Services Commission calling for applications state that candidates are required to apply for forms and particulars with a stamped envelope.

(b) Candidates are not permitted to apply for forms in person.

(c) No.

Village Officers

Fines inflicted on village headmen by the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram.

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

(a) in how many vattams the village headmen were fined or otherwise punished for non-collection of arrears of land revenue at the jamabandi in May 1931 by the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram;

(b) in how many cases the orders of punishment were given effect to;

(c) whether any explanations were called for from the village headmen before the punishments were inflicted or the fines collected;

(d) if so, in how many cases were explanations recorded and if not, why not;

(e) in how many cases the fines were actually collected and what is the minimum and maximum fine imposed and the total amount thereof;

(f) in how many cases the village headmen in Chidambaram division were suspended at the jamabandi in May 1931 and for what periods;

(g) whether the District Collector interfered with the orders of the Deputy Collector on appeal and if so in how many cases and for what reasons;

(h) in how many cases the village headmen were fined for delaying the completion of audit accounts and what the nature of the fines was;

(i) whether it is the duty of the karnams or the village headmen to complete the audit accounts or to close the collection accounts; and

(j) whether the Collector has called for or proposes to call for the files relating to the punishments inflicted on village headmen in Chidambaram division and take action thereon?

A.—(a) to (g) & (j) The Government have not the information but have called for it.

(h) & (i) It is not clear what the hon. Member means by audit accounts. As regards the closing of the collection accounts, the hon. Member's attention is invited to the 'Instructions for closing the village cash accounts and reconciling them with the taluk cash accounts' at pages 139-140 of the revised forms of village accounts.

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Civil Justice

Number of suits and appeals from the territorial jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court, Sholinghur, filed in the Sub-Court and District Court, Chittoor, respectively.

* 751 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of original suits and appeals from within the territorial jurisdiction of the Sholinghur Munsif's Court area (in North Arcot district) filed in the Sub-Court at Chittoor and the District Court at Chittoor, respectively?

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ May I know why, while the revenue jurisdiction of the Sholinghur area is vested in the North Arcot district, its civil jurisdiction is vested in the Chittoor district? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ That was done in accordance with the recommendation of the High Court.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Does not the hon. Law Member think it advisable that on linguistic basis the civil jurisdiction of this area should be vested in the North Arcot district? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I don't think so.”

File of the District and Sessions Court, Anantapur, for the first three quarters of 1931.

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

(a) when the Anantapur District and Sessions Court was formed; and

(b) the number of civil and sessions cases during the first three quarters of 1931?

A.—(a) On the 1st January 1920.

(b) Cases disposed of are as follow:—

Civil Cases.

Original suits.	Appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Miscellaneous petitions.	Execution petitions.
15	113	16	515	44

Criminal Cases.

Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
36	14	2

* Printed as Appendix XIII on page 258 infra.

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Criminal Justice

Prosecuting Counsel in Sessions Case No. 34 on the file of the Sessions Court at Vellore.

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

(a) who conducted the prosecution in sessions case No. 34 on the file of the Sessions Judge, Vellore;

(b) what the scale of fees paid to him was;

(c) whether there was any travelling allowance also paid to him and if so, why one from outside the district was engaged for conducting the prosecution; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence relating to this appointment?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. C. Doraiswami Ayyangar Avargal, Advocate, Chittoor.

(b) Rs. 35 a day.

(c) & (d) The answer to the first part of clause (c) is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part of that clause and clause (d), the hon. Member is informed that the Public Prosecutor, North Arcot, was cited as a witness for the prosecution in the case and that he was therefore unable to conduct it. The District Magistrate made the appointment in question in exercise of the powers vested in him under section 492 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Forests

Loss of Rs. 9,620 to the Government referred to in the audit report on the accounts of the Forest Utilization Division.

* 754 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to paragraph 7 of the Audit Report on the accounts of the Forest Utilization Division for the year ending 31st March 1930 relating to the loss of Rs. 9,620 to the Government, caused by the delay in getting the agreement executed by the sales agent referred to in the papers recorded in G.O. No. 634, Development, dated 1st July 1931—

(a) the names of the officers—gazetted and non-gazetted, who were responsible for the delay;

(b) what disciplinary action was taken by the Government against those officers such as fine or reduction of pay or suspension; and

(c) whether any part of the loss was recouped from them?

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A.—(a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to item 35 on pages 28–29 of the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts for 1928–29 which was considered by the Legislative Council at its meeting held on 4th March 1931.

Ports and Pilotage

Duties of Harbour Masters.

* 755 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Harbour Masters are employed in the Madras Harbour;

(b) what the work is of these Harbour Masters;

(c) how many hours' work has been turned out on the average each day during the last 12 months by each of them;

(d) what the normal length of time is, a Harbour Master is engaged with a vessel on its coming and on its departure;

(e) how many vessels on the average are received in the Madras Harbour every day;

(f) what the average income is of these Harbour Masters per month, including all allowances; and

(g) whether it is not feasible to reduce the strength of Harbour Masters?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter.

(a) One Harbour Master and four Assistant Harbour Masters.

(b) (1) To pilot, berth and shift vessels at any time required by day or by nights;

(2) To command and navigate any of the Port Trust's floating craft when required to do so; and

(3) To carry out such duties connected with the conservancy of the Port as may be required of them by proper authority.

(c) Harbour Master—6 hours 46 minutes.

Assistant Harbour Master:—

(1)	3	hours	47	minutes.
(2)	3	„	45	„
(3)	4	„	4	„
(4)	3	„	51	„

(d) Arrival 3½ hours.

Departure 1½ „

Shifting from one berth to another 2½ „

(e) Two (based on the figures for the past five years).

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(f) The Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Masters are eligible for a pay of Rs. 775—25—1,275, passage concessions on the lines allowed to officers of the Superior Civil Services of Government and free quarters. The Harbour Master gets in addition an extra pay of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(g) No.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Local Government are prepared to recommend to the Government of India that the staff should be Indianized as far as possible when suitable men are available? ”

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Why, Sir? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Because we are administering this post only as the agents of the Government of India.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ I am asking whether the Local Government are prepared to make that recommendation? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ We have no powers of initiative; we can only carry out the orders of the Government of India.”

Depressed Classes

Provision, if any, in 1932–33 for the construction of houses for the Arundhateeyas.

* 756 Q.—Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to make a provision in 1932–33 for the construction of houses for the Arundhateeya community; and

(b) whether the Government will kindly place on the table of the House papers connected with the assurance given by Sir Thomas Moir in 1924 that the houses destroyed in the Mill riots of 1921 will be built by the Government?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government are not aware of any assurance given by Sir Thomas Moir in 1924.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“ May I request the Government to call for the report from the Labour Department? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I have given the reply that there is no such information available.”

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Motor Vehicles Act*Appointment of Bus Inspectors.*

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

(a) how many districts have already been supplied with Bus Inspectors employed by the Government;

(b) what the reasons are for not taking steps to appoint Bus Inspectors in the remaining districts;

(c) whether there is any likelihood of entertaining them soon;

(d) what the minimum number of buses is in a district for which a Bus Inspector is to be employed; and

(e) if there is no minimum number of buses plying in a district, whether there is any procedure of appointing a Bus Inspector for two or more districts?

A.—(a) Bus Inspectors are employed in all the districts except Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur.

(b) It is only in districts in which the number of buses to be examined is large and the income from fees is sufficient to justify it, that the half-yearly examination of motor vehicles is entrusted to full-time officers.

(c) No.

(d) No minimum has been prescribed.

(e) No.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know why the appointment of the bus inspectors has not yet been transferred to the Services Commission? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ That will be considered when the committee we have appointed report on the qualifications for these appointments.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know when the work of the committee will be finished? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ It is not possible to say now. It has not begun work yet.”

Appointment of Bus Inspectors.

* 758 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the districts in which appointments of bus inspectors have been made since the last meeting of the Legislative Council?

A.—The Government have not the information, as the appointments are made by the District Magistrates.

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Measures to prevent motor accidents.

* 759 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many motor accidents occurred in the City of Madras from January 1931 up to date, giving the following particulars:—

(i) locality where the accident took place;

(ii) date of occurrence;

(iii) the number that received injuries as a result of each accident and the nature of the injuries;

(iv) the number of lives that were lost as a consequence of the accident at the time or subsequently; and

(v) the number of prosecutions in respect of any of these accidents and the result of such prosecutions;

(b) whether the Government have investigated the causes of these accidents;

(c) whether the Government have considered the question whether accidents are due to the non-observance of the traffic rules or whether they are due to the defects in the rules themselves; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the necessity of devising measures to avoid the recurrence of accidents, and if so, what the measures decided upon are; and if not, whether the Government will consider the question?

A.—(a) The Government have no information as the return for 1931 is due with Government on 1st February 1932 only.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Will Government consider the advisability of devising measures to avoid the recurrence of accidents? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ We will get the report on the 1st February next, and all these points will be considered by the Government then.”

UNSTARRED QUESTION**Irrigation***Silt clearance of channels.*

760 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for and lay on the table a detailed talukwar statement of major and minor irrigation and drainage channels silt cleared and improved by Government from 1926 till the end of September last in the Cauvery, Vennar, and Coleroon river system and the annual cost incurred on each such channel silt cleared at Government cost?

A.—A statement ^a is laid on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 258-260 infra.

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

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

III.—BILLS.

(1) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill ^a to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

- (1) The hon. the Home Member.
- (2) The hon. the Chief Minister.
- (3) Mr. Conran Smith.
- (4) Lieut.-Colonel Newcomb.
- (5) Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
- (6) Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
- (7) Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
- (8) Mr. F. E. James.
- (9) Mr. C. Basu Dev.
- (10) Mr. V. T. Arasu.
- (11) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
- (12) Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
- (13) B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
- (14) Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
- (15) Mr. N. Siva Raj.
- (16) Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
- (17) The Mover (Mr. Daniel Thomas).

“ In making this motion I would invite the attention of the House to a certain anomaly that exists under the provisions of the present Act of 1914. This is an old Act, and since 1914 much water has flowed under the bridge. Under the present Act only allopathic doctors can be registered as medical practitioners. The other qualified practitioners under the indigenous system of medicine like the Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha,—the registration of such men is held improper and unprofessional. I would submit, Sir, that whatever justification there might have been in 1914 for such provisions, there could be absolutely no question that at the present day that state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. Since 1914 the indigenous systems of medicine have come very much to the front, and they have progressed so much that Government have been forced to give recognition to such medicine.

11-45
a.m.

“ In fact the Madras Government are now financing and conducting a School of Indian Medicine where they train students and give diplomas to successful candidates. It stands to reason, therefore, that they should recognize the students and the practitioners coming out of their own School. Similar Acts to our Madras Act were passed in the Punjab and the United Provinces; and, recently, in the light of the later developments, amendments have been made to those Acts enabling qualified practitioners of indigenous systems to associate and have professional

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 17th November 1931 as Bill No. 28 of 1931.

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intercourse freely with the practitioners of the allopathic system. It would be freely acknowledged by everyone that however widely prevalent and authoritative the allopathic system may be, all wisdom is not confined to the practitioners of that system alone. In India the indigenous systems have been prevalent for over 2,000 years and human ailments have been successfully treated under that system. But in spite of the rapid advance and spread of the allopathic system, we are not able to provide even one hospital for 50,000 people. The allopathic system of treatment at present touches only a fringe of the large population. The rank and file, the masses of the people of the country, have to resort in most cases to the practitioners of the indigenous systems. It is therefore necessary that due recognition should be given to qualified practitioners of the indigenous systems, so that they may be encouraged to come forward in large numbers and supply a really felt want. Such a recognition and encouragement would be all to the good not only of the indigenous systems, but also of the allopathic system. Allopathic practitioners, if they associate freely with indigenous medical practitioners, might be able to improve their knowledge and skill in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. The allopathic system also can be brought to greater perfection than it is at present.

“ Therefore, as I said before, not only from the point of view of meeting the urgent needs of the masses of the people, but also from the point of view of the great improvement that is likely to result in the diagnosis and treatment of ailments if there is mutual co-operation and understanding between the practitioners of the several systems, I ask the Government which has gone so far as to conduct a school and train students in the system of indigenous medicine to give due recognition to their own qualified students and practitioners, and thus remove this untouchability of the indigenous medical practitioners. I am sure that this House will unanimously agree to this motion.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend. I am sure all Indian Members of this House will welcome this measure. It is high time that we encouraged practitioners of indigenous systems by giving them the recognition that is due to them, not only for patriotic reasons but for the sound practical reason that although the allopathic system has been practised in this country for such a large number of years and has had all the encouragement given to it, it has not been able to spread wide and reach the large masses of the people who need medical aid badly. The indigenous systems, especially the Unani, the Ayurvedic and Siddha systems, have advanced rapidly of late and it is a pity that Government have not given them due recognition side by side with the allopathic system. It is also a pity that allopathic medical practitioners hate Indian systems of medicine. I have known allopathic practitioners who would not touch even with a pair of tongs anything connected with the indigenous systems. That sort of pride does not add dignity to the profession. Ever since the allopathic system was introduced, its practitioners have done everything they can to eliminate the use of the indigenous systems. In no institution in which they are working would

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they tolerate anything of the indigenous systems. I am glad that the committee which was appointed some years ago by the Madras Government found it possible to establish a School of Indian Medicine. But it is not enough. The Government should give due recognition not only to the students coming out of their own School of Indian Medicine but also to students coming out of any School of Indian Medicine where the training of the students comes to the level of the Government School of Indian Medicine.

"There is one danger if the Government do not recognize qualified indigenous medical practitioners and encourage them to come forward in large numbers. At present a large number of what are called quacks who have not the necessary knowledge for their profession, are practising throughout the length and breadth of the country. Many people suffer at their hands and heavy responsibility rests on the Government to put a stop to it. The only way to do it is to bring into existence a body of qualified medical men and encourage them by registering them as medical practitioners.

"I am glad to observe that Mr. Thomas has done a great service to the medical profession and the people of this country by bringing forward a Bill of this kind."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting this Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act which rectifies a great drawback in the rules governing the present Act. They prevent the allopathic medical practitioners from associating themselves with medical men practising any other system of medicine. In a country like ours where 80 per cent of the people seek the help of medical practitioners in indigenous medicine it is impossible for an allopathic practitioner not to come in contact with practitioners of the indigenous systems. But to do so is an offence under the present rules. The late Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar was accused for doing so. At present Dr. S. Rangachariyar, I learn, requested permission to associate himself with an indigenous practitioner, but he was not allowed to do that. I am very thankful to Mr. Thomas for having brought this Bill, to remove, as he has said, the untouchability of the indigenous medical practitioners. By the Act the allopathic practitioners are forced to imagine they are *seraphim illuminati*, and that it is *infra dig* on their part to associate in any way with the indigenous medical practitioners. Such a feeling would die out if this Bill is passed and the present rules are amended.

"But in this connexion I should inform Mr. Hameed Khan that the allopathic system itself is an electric system ready to absorb whatever that is found to be good in any other system whether it is practised in Egypt, Arabia, India, China or any part of the world. In pursuance of that policy, Surgeon-Generals in India have from time to time appointed medical men to make a research into the theory and practice of the indigenous systems, so that they may usefully adopt whatever is found to be good in those systems. Long ago, the Director-General of Medicine with the Government of India appointed a medical officer to investigate into the indigenous drugs. Various *Materia Medica Indica*

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were written from time to time. Our own Government appointed late Dr. Koman, of revered and affectionate memory to make a similar investigation. But in spite of all this, it was not till Usman's Committee went into the question and unearthed the three crystalized indigenous systems that a practical scheme was evolved which resulted in the opening of the School of Indian Medicine. The students in the school are trained in both the systems—allopathic and indigenous. They know as much of anatomy, physiology, pathology and *materia medica* and other subjects as the students trained in the Rayapuram Medical School for the L.M.P. course. If this useful institution is carefully nursed, helped and the students therein are efficiently trained, in course of time the latter will hold their own in the medical field. At present it is but just that this Bill should be passed and this gulf between the allopathic practitioner and the indigenous one should be closed. The first Ministry under the Reforms opened the medical school; the second Ministry under Dr. Subbarayan gave the diploma holders a status and it is but natural that the third Ministry (Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu's) should crown those efforts by not only having this Bill passed, but also to take measures to have the diploma holders registered. What is the use of bringing into existence a body of medical men and not getting them a status? I am sure that the special Member for this Bill, Lieut.-Col. Newcomb, Principal of the Medical College, will help us to see that these qualified indigenous medical practitioners are registered and given a status. These indigenous systems have existed not for 2,000 years as Mr. Daniel Thomas said, but for over 5,000 years. What is there in the allopathic system of medicine which was not found in the Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha systems?

"It is said that when Arabs (Muslims) conquered portions of Europe they carried this science into those countries and drove the barbarism which existed there for over two centuries. So, allopathic and indigenous systems should freely mix with each other to their mutual advantage.

"With these few words I have great pleasure in supporting Mr. Daniel Thomas' motion, and I am extremely obliged to him, and in fact the medical profession will be obliged to him."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Mr. President, Sir, speaking on behalf of the Government I may say
that we are not opposed to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.
I must take objection to clause 4 which runs thus:

'The Council shall direct the removal of the name of any registered medical practitioner from the Medical Register, on application by the registered medical practitioner to the Council for the removal of the same.'

"This will bring practical difficulties in various ways. For example, if the Medical Council wants to take any disciplinary action against an erring member of the profession, it will immediately ask his name to be removed from the register and there is no other option for the Medical Council to act otherwise. Then after one or two years, if there is

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nothing against him he can apply to the Council to have his name restored and his application will have to be accepted. Therefore, the clause, as it stands, could not be accepted by Government. If proper amendments are made or if that clause is omitted, I do not think the Government will have any objection. So I do not oppose the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee."

The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Members as proposed by the Mover was put and carried.

(2) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920 AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill^a to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 30 of 1931), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

- (1) The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
- (2) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
- (3) Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
- (4) Mr. R. Foulkes.
- (5) Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
- (6) The Raja of Kallikote.
- (7) Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar.
- (8) Dr. P. Subbarayan.
- (9) The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
- (10) Mr. E. Conran Smith.
- (11) The Mover.

"The Bill that I seek to refer to a Select Committee is a simple one. It wants to exempt motor lorries not used for hire from the levy of licence fees. Under the Local Boards and District Municipalities Act, district boards and municipalities have power at present to levy licence fees from owners of motor buses who do not use them for hire. My reason for the exemption of this class is this: in the first place, the motor lorries which are used by factories or firms or by zamindars or planters are subject to taxation under the Madras Motor Vehicles Act of 1931. In the schedule to that Act you will find that the maximum tax on lorries is exceedingly high. The first point that I wish to make is that in the case of motor lorries which are not used for hire there should not be double taxation. They must be exempted from taxation under the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts. I am aware that some of the district boards have not as yet seen fit to levy any fees for licences and they deserve praise, if I may say so, for their good sense and moderation. On the other hand, there are some district boards and municipalities which have gone so far as to levy Rs. 500 a half year on motor lorries. When this amount is added to the taxation already existing under the Motor Vehicles Act, it will be quite obvious

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 17th November 1931 as Bill No. 30 of 1931.

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that the total amount is far heavier than any person owning a lorry can afford. There have been a large number of cases where individuals and firms and planting companies have decided to get rid of their lorries and substitute bullock-carts. What is the result? The Government is losing money in the way of tax payable on motor lorries. There is no question at all as to the fact that a succession of bullock-carts with their narrow metal rims do far more damage to roads than the occasional running of the lorries with pneumatic tyres. Therefore the district boards and municipalities should not be permitted to impose upon this class of vehicle what amounts to a double tax. I may be asked why there should be distinction between motor lorries plying for hire and those kept for private use. It is obvious, because a motor lorry plying for hire is a source of constant income. But it is not so in the other case. I suggest that it should be the desire of every part of the House to encourage the increased use of motor vehicles for the efficient operation of trade and industry and for agricultural purposes.

"The second reason why I am anxious to take away this power is this: I think it must be admitted on all sides that the multiplication of licensing or taxing authorities is a bad thing. Why should local bodies be empowered to insist on a licence in the case of motor lorries? A chairman of a municipality once told me they wanted to have this power of issuing licence in order to discourage the use of heavy lorries on their roads. I can appreciate this desire, but may I suggest that this control can be exercised as well by closing certain roads to lorries and other heavy traffic, that is to say, by regulating the use of heavy traffic? They have it in their power to do that. Why is it necessary to impose upon lorries the necessity of licences? These are the two reasons which urge me to ask the House to remit this Bill to a Select Committee. I know that the local bodies will be affected thereby; therefore I am anxious not to move for the consideration of the Bill immediately. I think there is no possibility of the Select Committee doing anything that is injurious to the district boards and municipalities. I therefore hope that the House will accept this motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee I have mentioned."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I do not propose to go over the grounds which the hon. Member has stated in support of his Bill. I quite sympathize with him and I realize that there should be some difference shown between motor vehicles plying for hire and those that are owned for private use. This House passed a resolution only the other day recommending that a committee be appointed to go into the question of the incidence of taxation of motor vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and also the licensing fees that may be levied under the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts. That is one of the questions to be considered by the committee. I may say for the information of the House that it has been provisionally agreed to by the committee to recommend to the Government and the

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local bodies to charge only a nominal fee on lorries that are not used for hire. The question therefore is still under the consideration of that committee. I may also state for the information of this House that we have advised the district boards and municipalities to levy only a nominal fee in respect of motor vehicles not plying for hire.

12-15 P.M. " I take it that the hon. the Mover is willing to give an opportunity for the Government to consider finally the recommendations made by the committee and if necessary take action by undertaking such legislation as may be necessary. As the Bill of the hon. Mover is confined to exemption of motor lorries not plying for hire in all district board roads, I request the hon. Mover not to press his motion but leave it to the Government to examine that point."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" This is another instance in which the Government have failed in making up its mind one way or the other. Let us know once for all whether the Government are prepared to allow this motion to go through or not. There is no use in saying ' I request the hon. Member not to press his motion and I hope he will defer it to some other date.' The date to which it is referred may not come at all. This question of differentiation between lorries and buses plying for hire and not for hire has been a longstanding grievance. We know that several district boards have levied exorbitant rates not only upon persons who are plying their motors for hire but also upon persons who are plying their buses for their own purposes. As a matter of fact in addition to the licence fees that is collected it will be staggering to find that large sums of money, say Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 a year, is levied on motor buses. I wonder how it would be possible for any enterprising person to introduce this fast vehicle system in the mufassal. Excuse is sought under the pretext that the whole money that is collected is spent upon roads which are kept for allowing these buses and lorries to ply. Unfortunately we are not in possession of all the facts and figures with regard to the various amounts which these district boards have spent upon these roads. The district boards seem to be under the impression that only so much of money that is collected from licence fees should be spent upon roads. That ought not to be the policy of these district boards. Before the introduction of the motor vehicles in the mufassal, the municipalities and district boards were spending some amounts for the maintenance of these roads. The amounts which they were originally spending ought to be taken into account in calculating the amounts which they are now spending, so that if you examine this question from that point of view, you will find that the excess amounts which they are compelled to spend on account of the use of the roads by motor lorries and buses may not be after all as much as the presidents of district boards want them to appear. After all it seems to me that these district boards seem to be making a show in order to get more grants from the Government. I have no objection to these district boards getting more money provided the Government are in a position to give them. But on this pretext they

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ought not to levy heavy licence fees and thus kill the traffic entirely. Sir, this point was raised when the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill was under discussion. The hon. the Chief Minister promised that he would call for a conference of district board members and try to induce them to reduce their licence fees. I suppose nearly a year has passed since he promised that and I do not know if the hon. the Chief Minister has moved in the matter and done anything. We have now driven the district board presidents to an awkward corner. When you took away the right of municipalities to levy taxes on motor vehicles and thus get money from that source of income you promised to give them the amount which they were originally getting. You failed in that promise and you did not give the 50 per cent due to them. So much so their budgets are disturbed and they are not able to maintain their roads and they are appealing to the Government every year for finances and the Government are not in a position to give them. Why should the Government take upon themselves the responsibility of meeting the demands of the local bodies if they are not really able to do so? But now they have to face year after year the awkward situation of these boards approaching them for finances, I would like the hon. the Chief Minister to come forward and say ' we are done with this; please take over the power which you have had before,' so that you may not be unfair to these district boards. My fear is that if this Bill becomes an Act, there is every likelihood that the complaints which we made with regard to excess taxes fees would be ignored. I would like Mr. James to include the other grievances of the buses and lorries in his Bill so that we may consider and give redress to all these grievances. In any case we cannot allow this Bill to be deferred. We must insist upon its going through."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" I would rather feel inclined to oppose the Bill but for the remarks of the hon. the Chief Minister that the hon. Mover would do well not to press his motion now. I certainly object to the principle of exempting motor lorries which are not used for hire from taxation. I think it would be very fair that motor lorries in Madras and elsewhere which are using the roads ought to be taxed. I do not see any reason why they should be exempted from taxation merely on the ground that they are not plying for hire. The principle of the Bill is that all motor vehicles should be taxed."

* MR. F. E. JAMES:—" I may correct my hon. Friend by saying that the principle of the Bill is to exempt motor lorries which are not used for plying on hire out from taxation, not from fees for local licences. They are already taxed under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. What we are asking for now is that motor lorries not for plying on hire should be exempt from licence fees levied at present by local bodies."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" I do not see why that should happen. So long as these lorries use the roads I think they must come under the same conditions as other vehicles.

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I do not see at all why they should pay less tax than other cars. I do not think that I need detain the House with any further remarks, in view of the remarks of the hon. the Chief Minister that the consideration of this Bill should be postponed."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"I do really appreciate the remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, which he put forth on behalf of local bodies. On account of the introduction of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the district boards have already suffered a great deal and it would really be very difficult if this concession is also shown to motor lorries. If this concession is shown, their income will be very much reduced and the financial position of the district boards will become very difficult. I therefore oppose that in the interests of good administration it is not desirable that this concession should be given to motor lorries."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I have to oppose this motion for introducing the Bill to a Select Committee. As has been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I am afraid we have been burning our fingers without knowing exactly what we were aiming at. At one time I was also a strong espouser of this Act. When it was introduced in the Council for the first time we felt that we would be able to give relief to the agriculturists. We therefore said that we did not want any tolls and that they must be abolished. As has been suggested the Government promised that local bodies would be reimbursed for their loss on account of their not levying tolls. As has been pointed out they have been only paid 50 per cent. I would like the hon. the Chief Minister to say whether we are to go back to the old system or whether we are going to introduce a new system by which we can afford relief to the agriculturists also. I therefore think that we must explore other sources to get the necessary finances for meeting our needs. I may tell the hon. the Chief Minister that he may at once begin correspondence with the Government of India to get their sanction to raise the taxes on petrol further or for exploring further avenues of taxation. Of course I do not seriously suggest this to the hon. the Chief Minister because I have not given my fullest consideration to this matter. I think that a comprehensive Bill of this kind may have to be considered and I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will consider the various aspects and after reviewing the whole situation will bring in a Bill which will give relief not only to the agriculturists but also to companies which buy and sell motor vehicles and motor lorries. Then I think it will be time to consider the question of exempting the various firms who have these motor lorries not plying for hire. Under these circumstances I would also appeal to my hon. Friend Mr. James not to press his motion."

* Mr. F. G. LUKER:—"There are two points I would like to deal with on a question of broad principle. The first one is a comparison of private cars with private lorries. I fail to see the real difference between a private car using the road for which it is taxed according to the Motor

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Vehicles Taxation Act and a private lorry using the road. A private lorry which is using the road, not plying for hire, is adequately taxed. I ask why therefore it should be doubly taxed for using the road any more than a private car? I fail to see what is the difference. The tax on lorries was based on the question of wear and tear of the roads and is adequate without additional taxation. A private lorry probably does not use the road more than a private car; yet nevertheless the owner of the lorry has to pay, say, six times as much as a private owner of a car.

"The second point is, this hon. Friend sitting behind me 12-30 (Mr. Simhachalam) said, that the revenue has been reduced very much p.m. owing to this Act abolishing the toll-gates.

"Goods have to be transported, whether by bullock cart, by motor or by railways. The agriculturists have to transport their goods to towns or to the railway stations only by lorries or by bullock carts. If they do not use the motor transport they must of necessity transport their goods by bullock carts through which, I would remind the House, no revenue accrues to the district boards or to the Government. This is my last point, Sir, and in view of the hon. the Chief Minister's assurances I think that my hon. Friend might withdraw the motion for the moment."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. the Chief Minister for what he said with regard to the question of taxation; and I do not think that this House or this section of this House is entitled to lay any blame upon the hon. the Chief Minister for the heavy loss of revenue to which we find ourselves subjected to-day. I know that he is straining every nerve to arrive at a more satisfactory position. I know what he is doing in the matter and our thanks are due in a large measure to Mr. Conran Smith and the hon. Minister.

"I beg leave of the House to withdraw this motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

(3) THE MARUMAKKATTAYAM BILL (BILL NO. 20 OF 1931).

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"Mr. President, Sir, when this Bill was last before the House, I moved that it may be referred to a Select Committee. Then, at the instance of the hon. the Law Member, the Bill was circulated for opinion among the classes affected by this Bill and among certain persons not directly concerned with this Bill. We have now seen most of them. I understand from the Office that copies of the Bill were sent to about 185 persons. Out of these, we have received replies from 114 persons and out of these the Office have classified only 17 persons as in any way opposed to this measure. Out of these 17 persons who are said according to the Office to have opposed the principles contained in this Marumakkattayam Bill, about ten of them come from South Kanara and out of the remaining seven, two are Tamil Brahmans who are not affected by the partition or other clauses of this Bill, one is a Mappilla following the Marumakkattayam system who again is not affected by the Bill before the House and the

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other is the Collector of Malabar, an Englishman. Therefore, there are only three Marumakkattayam Malayali Hindus who in any way are said to be opposed to this Bill. All these three come from North Malabar and there is not one from the whole of South Malabar who is opposed to the principles underlying this Bill. These three persons are Mr. K. N. Gopalan, District Munsif, Tellicherry; Mr. M. Govindan Nayar, Retired Deputy Collector; and Mr. M. C. Krishnan Nambiyar, Sub-Judge, Mangalore. We see when we look at the opinion of Mr. Gopalan that in ten of the thirteen paragraphs, he has dealt with marriage and three only deal with partition. It will be seen, therefore, that all these ten paragraphs do not apply to my Bill. Again in the three paragraphs, objection really seems to be taken to *tavazhi* partition. His language is vague; he may be objecting to any sort of partition whatever or he may be supporting individual partition as against *tavazhi* partition. As for Mr. Govindan Nayar's opinion, I do not see why the Office has classified it as opposed to the Bill—as, so far as I can see, it is strongly in favour of some immediate measure of reform in the present system of Malabar law. Of all the opinions that have been received, the only one that is opposed to immediate reform is that of Mr. Krishnan Nambiyar. I would appeal to the House that this one solitary objection need not weigh at all, because it is such a small minority as opposed to the bulk of public opinion in favour of this Bill that it may be neglected.

“Now, Sir, under this Bill, I have exempted the *Sthanis* from the operation of the Bill and perhaps, I may be allowed to explain why I have done so. First of all my definition of *Sthanis* has been criticized on the ground that I have merely enumerated a certain class of title-holders, that they are not *Sthanis* in the strict sense of the term; I admit this is so, but I have done so deliberately as their status and marriage customs are more in accord with those obtaining among the *Sthanis* proper and so is their mode of life. For the purposes of this Bill they should therefore be classed as *Sthanis*. So much as regards the definition. Then the exemption I claim for them is on account of their status and this is on the same grounds that we have on the East Coast created impartible estates for which public policy has given a certain incentive and many of these *Sthanis* wield great influence. No doubt some of them are poor; but it may very well be left to the Select Committee to enquire and find out some other method of differentiating between those that are to be brought under this Bill and others who should be exempt from it. Again, another ground on which I have exempted them from partition is that their women—at any rate a majority of them—have not adopted marriage in the same manner as the bulk of the remaining Marumakkattayam Malayalis have done. The women do not visit their husbands' houses; they do not live with them, because most of these husbands are Nambudris and it is considered below the dignity of these ladies to leave their *Kovilagams* and visit their husbands. There have been one or two exceptions, but we cannot take them as indicating the general custom among them. So long as in their married life, they have nobody to protect them if they went out of their tarwads, it would not be fair to throw them out helpless

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into the world. If partition is allowed, the inclination of the men folk would be to get themselves divided from the *tarwads* and to give whatever they get to their wives and children so that these ladies will be left perfectly helpless without any husband strictly speaking, to look after them or with consorts who are mere adventurers and are not bound to them by any ties of marriage. That brings us directly to the question as to whether we could not legalize the marriage between a Nambudri male and a non-Nambudri female. On that question, there would probably be objections on both sides. The ladies may object to sacrificing their present superior position in the marriage pact and also the Nambudri may take exception to a legalization of these conjugal relations with the ladies. We have an indication of this in Mr. Thangal's Bill in the provision which lays down that the marriage of a Brahman male with non-Brahman female shall be void. I would read an extract from an opinion which has been received in response to our invitation, and it appears on page 303 of the printed volume. It reads:—

“With the Nambudri or Pattar Brahman, marriage is a religious ceremony—is one of the sacraments and an important one at that. It is from this that his issue derive his capacity, right and duty to perform his funeral ceremonies, oblations and libations for the beatitude of his soul, and therefore also proprietary and heritable rights. A Marumakkattayam woman cannot validly be married by him. The Privy Council has repeatedly said, “there is in the Hindu law so close a connexion between their religious and their succession to property that (even) the preferable right to perform the *Sradha* is commonly viewed as governing also the preferable right to succession of property.” 12 M.L.A. 96. The present proposal is to create for him without religious rites and ceremonies as against his law and religion a valid and legal marriage which would entitle the wife thus married to claim to participate with him in the *Sradha* and other religious ceremonies. It is against his religion and religious usages to perform the said rites and ceremonies with or in the presence of Marumakkattayam people. Such a legislative measure it seems can be introduced only after obtaining sanction from His Excellency the Governor-General and it does not appear it has been obtained.”

“I read this portion in order the House may know the amount of 12-45 opposition there is among the Vedic Brahmans that these alliances p.m. should not be considered as marriages.

“Then there is a certain amount of objection to the codification of the system. As people living in Malabar know, the barriers between the sub-castes among the Hindus are gradually breaking down and they are coming together; the various sub-castes are gradually disappearing. It would be deplorable if we now crystallize the customary system and say that such alliances as take place now should not be recognized as marriages. For instance, if this is done, it will certainly forbid the marriage of a Marumakkattayam woman with a Makkattayi Thiya male. No legislation should be undertaken unless it allows absolute and complete freedom of marriage as between all Hindus whether Brahmans, Nayars, Thiyas or others. Perhaps such a legislation may be brought forward later on. In my opinion we should not at this stage crystallize and codify the marriage law but ask anybody who wants to change the law, to come again to us in this Council.

“Again, marriage and partition are entirely different heads in law and there is no reason why we should try to codify them together. There is no attempt to codify the Hindu Law and I do not see why

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we should attempt the codification of the whole of Marumakkattayam Law. If we are trying to codify the Malabar Marriage Law along liberal lines, we might come up against the objections of the orthodox Brahmans as well as of the higher castes among the Marumakkattayis. The higher castes among the Hindus themselves might object to the law going to the extent of free inter-marriage.

I should like to deal with another point which I should have done earlier. We have no doubt received representations from the younger members of some *Sthani* families saying that there should be partition among them. One such representation is from the Kottakal family; I understand that out of 180 members of that family, not more than about 15 have said so. I have not verified this point, though I wanted to. Those who have protested in favour of partition among the *Sthani* families, are a very small minority and none of the women members of the *Sthani* families have asked for partition; one of the chief reasons for exempting them is the protection of the women as I said before. I thought that it would be better now to explain how my Bill differs in certain essentials from the other Bill which is also before the House. I move that my Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

- (1) The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (2) The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
- (3) Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
- (4) Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
- (5) Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
- (6) Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
- (7) Dr. P. Subbarayan.
- (8) Mr. A. B. Shetty.
- (9) Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
- (10) Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (11) Mr. P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.
- (12) Mr. C. Krishnan.
- (13) Mr. M. S. Sreshta.
- (14) Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
- (15) Mr. P. Appu Nayar.
- (16) Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
- (17) R. M. Palat (Mover)."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. But I should not be understood that I am for excluding any member of the *Sthani* families in Malabar. I may be permitted to point out what I believe to be an error in classification made by the office with reference to the persons who have opposed the Bill, and to those who are for the Bill. Messrs. M. C. Krishnan Nambiyar, K. N. Gopalan and Govindan Nayar have been singled out as the persons who are opposed to the passing of this measure. I find on reference to the collected opinions that at page 286, Mr. Krishnan Nambiyar says:—

'Anybody who is conversant with the state of affairs in Malabar must be struck with the pitiable condition of the members of the Palghat Rajas' family, of one of the branches of the Zamorin's kovilagam at Calicut, the families of

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the Iruvainad and Kariad Nambiyars of North Malabar. It will be clear to any one who goes through the Law Reports of the Madras High Court that most of the reported cases relating to the Malabar law have gone up from these families. The junior members, the women particularly, are inarticulate and in my opinion their condition will be very much improved by a Bill like this.'

"Certainly, Sir, this is not an opinion which is adverse to the Bill.

"Then again, he observes at page 288:—

'I know the consensus of feeling among the middle-class families in South Malabar is very largely in favour of it and I believe that it is quite necessary that there should be individual partition in South Malabar looking at the conditions of life there, though it may not be so necessary in North Malabar.'

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I would ask the hon. Member to refer to paragraph 5 at page 286 where he says, 'before these Bills are allowed to go into the Statute book, their necessity and advantage must be established'."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Whatever may be the interpretation that may be put on that portion, he says in unmistakable terms that this Bill is an advantage to the people.

"Then again, Sir, Mr. K. N. Gopalan has given quite a clear and explicit opinion. At page 313, he says:—

'Instead of one *karnavan* in the tarwad, the partition will set up several as heads of the *tavazhis*, and the result will be the rate of maintenance is likely to be affected. The only persons benefited will be the *karnavans* of the *tavazhis*. When the autocratic powers of the existing *karnavans* are being resented, it does not seem to be wise to multiply the number of the *karnavans* by a partition into *tavazhis*.'

"It means that he is in favour of individual partition.

"Mr. Govindan Nayar, Retired Deputy Collector, says at page 314:—

'The *karnavan*, in his anxiety, began to rob Peter to enrich Paul. Thus the *tarwad* system outgrew itself and has now become unworkable. No *karnavan* is ever popular with the members of his *tarwad*. The institution as now managed requires drastic remodelling.'

"Then again he says:—

'We may safely presume on the strength of the above grounds that barely 1 per cent of the gross mismanagement of Marumakkattayam tarwads is remedied or sought to be remedied through a court of law.'

"What he says is unless the system itself is wholly remodelled or practically abolished, we cannot get any relief. Then he says (page 316):—

'The *pater familias* of Ancient Rome could at least be trusted not to mismanage the family property intentionally as it is unnatural for any man to deprive his own children of their bread. The *karnavan*, however, would only be enriching his children by robbing his tarwad, and thus even natural affection and ties tend only to tempt him off from the path of honesty and goodwill towards the tarwad. The law has done everything in its power so far to aid and abet the *karnavan* in his dishonest dealings with the tarwad property.'

"At page 316, he says:—

'I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Nambiyar's proposal to effect division by *tavazhis*. A hoary system is proposed to be dismembered on account of the autocracy of the *karnavan* and want of legal control over his action. While I express my opinion in favour of partition by *tavazhis*, I may emphatically say

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that I am against partition per capitum. The dismemberment reduces the individual members to a helpless state of affairs and though no advantage is gained apart from personal credit, the division per capitum is without any advantage.

“ Practically speaking, we have consensus of opinion from all the members who were asked about this matter, that the Bill which is proposed to be referred to the Select Committee and the other Bill also are absolutely necessary for the well-being of the Marumakkattayam Hindus who are followers of this system. I may go further and say that, as far as my experience goes, it will be wholesome to apply the principles of the Bill to Muslims who follow the Marumakkattayam system. As that proposition is not before the House, I do not wish to say anything more on that. Therefore, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion that this Bill might be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Members specified already who will consider the Bill, report on the various points raised and make the amendments they may feel bound to make in the course of their consideration.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Sir, I beg to move that Standing Order 39, Clause (2) be suspended and that the undermentioned Members be added. My reasons are these: the names I propose, find a place in the list of the Members of the Select Committee given notice of in connexion with an identical matter. The hon. Members whom I propose, are considered to have expert knowledge on the subject. I move therefore that the names of Mr. Pocker Sahib and Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schammad Sahib be added to the list of the Members of the Select Committee.”

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan seconded the amendment.

1 p.m. * Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I have heard the hon. Member from Malabar who moved this Bill; but I am not convinced as to the necessity of the Bill at all. I would therefore oppose its reference to the Select Committee—although as we all know, much stationery has already been spent on this and the other Bill. It is true that on the last occasion, this Council was pleased to refer the Bill to the public for eliciting opinion; but as things stand at present in Malabar society, I do not know if there is any necessity at all or any justification or even whether any case has been made out for this Bill. Broadly speaking, I find that the Bill is intended for certain dissatisfied elements in the society in the West Coast. That is my reading at any rate—I may be wrong. There are certain dissatisfied elements in the West Coast families and they have to be pampered or pandered to. That for one thing seems to be the object underlying this Bill. For another thing, I apprehend grave dangers are likely to arise if this Bill is to be now referred to the Select Committee and then passed. There is the fear of contagion spreading throughout. The Bill aims, honestly speaking, at a disruption of the whole family. In these days I do not think we should attempt at disturbing and disintegrating the families, the order prevailing therein. In fact we ought to make them more compact and more coherent. The object of the Bill seems to me to be quite the contrary and therefore quite undesirable in the present state of affairs. I quite realize the hon. Mover might taunt me saying that

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Muslims are having a law which disintegrates their families, and therefore it does not lie in my mouth to oppose this measure. To that I say that I have been born in the Muslim society and the law applies to me. So far as Islamic law and religion is concerned, I am following and professing that religion and practising it, and I cannot and do not choose to get out of it; but I do admit, Sir, great disadvantage has been caused to the Muslim community on account of the constant partition of family assets or properties. My opinion may of course differ from that of my friends here; but from a general point of view, our lawyer friends know that partition *ad infinitum* of properties belonging to Mussalmans has gone to such a minute extent that ultimately the properties have practically vanished into nothing, and no property worth the name exists in the possession of any individual of the family. I do not of course say that the law as it was devised by the Law Giver which gives rights to every member of the family in the assets of the deceased man was wrong or open to question; but yet the fact is there that on account of unnecessary partitions, the properties of Mussalman families has been often divided into 1/1000th or 1/750th share with the result that within a few years nothing remains out of the original estate. But there is no reason why properties in West Coast should be made to disappear as is sought to be done by the present Bill. It is one thing to give rights to property and it is another to allow property to be reduced to nothing.

“ Now, Sir, the Mappillas of Malabar are following the Marumakkattayam law, at any rate a good proportion of them, as I am reminded by my hon. Friend. If this Bill is passed and made applicable to the Mussalmans, then the present compact nature of the Mappilla society will be gone. I have not heard of Mappillas having carried on any agitation for partition of their family assets into molecules. If they want it, we have no objection; but I have not heard of any such movement so far. There may perhaps have been some stray meetings of Nayars and probably some advanced men from the Thiyya, the Nayar or the Menon communities want such a thing; but the orthodox even amongst them has not expressed itself so far. I am afraid this contagion will spread and the Mussalman community in the West Coast without their wishing for it will become disintegrated, to the great disadvantage of the whole Muslim society there. I therefore find no justification for this Bill. Even from the printed volumes I do not find any orthodox elements having come forward with the opinion that the Bill is necessary. The family law differs in various countries in various respects; the rule of primogeniture applies in certain cases and in others it does not. But no valid cause has been shown to disturb the present order. What is wrong with the present society has not been made out either; nor has the little proof we have before us been convincing to hon. Members on this side of the House. I therefore suggest, Sir, that this House will be well-advised in throwing out this motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, for the reason that it is unnecessary and uncalled for.”

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ Mr. President, I should not have intervened in this debate, had it not been for Mr. Basheer Ahmed

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who had come out with his vehement criticism against the necessity for this Bill and its reference to a Select Committee. Of course it is excusable in Mr. Basheer Ahmed because he does not belong to the West Coast and he does not know what is happening in the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana families in the West Coast. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed: 'I do not know; I do not belong to the West Coast.') I may say this much, that if my hon. Friend had gone through the opinions received in connexion with this Bill, he would at once have been overwhelmingly impressed with the necessity for the same. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'I am not convinced.') If anything more is required to convince my Friend, I have simply to say that the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana families have grown into very large numbers and consequently they have become unwieldy; differences and litigation have cropped up to such an extent that they are difficult to control; that the system if not changed would tend to ruin the peace, happiness and prosperity of those that follow the law. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Then apply the Western remedy.') There may be a Western remedy, Sir, which our people are yet to adopt—and I am not sure how far that will be successful in Eastern countries where especially augmentation of numbers is considered one of the most essential duties of a man. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Only in the case of minority communities.') So far as the Bill before us is concerned, on account of the very large number of people in every family, there are constant quarrels and bickerings among the members of the family, so much so that nowadays we hear of a number of murders, criminal complaints and things like that and the whole property of the family is wasted on endless litigation. In the second place, Sir, there is the yajaman or karnavan of the family who gets that position very late in life, with almost one foot in the grave. Naturally, that man has little or no interest in the property of the family or in the maintenance and happiness of the junior members of the family as a matter of fact, his only interest lies in amassing as much money as possible for his own wife and children, with the result that the other members of the family are neglected, maintenance is not paid to them and even if it has to be paid, attempts are made to evade payment. This Bill tries to prevent the large number of suits we see going on at present and to avoid the consequent waste of money in courts of law. If you ask any gentleman of Malabar or Kanara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana, you will find that he thinks this Bill is absolutely necessary.

"In this connexion, I may say this is not a new thing. At least so far as Aliyasantana law is concerned, till about the year 1860, partition was freely resorted to and it was recognized. Some British courts, at that time, not understanding the nature of the law, appear to have held in some of their decisions, that in Aliyasantana families, partition could not be allowed. So, it was only after 1860 and after those incorrect decisions that partition in Aliyasantana families was not recognized. Had it not been for those decisions of the courts—those unfortunate decisions—the Aliyasantana families would have gone on in quite a different line, and there would have been absolutely no

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necessity for this legislation. This legislation is meant to correct those decisions of the courts. On that ground, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion.

"Secondly, so far as the amendment is concerned, I may say that the names suggested by my friend should necessarily be introduced in the list of Select Committee Members. The Bill relates to Aliyasantana law in which the Muhammadan members are interested as they too being persons following the same law, and as such, their presence is absolutely necessary. I would therefore request the hon. the Law Member not to oppose the amendment. In fact, most of the Mappilla families of Malabar and South Kanara do follow the Aliyasantana law; and their presence on the Committee will be of great help. With these words, Sir, I support both the motion and the amendment."

* B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I stand before you just to say a few words on this subject particularly in view of the remarks made by my Mussalman brother, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. But before going into that, I shall say something about the Bill itself and also about the attitude of the author of this Bill so far as my community is concerned. We, Mussalmans, have been accused of communalism. Now, the facts in this case are these: I do not think anybody will deny the fact that the Marumakkattayam law which is followed by a vast number of Mappillas of Malabar is exactly the same kind of law that is followed by the Hindus, in respect of whom the hon. Mover has brought this Bill."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"But there are no *sambandams*!"

* B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"The word '*sambandam*' though it has been irrelevantly and unnecessarily defined in the Bill brought forward by the hon. Mover, that word does not appear in the whole of the Bill proper and the Bill itself does not deal with either *sambandam* or marriage. So, whatever justification there might have been for the hon. Mover of Bill No. 13 in excluding the Mappillas from the operation of the Bill—probably on the ground that the Bill deals both with marriage and partition and so he found it inconvenient to include the Mappillas in the Bill—I for one cannot find any justification for such exclusion of the Mappillas from the Bill, except the spirit of communalism.

"Sir, I say that the spirit of communalism underlying it is certainly condemnatory and I condemn it in the most vehement terms possible. That is not the attitude that ought to have been taken by the hon. Mover of the Bill with reference to a matter of such vital importance to all those who follow Marumakkattayam law and not particularly to the Nayar community or to the Tiya community or to the Hindu community. If at all it is a matter of importance to any community, it is of importance to all those who follow the Marumakkattayam law including Mappillas who follow Marumakkattayam law. Now, Sir, if the hon. Mover had thought that it is not good for the Mappillas, and

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it is good only for the Hindus, certainly he would have stated so. He has not stated that it is good only for the Hindus and for the Mappillas. If he found it very difficult to ascertain the views of the Mappillas, we, the Mappilla Members here, were here and in a matter like this he could have consulted us before he brought forward such a measure. The complications that will ensue by different Bills with regard to the different communities in respect of the same subject are many and manifold.

“By condemning the hon. Mover of the Bill in not including the Mappillas within the scope of the Bill, I am not prepared to say at present whether the Mappillas as a whole are in favour of the Bill or against it. As regards the views of the Mappillas, I only want to say this. Fortunately, among the gentlemen from whom opinion was elicited there happened to be, I think, three Mappilla gentlemen. One of those gentlemen is opposed to the Bill. He is a karnavan of a rich Mappilla tarwad in North Malabar. The other two gentlemen are very enlightened men and I wish to read certain extracts from their opinions. This is an extract from the opinion of C. C. O. Alipi Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L., Principal District Munsif, Palghat, who is a member of one of the richest Mappilla tarwads of North Malabar. He is a follower of Marumakkattayam law and was practising as a lawyer both in South and North Malabar before he entered service. He says:—

‘As already indicated there is a large population of Mappillas in the taluks of Kurumbranad, Kottayam and Chirakkal of North Malabar and also in the southern part of the Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara, who even now are governed by Marumakkattayam law with respect to their ancestral properties. The Marumakkattayam Mappillas even now follow the Nayar custom, so far as their living in the tarwad house and taking food in the tarwad house are concerned. So far as the evils of Marumakkattayam system are concerned, the Marumakkattayam Mappillas are as much suffering from them as the Navars or any other Hindu community. The Marumakkattayam Mappillas are already governed by the Muhammadan law so far as their self-acquired properties are concerned, as a result of the enactments above referred to. The evil of litigation resulting from the Marumakkattayam system is as rampant among Marumakkattayam Mappillas as among Marumakkattayam Hindus. In fact, if an examination is made of the litigations in North Malabar due to the evils of Marumakkattayam system it will be seen that there is proportionately more litigation resulting from such system among the Marumakkattayam Mappillas of North Malabar than among the Hindus of North Malabar. I am strongly of opinion that if there is any need for making a legislation regulating the management of tarwad properties among Hindu Marumakkattavis, then there is still more necessity for a similar legislation among Marumakkattayam Mappillas of North Malabar also.’

“The other gentleman is Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammoo Sahib Bahadur, Retired Deputy Collector, Tellicherry. He is also a member of a Marumakkattayam Mappilla tarwad in North Malabar. He is definitely of opinion that the Mappillas also require some such legislation as the present one. I do not think it is necessary for me to quote him. He raises another point. That is with reference to Mr. Nambiyar's Bill. He thinks that on account of the insertion of a clause regarding Mappilla Succession Act, in Mr. Nambiyar's Bill, it is possible to construe the Bill as applicable to Mappillas as well. But I am not concerned with it at present.

“So far as the opinion of the whole Mappilla community following the Marumakkattayam law is concerned, I am not at present prepared

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elicited and as the present Bill as it stands now does not touch them. I do not also say that the opinion of the Mappillas on this matter is unanimous. It may be divided just as it is divided among the Hindus. But so far as the present Bill is concerned, there cannot be much difference between the opinion of the Mappillas and that of the Hindus, and opinion will be as much divided among the Mappillas as among the Hindus.

“Coming to the Bill itself, I wish only to point out one thing and that is that in such an important measure like this which affects such a large number of people and which is a matter of life and death to the whole of the West Coast, I think some better care ought to have been taken in drafting this Bill. I do not want to go into the details of the Bill. I wish only to draw the attention of the House to the opening section of this Bill in order to show that sufficient care has not been bestowed in drafting the Bill. It is said that the Bill was practically copied from the regulations of Cochin or Travancore, but even in the matter of copying, I think I am right in saying, that it has been miscopied. I refer to section 3 of the Bill under consideration (No. 20 of 1931).

“Section 3 begins: ‘Where a marumakkattayee male does not leave behind him surviving a widow, or child, or children, or other descendants the whole of his self-acquired property shall devolve on his mother's tavazhi, and in the absence of members in such tavazhi, on the tavazhi of his grandmother, and so on in order, on the tavazhis of his female ascendants, the nearer excluding the more remote.’ Now, the hon. Mover has explained the reasons why he did not include in his Bill, questions as regards legalizing the marriage. But marriage is required to be legalized not merely for the ceremony of legalizing it, but also for the purpose of benefiting the people concerned by the incidents that will be consequent on such legalization. Thus provision has also been made in Mr. Nambiyar's Bill that in the case of a legal marriage as contemplated by the Bill, the widow and children will have certain rights of inheritance. What I want to ask the hon. Mover is whether he really meant that on the death of a male member of the Marumakkattayam tarwad leaving widow and children, his Bill provides for the right of inheritance under this section for such widow and children. The section merely deals with a case in which a male dies without leaving behind him surviving widow or children. In the case in which a male dies having behind him surviving widow and children, do they inherit and if so, to what extent? So far as I can gather, that is the only section that deals with intestate succession and the section as it stands is absolutely unintelligible. The law as it stands now does not give any right of inheritance to the widow and children of a Marumakkattayam male when he dies. If a male, according to the present law, dies his self-acquired property goes to the tarwad and if a female dies, her self-acquired property goes to the tavazhi. How it is sought to be modified by the present Bill, I am unable to understand.

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“ Sir, I have already referred to the fact that ‘ Sambandam ’ has been defined in section 2. Though I have read the Bill over and over again, to find out the word in the whole Bill—the Bill does not deal with marriage—the word ‘ Sambandam ’ does not occur in the Bill, but still it has been defined. I am only referring to these things to show that the Bill has been carelessly drafted.

“ One word more and that is with reference to the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed. So far as his condemnation of the Muhammadan law of inheritance . . . ”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Mr. President, Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I did not condemn Muhammadan law. I only said, I follow the Muhammadan law, I profess Muhammadan law and I practise Muhammadan law. My hon. Friend has no right to misinterpret me.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ At any rate, he very much deplored the result of following Muhammadan law of inheritance, under which properties are being partitioned into very small fractions (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: I said ‘ molecules ’). I am glad, my Friend corrects me. I think I have correctly reproduced what he has said with regard to this point. So far as the Muhammadan law of inheritance is concerned, it has been stated by the highest authorities, including the late Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar, that this is the most equitable system of inheritance in the whole system of law that is prevalent in the whole world. I do not want to state anything further to justify the system of inheritance under the Muhammadan law at present.

“ But, so far as the state of affairs in Malabar are concerned, I have already explained that the opinion of the Mappillas was almost the same as that of the Hindus—that is, it is keenly divided. In fact, at the conference that was recently held in Calicut, it was expressed that the Bill was absolutely inadequate and that they wanted to go further and have individual partition. Even in regard to marriages, they wanted to go much further than the Bill. I think that this is not the unanimous opinion either of the Hindus or Mappillas. There is really division of opinion and the Mappillas stand on the same footing as the Hindus in this matter.

“ So far as tavazhi partition is concerned, I support the principle of the Bill, and there is no necessity to consider the question of individual partition, as it is not before the House at present. In conclusion, Sir, I support the principle of the Bill.”

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

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

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I notice that there is an overwhelming favourable opinion in regard to the Bill moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Palat. I therefore feel great hesitation in expressing what I really feel about the Bill. Because my views

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are somewhat opposed to the proposals made in the Bill. I therefore make a few observations with a view to learn more about this interesting and complicated subject. If in the course of the debate some more convincing reasons are advanced in favour of this Bill, I shall not be an impediment to the progress of this Bill, or invoke the wrath of my friend, Mr. Nambiyar.

“ Sir, the two questions which seem to be very important in regard to this Bill are the partition of property and the marital relations of the members of the Nambudri community. With regard to the property, the custom that is prevailing in that part of the country is that the property is never divisible. The management of the property vests with the senior member of the family, who is called karnavan and the other members of the family are called anandravans. The position of the karnavan is somewhat peculiar. He is not a trustee in the sense that he is accountable for all that he does in regard to the administration of the estate to those to whom that property belongs. He is not a manager in the sense that he has got to carry out the instructions of his principal. Nor is he the sole owner of the estate. But he administers the tarwad or he is supposed to administer the tarwad in the interests of the whole family, for which he is entitled to certain privileges. His position ought not to be abused by denying equal rights to the junior members of the family. The junior members of the family are entitled to live in that family house, and they are also entitled to maintenance. Even if they live outside they are entitled to maintenance. The female members of the family are also equally entitled to sufficient maintenance in consonance with the dignity or income of the tarwad. This seems to me a peculiar condition of affairs which would go a great length in conserving the property for the benefit of the family. In fact many families on the East Coast would feel it a great blessing if this custom of preserving property from being nibbled at by each member of the family is also observed in this part of the Presidency. From the economic interests of this country it is desirable that a property should be kept intact. It is also within the knowledge of the Members of this House that big aristocratic families, like zamindars and Rajas are anxious that their property should become impartible so that the prestige, the dignity and the value that is attached to that property is not lost. Till recently, or at any rate till modern ideas worked havoc and ruin in the solidarity of family life in this country, it was a matter of great pride that a family continued to live together for a number of generations. We always felt that it was in the interests of the family that no member should get divided from that family and take his share of property away from the head of the family. That system worked very well, and I believe in some quarters it is working indeed to the benefit of the community which is to-day observing this system. In England the families of Lords and Barons are anxious to preserve their properties intact. It is only the eldest member of the family that inherits the family dignity and the family property. The junior members are not entitled to any

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such privilege. Far from this system acting as a drag upon the junior members of the family, the very system acts as an incentive for the junior members to be adventurous, to be enterprising and to be self-reliant. As a matter of fact if we study the condition of the junior members of some of these Malabar families, it must be said to their credit, that they, far from being drones on the family property have come out of their homes and have captured many positions of advantage both in the public life and in the official life.

"That seems to be the reason why the junior members feel compelled to study and improve. I am told, Sir, and I hope that hon. Members who are conversant with the conditions there will enlighten me on that point, that in Cochin and Travancore, where attempts have been made to legislate on the lines indicated by my hon. Friend, Mr. Palat, they have not been very successful and in one State, I am told, the Act was not put into force.

"Then, Sir, it is a pity, that while we living on the East Coast are trying to admire the conditions on the West Coast, the people on the West Coast should consider it necessary to follow the methods obtaining in the East Coast. It looks as though it is a change merely for the sake of change. Our women of the East Coast have been demanding equal privileges with men, equal share in the property and supremacy in the family life. Now all these conditions are existing in Malabar. Instead of the East Coast being induced or persuaded to follow that example, at least in respect of women's status, rights and privileges it is unchivalrous on the part of members representing Malabar to deprive their women of these. And I am surprised that the enlightened women of Malabar have not raised any protest against this Bill. I do not know whether it is due to the fact that they do not know the provisions of this Bill, or whether they are in entire agreement with this Bill. I am told by some members who live near the West Coast that the women of Malabar have objection to the passing of this measure.

"Now, Sir, we must take any agitation in favour of this Bill with considerable caution. I do not know if amongst those who are in support of this Bill there is any *karnavan*. If there is any, I would certainly like to hear him."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"On a point of personal explanation I would tell my friend that I am the *karnavan* of my *tarwad*." (Voices: There are many others.)

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"That is why, Sir, I prefaced my remarks by saying that I am making these observations in order to know more about the subject. I am glad Mr. Raman Menon, a *karnavan* is in support of this measure.

45 p.m. "He must really have very good reasons, but he did not mention sufficient reasons in his speech. Probably they will come later on.

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"I am anxious that the family property ought not to be disintegrated by partitions. We must avoid litigations on the score of partitions. The rights and privileges which the women of Malabar now enjoy ought not to be encroached upon by the so-called junior members of the family. No such system as this which has worked for centuries for the good of the community as a whole ought to be interfered with unless the movers of the Bill are thoroughly satisfied that the Bill will do them more good than harm."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, I rise to give my full support to the Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Palat. When both our Bills were sought to be referred to a Select Committee last session, this is what the hon. the Law Member said:

"I do not want to say anything about the merits of the Bill or the desirability or otherwise of passing this measure at the present stage. What I say is this: this measure is a piece of social legislation. Government, before making up their minds as to the attitude which they should take should have materials before them, i.e., the opinions of the members of the community concerned."

"Representative opinions have now been collected and placed in the hands of the Members of this hon. House. These opinions lead only to one irresistible conclusion that this Bill is long overdue. I was rather surprised to see hon. Members, Mr. Basheer Ahmed and Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, opposing the Bill. Their opposition only reminded me of the four blind men of Hindustan who tried to describe the elephant by feeling different parts of its body. They are absolutely ignorant of the conditions prevailing in Malabar and I am sorry I have to dissociate myself from them and give my fullest support to the Bill of Mr. Palat."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, Government do not wish to oppose the motion to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. As for the Members of the Select Committee, I have no objection to the list of names given by Mr. Palat. Mr. Manikvelu Nayakar has moved an amendment to include three more names. Of the three, Mr. Moidu Sahib is in the list given by Mr. Palat. The remaining two members are hon. Members, Mr. Pocker and Mr. Schamnad. Of course it goes without saying that I have the highest regard for them and have absolutely no objection to their inclusion in the Select Committee. I do not in any way oppose their inclusion. But I wish to submit whether in these days of financial stringency it is necessary to add to the names that are already there. With these observations, I leave it to the Council to decide whether they want these two names also should be included."

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"As a matter of personal explanation I want to say a few words in reply to what has been said by Mr. Pocker, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. Basheer Ahmed. They have either opposed certain portions of the Bill or accused me of certain things. First of all, Mr. Basheer Ahmed said that partition into minute molecules as in the Muhammadan Law has not been a success.

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May I ask him why he, as a member of the Muhammadan community, has not taken steps to amend the law and thus bring prosperity to his community? "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" On a matter of personal explanation. I said that the Muhammadan Law lays down certain rules by which Muhammadans can share their property even though the property becomes reduced to small portions. I do not want that the peaceful community of Malabar should get themselves divided contrary to their wishes. I did not say that the Muhammadan Law is bad. It is a most excellent law and under that system have sprung up most excellent men and women. I never said that the Muhammadan Law was at all bad. "

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" I do not agree with Mr. Basheer Ahmed when he says that all advantages should be monopolised by the followers of Muhammadan Law if that law is so excellent which is what follows from what he has stated. I submit that even if the communities in Malabar are against any amendment of their law, Mr. Basheer Ahmed should be the first person to make the necessary amendments if those amendments are found to be in the interests of the community as a whole. He then supports the existing law and opposes the amendment on the ground that there are some orthodox persons who have opposed the amendment. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" The community as a whole has not expressed itself clearly in favour of the amendment. "

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" I deny that. From the voluminous evidence before the House it is clear that the community concerned has expressed itself as clearly as possible in favour of the amendment. The Government have asked for the opinions of all the leading members of the community and collected their opinions. I do not know whether Mr. Basheer Ahmed has ever gone out of Madras city or has ever gone to Malabar. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed: ' I have been to Malabar. ') If so, I congratulate him on his having gone there and restraining himself from writing a book on what he saw there. (Interruption.) The present Eralpad Raja and the Raja of Nileswar are orthodox persons. If Mr. Basheer Ahmed has gone there, he could have known whether they are orthodox persons or not. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" They do not say they are orthodox persons. "

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" He might as well have issued a questionnaire and asked them whether they are so or not. "

" Mr. Pocker has accused me of communalism. May I ask him if he is not communalistic, whether he is prepared to give up his separate electorates and come into a joint electorate with Hindus with reserved seats? He asked questions about the admission of Mappilla boys in schools in Malabar; why has he not interested himself in the admission of the pupils of the depressed classes? Does he believe that the Mappillas are either poorer or more backward than the depressed classes? Even yesterday he put a question about the Mappillas and the school

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at Manjeri. He will see from the preamble of the Bill that I have not included all the Hindus even in the Bill. I have excluded the Brahmans and included only the non-Brahmans. The Brahmans may as well accuse me of communalism. "

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" They are not following the Marumakkattayam law. "

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" Yes, some are. "

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" Only one family. "

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" There are a number of families and a number of villages on the borders of North Malabar who follow the Marumakkattayam law. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" The Pandits differ. "

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" With regard to marriage, I said that in the absence of wife and children the tavazhi should inherit. So far as I know, under the present law a Marumakkattayee can only marry under the Malabar Marriage Act or Sir Hari Singh Gour's Act. When I said marriage, I meant marriage as possible to be contracted at present. I do not touch the inheritance of property in the case of persons marrying under these Acts. Their property is governed by these Acts. All that I said was that under certain circumstances, that is, if there is no wife or children, the tavazhi should inherit the property. "

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" There is no word ' marriage ' in that section. "

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—" But there is the word wife, which implies marriage. The next thing he wanted to ask was about the use of the word ' sambandham '. It is a common word used in South Malabar; it is not, I am told, commonly used in North Malabar. I wanted to put it as equivalent to marriage as understood in the south. "

" Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti says that junior members are entitled to maintenance and they have no cause to complain. It is one thing to be entitled to a certain thing and a very different thing to get it actually. We may for instance be entitled to self-government to-day, but we do not know when we are going to get it. I need not go further on this point. "

(Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" Is it as vague as that " ?)

" Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti further said that in Cochin and Travancore the new partition law has not been a success. It is not true to facts to say that. Till now there has not been any protest against the law as it stands there. On the other hand, recently there has been a meeting in Travancore of people who are not at present included in these regulations, asking the Government to include them also in the regulation. The partition law is an unqualified success in those States. He said that I am seeking to deprive women of their rights and present liberty by this Bill. My Bill does not touch their marriage question at all; it simply allows them to use their money with greater freedom,

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which they cannot do now so long as the karnavan is handling it. My Bill confers greater rights on the women. It does not deprive them of any of the existing rights. On the other hand, it gives them the further right to handle their money. In my section dealing with partition I have provided that if a woman has no mother or ascendant living, she has got the right to take her property with her and come out of the family, which she cannot do at present. As regards the cutting up of the big estates, if that is to be provided for, it has been done by the exemption of the stanis. They control practically all the big estates, and the others are not rich."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"What do you gain by partition?"

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"They may be allowed to take what little they are entitled to."

3 p.m. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall deal only with the list of members forming the Select Committee and not with the Marumakkattayam law, because I do not profess to know much about the subject. On a question of finance, the hon. the Law Member may think that the Committee is too big. I consulted the Chief Minister and we have agreed that he and I should go out of the Select Committee to find place for the two eminent gentlemen who belong to Malabar."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"A word of explanation. As I submitted, I have no objection whatever; I thought I have made in clear and specific, if the Council agrees I have no objection to the inclusion of my two friends, Mr. Pocker and Mr. Schamnad in the list; and for the willingness of Dr. Subbarayan and the Chief Minister to go out of the Committee, I believe they have no freedom in the matter. It is left to the Council. I for one do not consent to their exclusion."

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"I entirely agree."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the going out of Dr. Subbarayan and the Chief Minister will not make much difference financially. The question under consideration is that Standing Order 39 be suspended and the following names be added, viz:—

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur and

Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur."

The motion was carried.

The motion that the Marumakkattayam Bill (Bill No. 20 of 1931) be referred to a Committee consisting of the following nineteen members was put and carried:—

- (1) The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (2) „ Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
- (3) The Advocate-General (Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar).
- (4) Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
- (5) „ K. P. Raman Menon.
- (6) „ M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.

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- (7) Dr. P. Subbarayan.
- (8) Mr. A. B. Shetty.
- (9) „ U. C. Subramania Bhatt.
- (10) „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (11) „ P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.
- (12) „ C. Krishnan.
- (13) „ M. S. Sreshta.
- (14) „ V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
- (15) „ P. Appu Nayar.
- (16) Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
- (17) Mr. B. Pocker Sahib.
- (18) Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
- (19) Mr. R. M. Palat (the Mover).

(4) THE MARUMAKKATTAYAM BILL (BILL NO. 13 OF 1931).

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"I move that the Marumakkattayam Bill (Bill No. 13 of 1931) be referred to the same Select Committee as has been proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. R. M. Palat and amended by the House."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I rise to support the motion of my friend Mr. Nambiyar to refer this Bill to the Select Committee. These Bills are generally welcome in Malabar. It is true that Mr. Nambiyar attempts a little too much because, as was explained by Mr. Palat, the question of marriage being included in the Bill is not unanimously approved by the Malayalis, especially because among those who follow the Marumakkattayam law there are different castes and communities that follow different marriage customs and Brahmans also are supposed to be affected by this Bill. So in that respect, Mr. Palat's Bill is more acceptable to the people."

"Then as regards Muhammadans, it may seem that Mr. Nambiyar intended that his Bill should apply to Muhammadans also. At any rate, he is not very clear. He says 'It shall apply to all Hindus domiciled in the Madras Presidency following the Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law and to such followers of Marumakkattayam law not so domiciled', etc. It is made clearer in section 54 which says 'Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Mappilla Succession Act of 1918 will continue to apply in so far as it is applicable. That means he contemplated that this Bill should apply to the Mappillas following the Marumakkattayam law. From the opinions received, we find that some Mappillas have expressed their opinions that it should be made applicable to Mappillas also. There is only one Mappilla gentleman who is opposed to the Mappillas being included in this. The sections that can be made applicable to the Mappillas are sections 6 and 7. As regards other sections it is not necessary in their case because they have got a law which is all-embracing. There are some other defects also in the Bill which can be remedied in the Select Committee, for instance, the word 'Court' has not been defined in the Bill. With these words I support the motion."

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* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" Mr. President, Sir, the Bills of Mr. Palat and Mr. Nambiyar have the same object in view; Mr. Palat's Bill is narrower in scope, while Mr. Nambiyar's Bill is more comprehensive and it is intended to meet all the evils which at present we find in Malabar and South Kanara in the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana systems. Both these Bills will have to be amalgamated and made into a consolidated Bill which may well be called the Nambiyar-Palat Bill.

" A suggestion has been made by one of the gentleman who has sent his opinion to the Government on these Bills, that it would be better to refer these Bills to a committee of experts who are well acquainted with Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana law and usage, so that they may consider the provisions carefully and suggest modifications that may be necessary in these two Bills. It is a suggestion that is worth the consideration of the Government. I am afraid many of the members of this Council are not in a position to bestow on these Bills the consideration which they deserve, because they are not sufficiently acquainted with the peculiar customs and usages that we find in Malabar and South Kanara. I find that one expert Member belonging to Malabar has been put in this Committee. I would request the hon. the Law Member to have on the Committee another expert Member from South Kanara, one who knows the conditions and the needs of the Aliyasantana people. The Select Committee may very well go to Malabar and South Kanara, take further evidence and examine some more representative witnesses. From the opinions received and published by the Government, I find that Malabar is very much in favour of the Bills. Many of them are not satisfied with the proposal to have only *tavazhi* partition. They think it will only result in increasing the number of tarwads which are at present found in Malabar; empty leeches will come into the place of full leeches and the evils will multiply. In South Kanara, the Aliyasantana people are, I am sorry to say, more conservative. On account of the proximity of Malabar to Travancore and Cochin where they have already passed such legislation, Marumakkattayam people are more prepared for the reforms which are provided for in these Bills. Many of them want even to go further and have individual partition.

" In South Kanara also, the Marumakkattayam people in Kasaragod taluk are in favour of the measures of reform provided for in these Bills. They held a meeting at Nileswar, at which I was present and they unanimously resolved that the Marumakkattayam Bill of Mr. Nambiyar is acceptable to them. There are a number of non-Brahman communities in South Kanara who follow the Aliyasantana law. The Bilawas, for instance, are a numerous community, though few of them own lands or ancestral properties. They had a meeting at their Gokarnath temple in Mangalore at which they welcomed this Bill of Mr. Nambiyar. Other minority communities have not held any meetings, but I have had occasion to meet some people of the fishermen and of other communities, and they also seem to have no objection to these Bills. The two most important Aliyasantana communities in South

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Kanara who hold vast landed properties are the Bunts and the Jains. I am very doubtful whether this Bill will be applicable to the Jains; I do not know whether the Jains can be considered as Hindus. Anyway, the Jains do not want this Bill. They held a meeting in Mangalore on 2nd November 1931 and they decided at that meeting that they must reject all the provisions of this Bill except those relating to partition. But even for that purpose they want to introduce a separate Bill of their own.

" Now, the other important land-holding community which is affected by this Bill is the Bunt *alias* Nadava community to which I belong. The Bunt *alias* Nadava Sanga at its District Conference at Karkal in May last appointed an enquiry committee to go about the district and find out what reforms are needed in our Aliyasantana system. A number of copies of Mr. Nambiyar's Bill in English and Kanarese translations thereof were distributed in the district among our people and meetings were held in every taluk centre. Finally, we had a District Conference at Mangalore. The Committee has found that there is a general desire for reform along the lines provided for in these Bills; but there is no unanimity of opinion regarding the changes which must be made in Aliyasantana law and custom. There is a section of people, particularly in Kasaragod, who are afraid of any legislation in this matter. They want to wait. A number of gentlemen of Udupi taluk who have sent opinions to Government are in favour of reform, but they want a separate legislation for Aliyasantana people. A fairly large number of people in other taluks, in Mangalore, Karkal, Coondapur and Puttur have no objection to accept these Bills, provided certain important amendments are made in them.

" Now, the four main measures of reform provided for in these Bills are marriage legalisation, tarwad management, intestate succession and *tavazhi* partition. Taking up the first item of reform, namely, legalisation of marriage, I must say that in South Kanara, among Aliyasantana people, there is no inter-caste sambandam. Marriage is a well recognised institution and the marital union endures for life. Monogamy is prevailing among all classes. The wife and children live with the husband and are maintained either in his tarwad house or in his own house, if he lives separately. The Aliyasantana people in South Kanara, as admitted by the High Court, have advanced further towards the paternal family than the Marumakkattayam people in Malabar. The High Court has held that the marriage expenses of a junior member should be considered as a part of his right to maintenance. The expense of maintaining wife and children is also now taken into consideration in computing the amount to which a male member is entitled for his own maintenance. In South Kanara, the mass of people are surprised when they are told that their marriage is not considered legally valid on account of some High Court decisions. They will have no objection for any provision giving legal sanction to their marriage but they are not prepared to go further and provide for compensation being given to the wife when the husband seeks to divorce her, nor are they prepared

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to give the right of maintenance to wife and children. Marriage legislation is no doubt desirable but the necessity for it has not so far been felt in South Kanara. If our women were educated and articulate, they would have certainly demanded that our marriages should be given legal sanction with all the incidents that necessarily have to follow.

3-15 P.M. "With regard to tarwad management, most of the Aliyasantana people welcome the proposals in Mr. Nambiyar's Bill for restricting the powers of Ejamans, for making them keep regular accounts and for allowing the junior members of the family to inspect these accounts. They also consider it desirable to give reasonable emoluments to the manager of the family. The provisions in the Bill regarding intestate succession are also acceptable to the majority of the people in South Kanara. There are some who think that the whole of the self-acquisition should go to the wife and children because that would avoid a good deal of trouble and litigation.

"The most important provision in the Bill is about partition. It has been already stated by my hon. Friend Mr. Bhatt that compulsory partition was being allowed in South Kanara till 1862. The present custom of impartibility is the result of Judge-made law. I am sorry to say that a considerable number of Aliyasantana people are not prepared to go to the extent of outright partition. This may be due to the force of longstanding custom and also to the fear of consequences. The usual arguments against partition are trotted out by the conservative section of people. They are afraid that it may lead to disastrous results. They say that our properties will be split up; our prestige and power and influence in the district will go down. I grant that the immediate effect of allowing partition may be bad; it may bring about disruption of ancient and wealthy families; it may lead to considerable economic dislocation. But I feel sure that in the long run the effect is bound to be salutary. It will result in bringing harmony and peace in our family life and it will also make us more self-reliant and enterprising and thus conduce to our improvement and prosperity.

"Most of the Aliyasantana people are against giving an absolute share to the males, because the custom in South Kanara is only to give a life-estate to the male members whenever voluntary partition is effected. If the male members are given a share in the family property with complete liberty to dispose of it as they like, portions of the family property will pass on to their wives and children. They want the share given to the male members to come back to their tavazhi after their death. The Aliyasantana mentality is deep-rooted in many of our people. This is the reason for their opposition to absolute partition. But even anti-partitions are for allotting properties to branches for maintenance without giving them the right of alienation. They accept the principle of separate living and enjoyment of properties.

"Among those who are prepared for outright partition, there is a section which wants to put off partition till the sons of the common mother die. They say that during the lifetime of the males the tavazhis of their sisters should not have the right of claiming partition.

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"As regards the basis of partition also there is difference between Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana people. The practice in South Kanara among Aliyasantana people is to give equal shares to all branches of the family irrespective of the numbers in those branches. Latterly they have been showing some concessions and allowing a little extra share to branches having larger number of members. The majority of people in South Kanara are in favour of division per stripes. They say it will be more just to the male members of the family. I believe that in no other system of succession they have the principle of division per capita. Division per capita is found only in Malabar. Division per stripes is more rational and it is the principle obtaining among all other communities in this country. Yet people in South Kanara are prepared for a compromise in this matter. They say that for the first ten years or so after the passing of these Bills they will consent to division half per stripes and half per capita. Beyond this they are not prepared to go. If the main amendments which the Aliyasantana people want cannot be put in these bills, they would like to be excluded from the operation of these Bills and to be allowed to bring a separate legislation for Aliyasantana communities."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I may say that the Government have no objection to accept this Bill if it contains the same principles as are contained in Mr. Palat's Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

(5) THE NAMBUDERI BILL.

* Mr. P. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—"I move that the Nambudri Bill (Bill No. 14 of 1931) be referred to the same Select Committee which was suggested by my hon. Friend, Mr. R. M. Palat:—

- (1) The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (2) " Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
- (3) The Advocate-General.
- (4) Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
- (5) " K. P. Raman Menon.
- (6) " R. M. Palat.
- (7) " M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
- (8) Dr. P. Subbarayan.
- (9) Mr. A. B. Shetty.
- (10) " U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
- (11) " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (12) " P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal (Mover).
- (13) " C. Krishnan.
- (14) " M. S. Sreshta.
- (15) " V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
- (16) " P. Appu Nayar.
- (17) " Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
- (18) B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
- (19) Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur."

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—"I second it."

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* **MR. K. P. RAMAN MENON**:—"I have great pleasure in supporting this motion. The Nambudri community is a community which is held in very high respect in Malabar. I need hardly inform the Members of this House that they are the indigenous Brahmans of Malabar. So far as my district is concerned, I may say that there has been no bitterness between the Brahmans or the Nambudris on the one hand, and the Non-Brahmans of Malabar. We have been pulling on amicably notwithstanding the long-standing customs of the Nambudris on some conservative lines, we have been getting on amicably and prosperously. But I do submit that it is high time that the Nambudris of Malabar take stock of the situation and find out what is that is the real cause for their diminishing in number. I will refer to this matter in a very few words. The total number of Nambudris now existing in Malabar is somewhere about 10,000. That is all. The tradition is that when Parasurama colonized the Nambudri Brahmans were settled in sixty-four villages of Malabar and each village is supposed to have consisted some 3,000 householders. Taking the average number of householder as three, you can very well imagine what would be the total number of Brahmans who settled in that district. For reasons which are obscure, they adopted a modified law of primo-geniture. It may not be exactly the law of primo-geniture which is prevalent in other systems of law that they adopted, because they legalized the marriages of eldest members of the family alone. The eldest male members of the family were by custom allowed to marry Brahman wives in the absence of such marriages by younger members and it came to pass that the Nambudri section of the community gradually declined and they now form only a very small proportion of the population of Malabar. One of the difficulties which my hon. Friend Mr. Madhusoodhanan Thangal's Bill seeks to combat is this. Doubts have been cast in the minds of people about the legality of marital unions entered into by the junior members of the Nambudri families with women of their own caste. So far as I am concerned, I never entertained any doubt as to the legality of such marriages. But there have been cases in which such marriages have been questioned. In the District Munsif's Court of Pattambi a case was brought forward for restricting the rights of a woman to the tarwad property who married one of the junior members of the Nambudri family. Fortunately that case was compromised. A second case is pending in another Court in Malabar and the same question has been raised. Marriage is a sacred right among Brahmans and it is ordinarily considered that every Brahman will have to go through that function before he dies. How as a matter of fact a Nambudri Brahman can be prohibited from marrying, Brahman as he is, I cannot understand. As a matter of fact this custom was introduced among the community at a time when they were very conservative in their temperament and when the idea was to keep the property undivided and indivisible. It is high time that this custom be broken unto and the Nambudris of to-day have spoken in unmistakable terms regarding the desirability of such a change as is contemplated in the Bill. During the last 30 years an agitation has been going on in that community to legalize the marital unions of

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younger male members of that community and female members thereof. The system of the eldest member of a Nambudri Brahman family alone marrying has had very prejudicial effects and they are under the impression that they can marry only among their own community alone. All the members of a family cannot be eldest members. Supposing there are two sons and two daughters in a family and if you fix that only the eldest male member of that family can marry a girl in another family, the other girl has to remain unmarried all through her life. It strikes at the numerical strength of the Nambudris to keep a system like that. It may perhaps interest hon. Members of this House to learn that some female members of Nambudri families die spinsters. We find that pre-puberty marriages are allowed among Brahmans but among the Nambudris post-puberty marriages are allowed and as a consequence of this rigid system polygamy is greatly prevalent in that community. This is one thing which this Bill seeks to remove and make it possible for the junior members of the family to marry also so that their numerical strength might increase and that polygamy might be stopped.

"Then, Sir, another thing which the Bill aims at is to give decent maintenance to the members of families so long as they remain undivided. As a matter of fact so long as maintenance is concerned, the junior members of the Nambudri families are not at all better than the junior members of the Marumakkattayam families.

"Now, Sir, the karnavans have the entire income of the family at their disposal and the junior members are not allowed sufficient maintenance. There have been numerous cases arising with reference to the maintenance of junior members. It is a hardship that they are to be deprived of their rights. Even if they are not satisfied with the management of the family, they could not force their partition and the elementary right of maintenance is also denied to them. This is an evil which is sought to be removed by the Bill now before the House. Mr. Thangal has cut the Gordian knot by introducing into his Bill a provision for absolute partition on a *per capita* basis. Here again, the custom has so moulded the institutions of the community that partition is not allowed in practice. As a lawyer, I would not say that partition is prohibited among the Nambudri Brahmans in so far as partition is recognized in the Hindu law, and they being Brahmans ought to recognize the same though the custom among them may differ. Mr. Thangal seeks to solve this question and confer that right for partition on the junior members by a provision on the Statute Book. This will bring the Nambudri community into line with the other Brahmans and it is highly desirable to see that this small community is in line with the others. It will be also in the best interests of other allied communities; on their prosperity depends the prosperity of the other sections of the population in Malabar—the whole district is bound up with their prosperity. It is my earnest hope and prayer that the House will see its way to refer the Bill which Mr. Thangal, as the spokesman of the community has introduced, to a Select Committee."

* **MR. V. T. ARASU**:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am in entire agreement with the general principles underlying the Bill. But, Sir, before this

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Bill is referred to a Select Committee, I should like to draw the attention of the House to certain obvious defects both in the framing and in the provisions of the Bill. Firstly, I would like to point out and draw the attention of the House to section 4 of the Bill which says:—

‘No sale, exchange or mortgage of or charge on the immovable properties of an illom by the karnavan shall be valid unless it is for the necessity of the illom and unless the karnavan has consulted all the adult members of the illom and obtained in writing the consent of a majority of the major members of the illom excluding the karnavan.’

“I submit that this is a pernicious provision. It is not possible in practice for any karnavan to obtain in writing from all the major members of the illom their consent for incurring any item of expenditure. It is an impracticable proposition altogether. Secondly, I submit there is absolutely no need for this section, for according to the Civil Procedure Code, the onus of proving that a certain debt has been incurred for family expenditure lies on the creditor. It is the duty of the creditor to prove to the court of law, whenever the head of a Hindu family borrows money for family purposes, that the money has been expended for purposes of the family. Therefore, Sir, I feel that there is absolutely no need for this section.

“Then coming to section 5, it says:—

‘No right that a Member of an illom has as such shall in any manner whatsoever be affected on account of his or her deviation from any orthodox custom, practice or usage whether such deviation is voluntary or enforced provided that such member continues to profess Hindu religion.’

“This section is entirely conflicting with sections 9 and 10 of this Bill. This section lays down that any member who deviates from the ordinary custom of the community will not however lose his or her rights over the family properties. But sections 9 and 10 on the other hand, declare as void one of the ancient customs of the community, namely, sambandham and practically penalize all those who contract marriage with other communities. Section 9 reads:—

‘Every sambandham contracted by a Nambudri Brahman after the date on which this Act comes into force shall be void.’

“Sections 5 and 9 are entirely contradictory. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that one of these sections should be removed. Another reason why I feel that section 9 ought not to be there is that it curtails the personal and civil rights of an individual. When the cry of the day everywhere is that inter-communal marriages should be encouraged, this Bill seeks to deprive the individual of the Nambudri community that elementary right. I feel that this section which seeks to make the union between a Nambudri and a Nayar woman void, is highly revolting against the present notions of civil marriages.

“Sir, coming to the section which deals with partition, as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend, the Member for South Kanara (Mr. A. B. Shetty) in connexion with the Marumakkattayam Bill, I have no hesitation in saying that it is very pernicious to vest the power of claiming partition *per capita* in the members of the family. If this power is going to be vested in any member to claim partition, every member will come forward claiming partition, and as has been pointed

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out by the hon. Member for the Central districts (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed), the property will be subdivided into so many small particles that it will not be useful either to the family or to the individual. Therefore, I would submit that instead of this section, a new section may be inserted laying down that the right shall vest in the members constituting the illom, to claim a certain proportion of the income derived out of the illom property. These are some of the suggestions that I would like to make.

“In conclusion, Sir, I would like to point out one trite saying of that prince among philosophers, Nicolo Machiavelli, ‘Do not touch religion or institutions which are seemingly religious, for these have got a tremendous effect on the minds of fools.’ I am prepared to go much further than this Bill; but I would remind the House of this very great saying, namely, that religion and religious institutions should not be trifled with for the simple reason that these things have tremendous effect not only on the minds of fools but also on a considerable section of the population who could persuade and find themselves to go as far as reformers like some of us would do. I hope, Sir, that the Select Committee will approach this question in the light of what the famous philosopher has said and will not tamper with religion and religious institutions and usages.

“In conclusion, Sir, I would most respectfully bring to your notice how Members of this House are being trifled with by hon. Members who are in charge of Bills. I find from the agenda, Sir, that a certain list has been submitted and circulated—probably it has been printed and circulated some days back—consisting of about 15 members to whom this Bill is to be referred. Suddenly, I find the hon. Member from Malabar rising up and proposing that the Bill be referred to another set of persons. I enter my strong protest against hon. Members of this House being trifled with in this manner. I appeal to you, Mr. President, as the guardian of our rights and privileges, not to allow Members who are in charge of Bills, to treat us in this shabby manner.

“With these few words, I once more repeat that the general principles of this Bill has my entire support and sympathy. I appeal to the Members who constitute the Select Committee to go into this question in detail and see that the defects which I have pointed out—these are only a few among the many—are remedied.”

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—“Mr. President, it is always the recognized principle of law that the creditors have to prove to the court of law that any debt contracted by the head of a Hindu family is for the purposes of the expenses of the family. It is very easy for them to prove to the court that in the circumstances of the family, the amount was borrowed for the benefit of the family. I would dissent from my hon. Friend (Mr. V. T. Arasu) in this that there should be a restriction upon the head of the family in the matter of borrowing—we welcome such a restriction even as against ourselves. My hon. Friend observed that the provisions of section 5 is conflicting with section 9 of the Bill. I do not see anything of the sort. It simply

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follows the principles of the Act of 1850. If a Nambudri becomes a Christian or a Muhammadan, he will not lose his rights to inherit property.

3-45 p.m. "Coming to section 9, it lays down that a sambandham should be declared void. There is nothing new in this, for sambandham is not yet marriage—no one recognizes it as such and no one prosecutes the contracting parties for bigamy and adultery. Mr. Thangal apparently thinks that, if a provision is made declaring a sambandham void, junior members of the Nambudri family will marry caste girls. I suppose it is his intention that sambandhams should not be elevated to the position of marriage. Of course, according to the Hindu sastras, a Brahman can marry from among any of the four castes, from the Kshatriyas, Vaisyas or Sudras and Brahmans. Such marriages have become obsolete now. Courts would not recognize the legality of such marriages. Therefore the provision introduced in the Bill of Mr. Thangal is consistent with the prevailing view in the other parts of the Presidency. Marital ties with persons belonging to castes other than his own, are not recognized now-a-days. Therefore there is nothing conflicting in the provisions."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I must congratulate my hon. Friend Mr. Thangal for coming forward with this bold attempt at legislation for reforming the evils in his community. There has been agitation carried on by various organizations of Nambudris for a pretty long time for the reform of the evils in their society. They have passed legislation in Travancore for this purpose. I understand that in the Cochin Legislative Council, a Bill has already been introduced or is shortly going to be introduced for this very purpose."

"The Nambudris are subject to several pernicious customs which stand in the way of the progress of the community. One is the system of impartibility. Another custom is that only the eldest male member in a Nambudri family is allowed to marry within his own community; he has necessarily to marry a number of wives and even then a large number of women have to remain unmarried or they have to marry very late in life; a Nambudri has very often to give large dowries to find husbands for his girls. The population of Nambudris is, I am afraid, declining because a good many women of the community are compelled to remain celibate or to marry very late in life. The younger members of the Nambudri community have been carrying on a vigorous agitation for a very long time for getting rid of the evils in their society. I find that, from the opinions received, public opinion is very largely in favour of the Bill introduced by my hon. Friend. At almost all the meetings, resolutions have been passed in favour of the Bill."

"This Bill seeks to put an end to polygamy, to discourage sambandhams and to enable junior members to marry within the community. It wants to provide for partition and put an end to the mismanagement of karnavans. The Select Committee will, I hope, see that the Bill in Travancore, the Bill in Cochin and the Bill which is being introduced

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for British Malabar will be made as far as possible uniform so that there may be no difficulties in the actual working of this Bill. There is some conflict between the Marumakkattayam Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar and the Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Thangal. The Bill of Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar seeks to legalize sambandhams while Mr. Thangal's Bill says that sambandhams shall be void. The Select Committee will have to reconcile the interests involved and find a way out. There are a few Nambudri families following the Marumakkattayam law in South Kanara. One of these one Thazhakat Mana pays thousands of rupees as assessment. I do not know whether my hon. Friend Mr. Thangal cannot make his Bill applicable also to this small section of Nambudris who follow the Marumakkattayam law."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Sir, in supporting the motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee, I would like to say what I feel. When I attended the last Nambudri Conference held at Taliparamba—it was a representative conference and it was the biggest conference of the community—about 1,500 persons came from all parts of Malabar including Cochin and Travancore. I may say that the conference was attended not only by the junior members but also by karnavans of Nambudri families, not only by males but also females—many ladies of the Nambudri community who observed gosha gave it up and took part when the resolutions were passed. The resolutions relating to this Bill was passed without a dissentient voice. The members of the Nambudri Yuvajana Sabha also gave their support to this Bill unanimously."

"For the information of some of the Members of the House who are not well versed with the peculiar social customs of the Nambudris, I should like to submit that they were originally people following the Hindu law. Having migrated to Malabar about 500 or 600 years ago, they followed the Hindu law as it was in those days without the later developments of the law in the rest of India. At the same time peculiar customs have grown up with them within the space of 500 or 600 years on account of their exclusive stay in Malabar. They profess the Hindu law which is quite different from the Hindu law followed by the people in the rest of the land. But for the British Government and the British Courts, their law would have changed to meet the changing circumstances of the society. As it is, the law they follow has remained stagnant; so much so, it appears as if the people are meant for the law and not the law for the people. In order to change the present state of affairs which are suicidal and detrimental to that society and in order that it may progress socially and economically, this piece of legislation has been sought to be introduced."

"As has already been pointed out, one of the peculiar customs of the community is that only the eldest male member of the family is allowed to marry within the community; so much so, the younger members of the family do not marry within their own community. They contract a sort of marital relationship with the female members of other castes, known as sambandham; junior members are, therefore, irresponsible people and

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the children born to them do not belong to them, they belong to the non-caste mother. On account of the junior members not marrying within their own community, a large number of ladies in the community are forced to die unmarried. I am told that this difficulty is being sought to be got over by marrying dead bodies of women, i.e., by going through a samskara after death. Marriage, so far as these dead bodies are concerned, is only a samskara and not what it means to all of us.

"I may also say that the social customs of the Nambudris have degenerated and they will be effaced out of existence in a very short time. If the present customs are allowed to continue, the time will not be far off when a Nambudri in Malabar will be a curiosity, because they will be effaced out of existence.

"I shall quote one of the opinions collected on this Bill—

'The community follows a rigid and suicidal marriage custom, entirely detrimental to the preservation of the community as a progressive unit of society. This custom allows only the eldest son of a father to marry in the community and consequently deprives the other sons of their just and natural rights in the matter of marriage; not only does this custom restrict marriage in the community in an inhuman and unnatural manner, but it imposes untold hardships and misery on the women of the community by allowing and even enforcing polygamous marriages. Even by resorting to these inhuman and oftentimes cruel marriages, it is a sad phenomenon to see the existence of large number of unmarried virgins considerably old. The children born of these marriages are not properly cared for especially when they are girls and in the majority of cases family quarrels and bickering are quite common making life miserable of all alike.'

"It is to remedy these defects that the compulsory marriage of Nambudri males with ladies in their own community, is sought to be introduced. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, said that section 9 is a very retrograde measure; I say it is not. It only tries to put a stop to that marital relationship known as sambandham but not to marriages contracted with the same community or with any other. The section only seeks to deprive the right of Nambudri males contracting sambandhams with females of communities other than his own. Such marriages are not considered to be legal. If therefore the marriages contracted by the junior members within their community are to be legalized and enforced, naturally the children that are born to them should be given the rights of inheritance; rights of inheritance can be given only by partition; so the question of partition comes in as a necessary corollary to the question of the legality of the marriages. What I say is that this Bill tries to remedy some of the defects of the community which are hampering the progress of the community.

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"My friend, Mr. Arasu, said that the section restricting alienation is a very retrograde provision on the Bill. I would like to submit to this House that section 5 is necessary if partition is to be allowed. If the right of partition is given to the junior members of the family, section 5 is necessary because the ejamanan of that family, simply in order to deprive the junior member of any advantage he may get by such right to partition, may try to throw obstacles in his way by getting up all sorts of documents, mortgages and such other things. So much so that,

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at least with a view to prevent fraud on the part of a senior member, such a safeguard is necessary. It is not however correct to say that this section provides for consent of all the major members of the family. It only says 'the majority' that does not mean 'all' the members. I think there is no harm in getting such a consent. These questions, Sir, need not be gone into now; if there is any difference of opinion on them among hon. Members, surely the Select Committee will look into them and remedy them. With these words, Sir, I support this motion."

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGA THAYARAMMA then addressed the House in Tamil as follows in favour of the Bill:— "கனம் சபாநாயகரவர்களே! எனக்கு முன்னர் இச்சபையின்கண்ணுள்ள சகோதர அங்கத்தினருள் பலரும் நம்புத்திரி பில்லைக்குறித்தும், மலையாள மாதர்களின் சொத்துரிமையைக் குறித்தும், சட்டதிட்டங்களையும், சட்ட திருத்தங்களைக் குறித்தும், பேசினார்கள். நான் மலையாளமாதல்லவாயினும், பொதுவாய்ச் சீர்திருத்தம் அவசியம் என்று பேசுகின்றேன். மலையாள மாதர்கள் மலைநாட்டைவிட்டு ஒருபோதும் வெளியே வரார்கள். ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் அதிகமாய்ப்படித்து வெளியேறி சீர்திருத்தம் பெற ஆசை கொள்ளுமிக்காலத்தில் நம்புத்திரி சட்டம் தந்திருப்பது மிகவும் பொருத்தமுடையது. இது அவசியமென்பதே பலரின் அபிப்பிராயம். நம்புரி கள் என்போர், ஆரிய வகுப்பைச்சேர்ந்த உயர்குலத்தினர். இவர்கள் மலையாள தேசத்திலேயேயன்றி, தமிழகத்திலும் கோயில்களில் சிறிசிலவிடங்களில் குருக்களாய் அமைத்துள்ளார்கள். மதிப்பும், கௌரவமும், வடமொழிப் படிப்பும் உள்ளவர்கள். அகி சங்கரர் இவ்வகுப்பினரே; தேச சுதந்திர இரண்டாவது தெய்வபக்தி என்றொரு பழமொழி உண்டு. தேச சமூக சீர்திருத்தத்தையும் நல்லொழுக்கத்தையும், கற்பிக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், விவாகமானது, தெய்வீகச் சடங்கு. ஒரு சமஸ்காரம் என்று சொல்லவேண்டியவர்களாயிருந்தும், தங்கள் சஜாதிப் பெண்களைக் கல்யாணம் செய்யாது கன்னிகைகளாய்ச் சிறையிலவைத்து ஹிம்சித்து, நாயர் மாதர்களை ஒழுங்கினமான வாழியில் சம்பந்தமென்றும் ஒப்பந்தத்தில் வைத்து, காலம் தள்ளிவருகின்றார்கள். இவ்வாழியில் ஒழுங்காயிருப்பதாயின் ஒருபோதும் சீர்திருத்தத்திற்கு வந்திராது. எவரும் கண்டிக்கவாட்டார்கள். மற்றவர்களைத் திருத்தவேண்டிய உயர்ந்த வகுப்பார்கள், குற்றங்குறைவுள்ளவர்களாயிருப்பதற்கு எவர்கள் தான் வியசனிக்கமாட்டார்கள். இதுவுமன்றி தற்காலத்திலே, படித்த மலையாள நாயர் பெண்கள் தங்களுக்கும் தங்கள் மக்களுக்கும் எவ்வித உரிமையும் பெருமையுமின்றி மலையாள வாடிக்கை என்னும் வேடிக்கையிலே வாழ்க்கை செய்யவும் இணங்கமாட்டார்களென்று நினைக்கின்றேன். மலையாள பெண்கள் தங்கள் உரிமைக்குரிய வாழியில் நாடகங்களும் நடத்துகின்றார்கள், விருத்த விவாகங்கள், பலமனை வாழ்க்கைகள், கன்னிகைகளாயிருத்தல் முதலிய நிர்ப்பந்தங்களுக்கு நம்புத்திரிப் பெண்களும் இனிமேல் உடன்படமாட்டார்கள் என்பது நிச்சயம். நீதி நியாயங்களை ஒட்டி மதாசாரம், குலாசாரம், தேசாசாரம் மாறுபட்டு வருகின்றன. நம்புத்திரிகளுக்குள் முதல் பிள்ளைக்குத் தான் விவாகம். மற்ற பிள்ளைகளுக்கு விவாகமே இல்லை என்பது என்ன அநியாயம். சம்மந்தமென்றும் பருகுதியில் பகுத்தறிவுள்ள எந்தப்பெண்ணும் இனிமேல் விழமாட்டாள். எந்தப் பெண்ணும் விவாகமின்றி சிறையிருக்கவும் இனிமேல் முடியாது. இதை உணர்ந்தே, நம்புத்திரிகளைத் தங்களைச் சீர்திருத்த முற்பட்டது போற்றத்தகுந்ததாகும். ஜாதிக்கூட்டங்களும், மகாநாடுகளும், இப்பொழுது கூடிவருகின்றன. சென்ற 1931-வாறு 28, 29-ம் தேதிகளில் தானியப் பரம்ப என்னுமிடத்தில் கூடிய நம்புத்திரி யோககேசுரம் மஹாசபையில், முற்போக்கிலே பல தீர்மானங்களும் நிறைவேற்றியுள்ளனர். நம்புத்திரிகள் இளைஞர் சபைகளிலும், நம்புத்திரிகள் மாதர் கூட்டங்களிலும், பெண்களிலும் பலர் இந்த பில் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்று பேசியிருக்கின்றார்கள். இப்பில்லைக்கொண்டு வந்த கனம் சென்னை சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினராகிய மதுசூதன தாங்கல் அவர்களுக்கும் ஆசிகூறியுமுள்ளார்கள். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களையும் பில்லை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்வதாயும் தீர்மானம் செய்துள்ளார்கள்.

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ஆகையால், எல்லாரும் இச்சட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்க நியாயமிருக்கின்றது. ஏனென்றால், மலையாளமென்பது பூர்வீகத் தமிழ்தேசம். சேரநாடு என்பது எல்லாருக்கும் தெரியும்; இந்த சேரநாட்டில் விபரீத வழக்கபழக்கங்கள் மத்தியில் வந்தவைகள். மத்தியில் வந்தவைகள் மாறவேண்டியதே. மலையாளிகள், தமிழகத்திலும் தமிழ்நாட்டினர் மலையாளத்திலும் புகவும் ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். இதுவுமன்றி, மலையாளிகள் வசிக்காத விடமுமில்லை. எல்லாரும் இந்திய மக்கள் ஆகையால், நாகரீகமான வழியில் நம்புத்திரி பில்லும் நன்கு நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று திரிகரண சுத்தியாய் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். உலகத்தில் எங்கும் உள்ள வழக்கம்போல் மக்கள் தாயகமாய் மலையாளிகளும் மாறவேண்டும். சகோதர அங்கத்தினர்களும் இச்சட்டத்திற்கு ஆதரவுகொடுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று வேண்டுகின்றேன். சென்னை கவர்ன்மெண்டின் லா மெம்பர்கனம், கிருஷ்ணன் நாயர் அவர்களும் மலையாளியாகவும் அவர்கள் தேசத்தின் வழக்கபழக்கங்களையும், கஷ்டநஷ்டங்களையும், நன்குணர்ந்தவர்களாயும் இருப்பதால் இச்சட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து நன்கு நிறைவேற்றி வைப்பாறென்று நம்புகின்றேன்.”

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“ Sir, I am not one of those who say that every custom or usage that now exists in the Malabar district is bad. On the other hand, Sir, I believe that although this custom has given rise to some social difficulties, it has at the same time contributed in a way to the welfare of the community. For example, Sir, when attempts are being made to encourage inter-caste marriages among the various communities—between the Brahman and the Non-Brahman and between the various sections of the Non-Brahman community itself—and when we are confronted by the long usage which does not allow such a thing, however desirable it may be, we have here a custom in the Malabar district which allows such marriages. We have the authority of many experts who say that although legally, sambandhams are not marriages, yet for all practical purposes, they are on a par with regular marriages, so far as the Malayalee people are concerned. Therefore, although I am in favour of removing the disabilities imposed on any section of the community—male or female, Nambudri or Non-Brahman—I am not in favour of imposing any restrictions in the matter of the rights which any particular community or sex is enjoying now. In regard to this Bill, I may say at once that I certainly sympathize with the object that we should try to put an end to the custom now existing among the Nambudris which practically makes most of their ladies die unmarried. I should certainly do everything necessary to see that such a thing does not exist in future; but at the same time, the freedom now enjoyed by the Nambudri males to marry the Nayar women and also the freedom now enjoyed by the Nayar ladies to marry the Nambudri males, should not in any way be restricted. Section 6 absolutely makes it impossible for a Nambudri male to marry a Nayar lady. I am told, Sir, that it is considered a great honour amongst many ancient wealthy Nayar families to marry a Nambudri male, and as a matter of fact, there are still I understand some families in which the ladies do not marry any one except a Nambudri male. Such being the case, section 6 ought not to restrict the present right. The real difficulty, as it seems to me, why Nambudri ladies have to remain unmarried is that property is now being vested in one man. If once provision is made for partition in the Nambudri families and the male members of each family are

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allowed to take a part of the property, there cannot be any great difficulty in the male members marrying from their own community thereafter. That would certainly put an end to this custom of the Nambudri ladies being compelled to remain unmarried. I am therefore of opinion that such a restriction as is contained in section 6 should not be imposed.

“ Again, Sir, in regard to section 8 of the Bill, I take it that that section has been drafted with the same purpose, of removing the disability mentioned above, viz., most of the Nambudri ladies remaining unmarried, and not with a view to impose any new restrictions on the Nambudri male members marrying Nayar ladies as at present. As I have already stated, if once property is allowed to be divided as between all the male members of the Nambudri families, the Nambudris will surely marry in their own caste. So, the restriction contained in this section also may go. It ought not to be understood, however, that I am in favour of polygamy. If polygamy is bad, to impose a restriction on polygamy on one section of the community like the Nambudris is certainly not desirable. It would be much better if a general provision to that effect is brought forward imposing such a restriction on all communities, Hindus, Mussalmans and others, either in this Council or more properly in the Legislative Assembly, so that such a provision can be enforced throughout the whole of India, wherever polygamy exists. I believe that if once partition is allowed, there cannot be any very great difficulty in the way of Nambudri ladies getting themselves—at any rate in a majority of cases—married, and I do not want to see any restrictions imposed on the rights that are now being enjoyed by the junior members of that community, and by the ladies of the Nayar community.”

“ With these words, Sir, I support this motion.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Sir, the Government have no objection to this Bill going to a Select Committee, 4-15 p.m. consisting of the same Members as those included in the Select committee on Mr. Palat's Bill.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The question is that the Nambudri Bill (Bill No. 14 of 1931) be referred to the Select Committee that has been appointed for the two previous Bills.”

The motion was carried.

(6) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CHILDREN ACT, 1920.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill* to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920 (Bill No. 29 of 1931), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

- (1) The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (2) The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
- (3) The Advocate-General.
- (4) Mr. V. T. Arasu.
- (5) „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
- (6) „ U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 17th November 1931 as Bill No. 29 of 1931.

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- (7) S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
- (8) Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
- (9) „ F. E. James.
- (10) „ P. C. Moses.
- (11) „ V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
- (12) „ G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (13) Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
- (14) Srimati Alamelumanga Thayaramma.
- (15) Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
- (16) Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
- (17) The Mover.

“ Sir, the Madras Children Act of 1920 was amended in 1924 and again in 1928. It is modelled on the English Children Act, but it does not contain some of the important provisions which find a place in the English Act. The English Act, as well as the Bombay and Bengal Acts contain provisions for dealing with juvenile begging, for the removal of children from undesirable associations and for the prevention of cruelty to children. The beggar problem committee appointed by the Madras Corporation in 1925 have expressed in their report the view that child beggars should be dealt with under the Madras Children Act. In the evidence brought before the Select Committee in connexion with the Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic, the inadequacy of the provisions in the Madras Children Act for dealing with children living in brothels has been pointed out. There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the amendments proposed in this Bill. A Women's Conference was held in Madras in October last and the first resolution passed by that Conference urged an amendment of the Madras Children Act, so that the seduction of minor children for immoral purposes may be made punishable, as also the offence of juvenile begging.

“ The Madras Children's Aid Society has been asking for an amendment of this Act. This Society is a non-official agency started for the purpose of supplementing the efforts of Government in working the provisions of the Madras Children Act of 1920. Among the office-bearers of that Society, we have His Excellency the Governor of Madras, as the Patron, the hon. Sir M. Krishnan Nayar as the President, and among the Vice-Presidents we have the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Revenue Member. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the concluding paragraph of the Fourth Annual Report of this Society urging the amendment of the Madras Children Act. Here is what the report says in conclusion:

‘ The past four years' work of the Madras Children's Aid Society has convinced us that the Madras Children Act of 1920 is very inadequate to deal with all the cases of children that need our help. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, one of the Secretaries of the Society, has given notice of a Bill to amend the Madras Children Act so as to bring it into line with the Acts of other Presidencies, as the Madras Children Act does not contain any provisions for the prevention and punishment of offences committed against children, which, in our opinion, is a serious omission in a Children Act. Under the present Act only the vagrant and youthful offenders are tried and sent to this Society, and also a few cases of children rescued by the Police from houses of ill-fame; whereas the Acts of Bombay and Calcutta contain provisions not only for the removal of children

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from an immoral atmosphere such as the company of known prostitutes or drunkards but also for preventing smoking by children, neglect of and cruelty to children and children being induced to beg, to bet, to wager and pawn articles. We earnestly hope that the Madras Government will soon amend the Act and make it complete. We desire to point out in this connexion that even though our Presidency was the first to enact a Children Act, and was the first to start homes for the protection and care of children, it is very much to be regretted that it is still behind other Presidencies in the matter of proper juvenile legislation.

“ This Bill, Sir, is a short measure intended to remedy the defects that have been pointed out and to bring the Madras Children Act into line with the English Act, as well as the Bombay and Bengal Acts. This Bill does not go far enough, when we consider what is being done for children by the State in other countries. I find from the papers that a new Government Bill has just been issued in England, called the Children and Young Persons Bill. It is intended for effecting certain changes in the treatment of young offenders and to provide for greater care of neglected children being taken. This Bill will come before Parliament early next month. The need for sympathetic care of children and for their removal from evil surroundings and undesirable associations which are responsible for most of juvenile delinquency, is being increasingly recognized now. Nearly 50 per cent of the criminals are said to begin their life of crime before they are 21 years old. If only they are rightly handled, most of these unfortunate children can be saved from a life of crime and they may be enabled to grow up as good citizens. I hope Sir, that Government will help in placing this legislation on the Statute Book. The Government ought really to have themselves undertaken this amending legislation instead of leaving it to the efforts of non-official Members.”

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“ I second the motion, Sir.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I will point out, Sir, certain difficulties in the Bill of my hon. Friend. After I have pointed out those difficulties, I will leave it to the Council whether to accept the motion of my hon. Friend to refer the Bill to a Select Committee or to reject it. Of course, I think it is unnecessary at this stage to go into all the detailed provisions of the Bill. I will only refer to some three or four important principles embodied in this Bill.

“ One of the suggestions made by my hon. Friend is to amend the existing section [section 3 (2)] of the Act that is now in force. The result of that amendment, if accepted, will be to increase the age of those that are called young persons in the Act from 16 to 18. Now, what is the effect of this amendment? The effect, I submit, is this. Now, boys that are sent to the certified schools are below 16 years of age. Of course, there are youthful offenders whose ages go up to 18 years and who are sent to senior certified institutions. But, the others who are not criminals and who are sent to certified institutions are only of 16 years of age and below and the effect of my hon. Friend's suggestion is that those that may be sent to the certified institutions may be up to 18 years of age. Even now, those who are in charge of these certified institutions find it very difficult to improve the character of these young boys. It is only by the adoption of gentle means of giving them instruction in

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morals and treating them kindly that the character of these young boys, who are destitutes and vagabonds and who have contracted criminal habits, though they have not been convicted, can be improved. But, when the ages of these boys are raised from 16 to 18, the difficulty becomes greater, apart from the financial aspect of the question. A different set of teachers has to be employed in these certified institutions for teaching these boys and some of these boys who are above 16 and who are below 18 more or less become hardened persons, in respect of their habits, particularly bad habits. I therefore submit that it will be extremely difficult to give effect to the proposal of my hon. Friend.

"In addition to this, there is also the financial side which has to be taken into account, particularly in these days of financial stringency. The number of boys, if their age is increased from 16 to 18, and if they are sent to these certified institutions, will increase enormously, and naturally the cost also will be increased.

"Then again, Sir, another set of provisions—I need not refer to the sections in particular—contained in my Friend's Bill relates to girls who are below 18 years of age and who lead lives of prostitutes or who have opportunities of leading the lives of prostitutes or who are compelled by their parents or guardians to live such a life. I think it is unnecessary to enact such a provision, particularly because we have recently passed an Act in this Council—an Act for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic (Act V of 1930). In fact, many of the provisions that are contained in the Bill under consideration are contained in that Act (V of 1930). I will only refer, as an illustration, to one important provision which my hon. Friend wants to have enacted into law, and that is that power should be given to certain persons to remove girls who are below 18 years of age and who are compelled or suspected to be leading bad lives to places of safety. This is exactly what is contained in one of the sections of Act V of 1930 (namely, section 6). That Act has been passed only recently, and opportunities have not been given to the people at large in general and to the Police in particular to see how the provisions of that Act work. Let us therefore wait and see how that Act works and let us gain experience. I submit that there is no need to duplicate provisions to the same effect in different Acts.

4-30 P.m. "Then, another principle which is contained in my Friend's Bill is that which is contained in section 6 (5). He wants all the young lads who are below 18 years, who are found wandering or who are found begging in any way and anywhere to be arrested and sent to certified institutions. I submit that from a financial side, it is absolutely impossible, not only at the present juncture when there is financial stringency, but also at other times, to give effect to this provision. If we are to establish such institutions for keeping, maintaining and taking care of these lads, how many institutions are we to establish in the Presidency? I believe the number of these young boys and girls, who will themselves be willing to be sent to these institutions, will increase as fast as they are caught and sent. Institutions have to be established

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not only in the City of Madras but all over the Presidency. I do not think it will be practicable. Ultimately, if this House passes this Bill, I would ask them not to blame Government if they are unable to establish these institutions.

"I wonder whether my friend has thought of the consequences of all the provisions in this Bill. One of the provisions of his Bill is to the effect that any boy or girl below 18 years, if he or she is treated in any way under Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code, can be removed by a policeman of the rank of Sub-Inspector to a 'place of security' and kept there for three days. I do not know whether my Friend has read Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code. It relates to offences ranging from murder to simple assault. If a parent or guardian beats his child of any age below 18 years, it gives the policeman a right to go and catch that boy or girl and remove him or her to a 'place of security' and keep the person there for a period of three days. It is only after three days that he is bound to bring him or her before a magistrate. Thus if this Bill is to be brought into force, my Friend will be the first to stand aghast at the consequences of his own act. These are some of the consequences of this Bill. If all these provisions are to be given effect to, they will give immense power to the policemen from the rank of a Sub-Inspector and upwards to levy blackmail. One of the provisions says that when a parent or guardian treats his child with 'cruelty' he shall be called upon to give security. What is meant by the word 'cruelty' is not defined. Anything may be said to be 'cruelty.' If a parent or guardian beats his child, a policeman may take it into his head to regard it as constituting cruelty. These are some of the consequences arising from my Friend's Bill. I do not know whether he has thought of these. I make these observations and leave it to the Council to adopt my Friend's motion or reject it. I mention these circumstances for the information of the House. As to the names included in the list of Members for the Select Committee, I have no objection."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920 (Bill No. 29 of 1931), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the names already circulated."

The motion was carried.

(7) A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925, AS AMENDED BY ACT VI OF 1929.

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, as amended by the Andhra University (Second Amendment) Act, 1929."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"I second it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I oppose it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member, Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig, want to make a statement on this?"

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Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" Mr. President, Sir, the object of this Bill is to confine the jurisdiction of the Andhra University Act to the city of Vizagapatam and the territory within a radius of ten miles from that city. The reasons that prompted me to bring this Bill are, firstly, that the Andhra University Act, as amended by the Act of 1929, makes the university neither unitary nor residential nor an affiliating university. Secondly it is a hybrid university serving no purpose, no ideal. Therefore this amending Bill is necessary."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, as amended by the Andhra University (Second Amendment) Act, 1929."

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMEN OF
SELECT COMMITTEES ON BILLS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Before we go to the resolutions, I wish to announce that I have appointed the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, the hon. Member, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, as Chairman of the Select Committees on the three Malabar Bills and the hon. Member, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920."

V. RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(1) CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR THE SELECTION OF HEADMEN IN THE
VISWABRAHMANA COMMUNITY.

Mr. P. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that

'This Council recommends to the Government to take suitable steps, if necessary, by legislation, to ensure—

- (1) *that any person who claims the honour of headman in the Viswabrahmana community satisfies the following conditions, viz.:—*
 - (a) *that three-fourths of the population of the community in the locality over which he desires to be treated as headman consent in writing to his headship;*
 - (b) *that he pays the Government from his private funds the sum of Rs. 100 annually as tax and obtains a certificate from the prescribed authority registering his name as caste headman;*
- (2) *that no court should recognize any person as caste headman of the Viswabrahmana community unless conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied; and*
- (3) *that his actions as headman will be liable to be questioned in a court of law."*

* Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to second the resolution. Sir, I need not say much in support of this resolution as it relates to a very simple matter. The existing system

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of 'Caste Headmen' in my community is not only an unacknowledged custom but also a serious hindrance to the advantageous working of the village panchayat system."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" On a point of order, Sir, as the hon. Member is very well versed in Telugu, we would like him to speak in Telugu."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I think the House will be pleased to hear a statement on the resolution rather than his eloquence. The hon. Member will continue his speech."

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI:—" I thank you, Mr. President. Great Western historians have expounded to the world how the panchayat system was inaugurated in the Indian social life by the Viswabrahmana community to settle its religious and occupational disputes. It was a body consisting of five members elected by the community to regulate its affairs in each locality. Please see *Castes and Tribes of Southern India* by Edgar Thurston, Vol. 3, 'K', page 108, wherein the learned author observed—"the Kammalan caste is highly organized.

Each of the five divisions has at its head . . . headman who is elected by the members of the particular division.' It was because the Viswabrahmana community was governed by this 'Body of Five' or the 'panchayat' that it was also known as the Panchanana community. Though in religious and social matters the practices of my community are almost identical with those of the Smartha Brahmans, it is this institution of panchayats that is the fundamental difference between the two. The Smartha Brahmans acknowledge the supremacy of Peetadhipathis and Sabhapathis and follow their Sreemukhas and Bhahishkara Patrikas (i.e., papers authorizing expelled persons to come into the fold of the community as usual and papers excommunicating persons who commit offences), whereas members of my community neither acknowledge any such supremacy nor follow the mandates of any such social autocrats. Gradually, however, this system of panchayats deteriorated and gave place to an autocratic form of tyranny. Taking advantage of the illiteracy and ignorance of the community in these days of British administration, a single influential person took the power into his hands and overawed the section which had to follow his lead. This is the birth of the present day so-called self-made caste headmen and the fall of the panchayat in the community. Consequent upon this have arisen some hereditary Peetadhipathis in the Viswabrahmana fold also. But where the Smartha Brahman Peetadhipathis are Sanyasis well learned in Sanskrit, several of the Viswabrahmana Peetadhipathis are grahastas (family men) and illiterates, and this has given rise to much controversy in the community and their claim to be Peetadhipathis has been very severely questioned.

"It will thus be seen that the Viswabrahmans have ever been rebels against any form of autocracy in their social administration. The very system of panchayat which they brought into existence was a democratic institution and the caste headman who usurped its place,

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has, like all usurpers developed into an odious form of tyrant crushing the development of democratic ideas in the social sphere of my community. He is an undesired and undesirable stumbling block in the progress of the community and his existence is much resented. While of late the whole Hindu nation has been flying on an aeroplane towards social and political progress, my community is still marching in the olden-times chariots. This, I emphatically say, is the outcome of this odious custom of caste headmen.

"The tyranny exercised by these so-called self-made caste headmen called Bithars in the northern districts and Yajamans in the southern districts, and the pseudo and bogus Peetadhipathis in several districts is so great that it needs to be expelled for ever. Innocent members of my community are undergoing horrible difficulties under this system. Bribes, unbearable fines and unscrupulous excommunication are the chief weapons of these headmen whose impregnable fortresses are ignorance, illiteracy and bigotry. Just for a sample it is enough to give one typical example of the tyranny exercised by these bigoted headmen of my community. Not long ago, in Berhampur, a member of my community wishing to educate his wife sent her to school. To the illiterate headman of the village the idea of a married girl being educated was so repugnant that he assembled his satellites round him and declared that the gentleman should forthwith stop sending his wife to school. The gentleman naturally disobeyed this unreasonable dictation of the self-made so-called caste headman. The result was that he was excommunicated and the tragedy was not slow to come when with this sorrow this gentleman expired. Consequent on this his wife had to put an end to her studies, and thus was fulfilled the obnoxious desire of the headman. This overbearing autocracy of the caste headman in interfering in domestic affairs also was severely criticized by the communal organ of Ganjam, as well as by several people of my community. But nothing good came out of even this strong feeling of resentment exhibited by the community. Instances of this kind are innumerable all over the Presidency and I would not indulge in the same as it takes much precious time of yours, Mr. President, Sir, and that of the hon. Members of the House. The headmen still reign supreme and exercise their unchecked tyrannical power to hinder anything that is counted to advance the present day democratic ideas in the community.

"Law courts do not interfere in these matters simply because it is a communal custom. But this custom has no basis whatever, being only of recent origin. It was shown above how during the period of the community's decadence the panchayat was usurped by the influential man who called himself the headman and exercised autocratic power in the community. These headmen collect fines unscrupulously for alleged communal offences from the large illiterate section of the community. They grant dispensations from wrongs committed receiving inordinate bribes from the parties. They excommunicate any member without any consideration of the *pros and cons* of his case and by such means amass wealth for themselves.

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"This tyrannous rule of the communal autocrats was so much resented by my community that several Andhra Provincial Viswabrahman Conferences convened under the auspices of the All-India Viswakarma Liberal Federation passed resolutions urging the abolition of this opprobrious system. The journal 'Sree Viswakarma' edited by Brahmasree Andhra Vidya Vachaspathi Satavadhani Komuri Sangameswara Kavi Garu of Rajam, Vizagapatam district, published several editorials condemning this hateful system. I myself have received several letters from various parts of the Presidency on this matter to devise means wherewith to exterminate this evil for ever from the community. It has also been remarked by several presiding officers in their judgments regarding Viswabrahman caste disputes that the prevalence of such disputes and the consequent litigation in this community are the outcome of this wicked system of the so-called caste headmen." Unless some State aid is given to the community the actions of these so-called hereditary caste headmen cannot be controlled and cannot be expected to be in the interests of the community. Better it is that this system of the so-called headmen is demolished altogether, for, then the community will be free to go hand in hand with its sister communities unhampered by this canker worm which is eating into the vitals of the community.

"My community, Mr. President, Sir, is a nation-building community. It is the mainstay for the future industrial development of India as it is essentially an industrial class. Unless its well-being is looked to, the future self-governing state of this great land cannot be improved.

"My intention in bringing this resolution for the discussion of this House is not to create obstacles in the way of the Peetadhipathis receiving 'bikshas' and 'dakshinas' (presents) from their disciples and of the headmen receiving honour by serving the community. If the community wishes to patronise them, let it do so. But my earnest desire is that these headmen should not take the law into their own hands and excommunicate persons of the community at their will and pleasure and thus create for themselves an opportunity to receive bribes. I object also that law courts should uphold such arrangements simply because they are the actions of headmen. Under these circumstances, no law court should acknowledge any caste headman of the Viswabrahman community and uphold his decision regarding religious and social disputes amongst the members of my community unless three-fourths of the population of the community in the locality over which he desires to be treated as headman consent in writing to his headmanship and he pays to Government from his private funds the sum of one hundred rupees annually as tax and obtains a certificate from the prescribed authority registering his name as caste headman and unless his action as headman is liable to be questioned in a court of law.

"I therefore second this motion to impose these restrictions on the actions of the so-called headmen with a view to abolish this system entirely as no caste headman, will, I am sure, come forward to satisfy

4-45
p.m.

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these conditions, and I appeal to the whole House not to pass over the subject lightly but to consider the question in right earnest and give warm support to it as it is a matter of vital importance for the progress of my community.

“With these words, Mr. President, Sir, I beg to submit this resolution for the acceptance of this House.”

Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—“I support this motion.”

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“Sir, this resolution recommends the Government to take suitable steps, if necessary by legislation, to ensure that the headmen of this community should satisfy certain conditions, that no court should recognize a person as caste headman unless those conditions are satisfied and that the actions of the headman should be liable to question in a court of law. I cannot see how the Government can possibly take any steps to carry out this resolution except by legislation. I am not aware of any precedent for the Government undertaking legislation to regulate the internal affairs of castes and communities. Nor does it appear to me ever likely that Government would do so unless their hands were forced by the fact that the internal affairs of the castes and the actions of its headmen led to some widespread disturbances and affected the general peace of the country. The seconder of this resolution referred to certain evils of the present system under which the headmen took bribes, levied extortionate fines and exercised tyranny in various ways. The ordinary laws of the country provide remedies against certain illegal actions, but I gather from the remarks made by the seconder of the resolution that the civil courts at the present time recognize certain persons as headmen of the Viswabrahmana community and implement their decrees. The decisions of the civil courts, would, I am sure, have been arrived at only after a thorough and careful investigation and enquiry and would be just and equitable. If the hon. Mover and Seconder of the resolution want legislation to be undertaken, I submit that the proper course is for a private Bill to be introduced by them. There are precedents for action of that nature, as for example, the Bills now before the House in connexion with the social customs of certain communities on the West Coast. For these reasons, I regret I am unable to accept the resolution.”

Mr. P. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—“I beg leave to withdraw the resolution.”

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(2) ABOLITION OF THE GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Mr. D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI:—“Sir, I beg to move that

‘This Council recommends to the Government that the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, should not be abolished.’

“Sir, the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee to abolish this useful institution in the Andhra Desa has come upon the Andhra

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public as a rude shock. Rajahmundry is a very important centre and is a place of great historic traditions. Finely situated on the banks of the sacred river Godavari, it has been for centuries the seat of ancient learning and culture. The college in question was started by the British Government in 1853 and has been for a long time one of the premier institutions in that part of the land. It is supplying a very real need of the Andhra people. Every year students apply in such large numbers for admission that as many as half of them have to be refused for want of sufficient accommodation. The Government have not been able to provide accommodation for all the students. The college is well-equipped. It has got a good science laboratory and is affiliated to the Andhra University in the B.Sc. courses. The other private institutions in the Andhra Desa have not got such good laboratories and they are not able, with their poor resources, to meet the demands that are made upon them even now. Therefore, if the Rajahmundry College is abolished, it will give a set back to scientific education in the Andhra Desa. In a country like ours which is in its very early stage of scientific and industrial development, it would be a most unwise thing to abolish a college like this and deprive a large number of students of the little facilities they have for scientific education. Various memorials have been sent to the Government. Throughout the length and breadth of the Andhra Desa meetings have been held and resolutions have been passed protesting against the abolition of such a fine college with a splendid record of work to its credit. I am sure that a popular Government and a popular Ministry will pay heed to the unanimous wish of the people. I hope that the hon. the third Minister and the hon. the Finance Member would consider this question sympathetically and reject the resolution of the Retrenchment Committee. By so doing, they will be earning the gratitude of the Andhra public.”

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“Mr. President, Sir, the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction to abolish the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, came upon the public as a surprise. I would submit that the proposal is as senseless as it is unwise. The innumerable meetings held in various parts of the Andhra Desa and protests made therein indicate the utter resentment and dissatisfaction of the people. Besides the fact that the college has a historic past, it is the only Government College in the Circars, which has been catering to the needs of the Andhra students. The abolition of the college vitally affects the progress of collegiate education in Andhra Desa. The argument that there are other colleges in the locality and therefore there would be no harm in closing this college is without any substance. Even as things stand at present, there is no adequate provision for collegiate education in that part of the country and great difficulty is experienced by students in securing admission into the college. It is well known that other colleges will not be in a position to provide additional accommodation facilities under the existing rules. It is a notorious fact that Andhra students seeking admission into the Presidency College at Madras are turned back to colleges in the Andhra University area. Therefore, Sir, the abolition

[Mr. B. Venkataramayya] [27th January 1932]

of the college will only lead to diminish the facilities for collegiate education in Andhra Desa and makes the present difficulties greater. It is a wonder how the Retrenchment Committee came to accept the proposal. There are other directions in which retrenchment may be effected and it is a pity that the Committee has been playing to the tunes of the official elements without using its own discretion. Complaints there have been that in the administration as it is carried on, the Andhra interests have for years been neglected and the agitation for an Andhra province has been started and the present instance affords signal proof of the justification for the agitation. The grievance is so patent that it is unnecessary for me to further dilate on the subject and I would request the hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio for Education to veto the proposal of the Retrenchment Committee."

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 703 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 147 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1785, Law (Education), dated 10th October 1931.

[Budget—1931–1932—Retrenchment of expenditure—Stipends and Stipendiary grants—Reduction in rates—Ordered.]

Read—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 1633, Law (Education), dated the 12th September 1931.

Order—Ms. No. 1785, Law (Education), dated 10th October 1931.

The Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a reduction of 25 per cent may be made in the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants of women teachers as well as of men teachers undergoing training in training schools and colleges in the current year. The Director is requested to surrender the savings resulting from this reduction at an early date.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

A. F. W. DIXON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
,, Finance (Retrenchment) Department.
,, Finance Department.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 710 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 153 supra.]

Statement showing the revenue derived from the nine fish-curing yards closed as a measure of retrenchment.

Name of yard.	Year.	Receipts.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1. Hosabettu ...	1930–31	419	11	0
2. Meladi ...	1930–31	362	15	0
3. Elathur ...	1930–31	500	15	0
4. Calicut, South ...	1930–31	581	6	0
5. Beypore, North ...	1930–31	238	7	6
6. Kadalundi ...	1930–31	178	11	0
7. Tanur, South ...	1930–31	545	6	0
8. Kodumbi ...	1930–31	270	2	6
9. Kaipamangalam ...	1930–31	400	6	0

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 720 asked by Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 159 supra.]

Comparative Statement of description and prices of fans on Indian Stores Department—List.

D.C. Fans.	Price.	A.C. Fans.	Price.
<i>Ceiling fans.</i>	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1. Verity's Ceylon 1928 model, 56 inches sweep, 3 feet 10 inches downrod, with regulator.	98 0 0	1. Verity's Karachi, 58 inches sweep 3 feet 10 inches downrod, with regulators.	93 0 0
2. G.E.C.'s Swan 1930 model, 57½ inches sweep, 5 feet downrod with regulator.	103 0 0	2. G.E.C.'s Everest, 55 inches sweep, with 5 feet downrod, with regulator.	100 0 0
3. Prescott (British Insulated Cables), 62½ inches sweep, 4 feet 6 inches downrod, with regulator.	104 8 0	3. Crompton Parkinson, 60½ inches sweep, 3 feet 6 inches downrod, with regulator.	87 8 0
4. India (Jessop), 55½ inches sweep, 3 feet downrod, with regulator.	104 0 0		
<i>Table fans.</i>			
1. Verity's Junior, 16 inches sweep, with regulator A.C. and D.C.	45 0 0		
2. Marelli—Giove (D.C.), 16 inches sweep, with regulator.	39 8 0		
Do. Estive (D.C.) ..	46 8 0		
3. Revo (A.C.), 16 inches, with regulator.	43 0 0		

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 722 asked by Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 161 supra.]

G.O. No. 887, L. & M., dated 16th March 1931.

[Subject.—Establishment—District Board—Appointment of officers for work connected with the formation and supervision of panchayats—To be made on a temporary basis for the present.]

Order.—Government do not propose to require District Boards at present under section 68 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to sanction the post of District Panchayat Officer. They have, however,

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no objection to District Boards appointing, pending issue of the orders referred to above, competent persons on a fixed pay not exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem for work connected with the formation and supervision of panchayats. The appointment should be made on a temporary basis and the officer should not be designated as District Panchayat Officer.

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, Chingleput District Board.
 „ President, Cuddapah District Board.
 „ President, East Godavari District Board.
 „ President, Ramnad District Board.
 „ President, Tanjore District Board.
 „ President, Trichinopoly District Board.
 „ President, Vizagapatam District Board.
 „ Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 Copy to all other Presidents of District Boards.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 723 asked by Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 27th January 1932, page 162 supra.]

IN THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT, GEORGETOWN, MADRAS.

Before M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. DURAISWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal,
B.A., Second Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown, Madras.

C.C. No. 16506 of 1931.

Rex (Crime Branch) Complainant
versus

T. Narasimhamurthi Rao, male, 27 years, attender,
Office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local
Boards Accused.

Charge.—No. 409, Indian Penal Code.

Plea of the accused.—Not guilty.

Judgment.

This is a charge sheet under section 408, Indian Penal Code.

2. The facts of the case are briefly as detailed below:—

The accused was an acting attender in the office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. On 22nd June 1931, at 11-15 a.m., prosecution witness 1, the Cashier in the office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, gave the accused Rs. 597, with an M.O. book in which about twenty-one forms had been filled in and asked the accused to take the money and money order forms and remit the money orders at the Fort Post office. Prosecution witness 4, the water-boy in the office of the Inspector of

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Municipal Councils and Local Boards, was present when prosecution witness 1 entrusted the money and the money order forms to the accused.

The accused did not return. Prosecution witness 1 reported the matter to the Manager of the office, prosecution witness 3. Prosecution witness 3 deposes that he had instructed prosecution witness 1 on 19th June 1931, at 2-15 p.m., to send the money through the accused and that prosecution witness 1 told him that the accused returned with the money that day as it was too late. The next two days being holidays, prosecution witness 1 sent the money through the accused on 22nd June 1931. Prosecution witness 3 reported to prosecution witness 2, the Personal Assistant, about the accused who went with the money to the Post Office not returning to office. Prosecution witness 2 thereupon gave a complaint to the Police.

3. To a charge under section 409, Indian Penal Code, the accused pleads not guilty, but has no defence witnesses to examine.

4. There is no reason to disbelieve the evidence of prosecution witnesses. The accused has signed in the attendance register Exhibit A in token of his having attended office on 22nd June 1931. Prosecution witness 3, the Manager, says that the accused did not turn up at all after 22nd June 1931 and that he did not take leave or permission to absent himself.

5. I find the accused guilty of the charge. I sentence the accused to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of rupees one hundred in default to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

(Signed) A. DURAISWAMI.

If the fine is collected the entire money will be paid to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

14th September 1931.

(Signed) A. DURAISWAMI,
Second Presidency Magistrate.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 728 asked by Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 166 supra.]

Duties of the Resident Medical Officer.

The Resident Medical Officer is in charge of the hospital in the absence of the Superintendent. He is authorized to sign all correspondences of ordinary and routine nature, and relieves the Superintendent of the following duties:—

- (1) Daily review of the store account books.
- (2) Daily review of the cash receipt and payment registers and other subsidiary books relating to finance,

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- (3) Check of contingent register with each item of daily payment.
- (4) Issue of bills of hospital stoppages and reminders.
- (5) Daily review of diet accounts.
- (6) Sanitary inspection of the hospital buildings and compound and such other executive duties as are ordered by the Superintendent from time to time.
- (7) Inspection of rations, milk and kitchen department.
- (8) Sanction of expenditure amounting to not more than Rs. 5 in each case subject to any rules by which special sanction may be required.

2. A Resident Medical Officer is considered to be on duty at all hours of day and night and should it be necessary for him to be absent from the hospital for recreation, etc., he will inform the duty Assistant Surgeon as to where he may be found. On alternate days from 4 p.m. until 8 a.m. the following morning, he will be relieved by the second Resident Medical Officer (Senior Assistant Surgeon), who will be responsible for all duties of an emergency nature, admissions and night rounds and which are specified in paragraphs 18, 20, 21 and 22.

3. He is in charge of the out-patient department (including clinical teaching to students), the emergency operation theatre and of all emergencies, which occur in or are brought to the hospital after the visiting hours of other medical officers.

4. He will visit cases of emergency or of accident at any time when requested to do so by the Assistant Medical Officer on duty as well as all cases, on admission, which are likely to become the subject of investigation by the Police.

5. He will pay a night visit at any hour between 9 p.m., and midnight and at any other time which he considers necessary. Any cases admitted subsequent to the previous visit shall be seen by him. The duty Assistant Surgeon accompanies the Resident Medical Officer on his rounds and submits all necessary information.

6. The conservancy of the hospital is under his supervision and control.

7. He has immediate control of the hospital subedar and the hospital servants, except the female ward attendants and female totis who are under the orders of the matron. As regards the appointment, promotion, dismissal, etc., of hospital servants, his orders will be subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

8. He checks the water meters monthly and oftener, if necessary. The key of the meters is in his custody.

9. He is charged with the condemnation of the unserviceable articles of furniture and crockery when brought to his notice by the steward and sanctions the issue of new articles in the place of those condemned.

10. He inspects all articles of furniture and crockery purchased.

11. He will be present at the auction of all condemned articles.

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12. He examines and initials the morning report before its submission to the Superintendent and takes such action as may be necessary and is within his powers.

13. He accompanies the Superintendent on the general weekly inspection of the hospital.

14. He will give such instructions to nurse pupils as are laid down in the rules for their training.

15. The allotment of rooms in the special wards for paying patients (male and female) rests with him.

16. He is the medical officer in charge of the nursing establishment. Any nurse reporting sick will be seen and attended to by him. He will examine for physical fitness all applicants for posts as nurses or probationers who are brought to him by the matron.

* * * *

Duties of Senior Assistant Surgeon.

1. The Senior Assistant Surgeon is on duty daily from 6-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (on Sundays, till 9 a.m.).

2. He calls the roll at 6-45 a.m. daily of all students posted to the out-patient department, and arranges their various duties.

3. He is responsible for the following office duties:—

(i) All correspondences relating to the medical staff. He is in charge of all confidential records relating to subordinate medical staff (Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons) and compounders.

(ii) Duty rosters and duties of Assistant Surgeons, House Physicians and House Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and compounders.

(iii) Supervision of Stores section of the Hospital office.

(iv) Supervision of all correspondence with Public Works Department including requisitions for repairs, buildings, etc.

(v) All repairs to hospital furniture, both ordinary and surgical and instruments.

(vi) Hospital Library.

4. He is charged with the duty of placing in the hands of all Assistant Surgeons appointed to do duty at the General Hospital a copy of the hospital standing orders and obtains their acknowledgment in a book kept for the purpose.

5. He prepares the daily duty roster for Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, House Surgeons and Physicians and compounders.

6. As Senior Assistant Surgeon, he assist in all disciplinary enquiries and exercises general control of all subordinate medical staff, hospital servants and office staff. He will bring to the notice of the Resident Medical Officer the absence from duty or other misconduct of any of the medical staff or compounders.

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7. He is in general charge of the hospital dairy, but is not responsible for its accounts or for check of quantities.

Standing orders Nos. 52 and 53 are cancelled.

8. He is responsible for the cleanliness, sanitation, etc., of the Assistant Surgeons' and House Physicians' and Surgeons' rooms and quarters.

9. He will bring such students working in the hospital as are ordered to be brought before the Superintendent with reference to any report against them in the hospital.

10. He is responsible for the following teaching duties:—

(i) Clinical teaching in the out-patient department.

(ii) Teaching of nursing orderlies.

(iii) Teaching of compounders.

He will submit a report to the Resident Medical Officer on the 15th of every month on the work done and the progress made in the classes held for compounders and nursing orderlies.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 731 asked by Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 169 supra.]

Copy of Hospital Order No. 90, dated 11th August 1931.

It is noticed that some patients are wearing their own clothes of different kinds and patterns. The attention of all medical officers and the nursing staff is drawn to Hospital Standing Order No. 406, which is reproduced below for ready reference:—

“406. All patients admitted to the general wards are supplied with clean clothes and bedding. They are not permitted to wear their own clothes in hospital.”

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 732 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 170 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Ref. No. 1076-1 Gen., dated the 11th August 1931.

In forwarding herewith copy of letter Ref. No. 130-1-G., dated 6th August 1931, from the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, in the matter of issuing extras at a cost not exceeding eight annas a day each in place of acute special and convalescent special diets, I have the honour to state that the action of the Superintendent, General Hospital, is being approved by me as a measure of retrenchment. It is requested that the Government will kindly approve of the same.

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Copy of letter No. Ref. 130-I-G., dated the 6th August 1931, from the Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras.

[Retrenchment in Expenditure—Diets.]

The acute special and the convalescent special diets are the most expensive among the standard diets prescribed for use in the hospitals. As a measure of retrenchment in the existing financial stress, I consider that they can be stopped temporarily and extras prescribed instead at a cost not exceeding about eight annas a day each. I consulted the physicians in the hospital and while they agree with me fully as regards convalescent special diets, they are of opinion that for enteric patients, the medical officers should be allowed discretion to prescribe the standard diet laid down for acute special cases. Copies of hospital orders issued by me in the matter are forwarded for favour of the approval of the Surgeon-General. The savings by this change are estimated at about Rs. 12,000 during the rest of the year.

Extract of Hospital Order No. 81, dated the 25th July 1931.

* * * *

2. *Diets.*—In place of convalescent and acute special diets in the general wards, medical officers will prescribe extras costing not more than eight annas a day.

Copy of Hospital Order No. 82, dated the 30th July 1931.

In typhoid cases, medical officers are allowed discretion to prescribe the usual acute special diet.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 740 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 174 supra.]

I

List of villages in which half the revenue of fasli 1338 was postponed for collection in fasli 1340, then to fasli 1341.

Bellary taluk.—1. Kolur, 2. Veniveerapuram, 3. Korlagundi, 4. Bylur, 5. D. Kaggal, 6. Chanahal, 7. Handihal, 8. Gudalur, 9. Kudatini, 10. Karichedu, 11. M. Gorahal, 12. Bommahahal, 13. Jalihal, 14. Byradevanahalli, 15. Chaganur, 16. Sidiginimola, 17. Royapuram, 18. Permadvanahalli, 19. Menuahalli, 20. Basarakodu, 21. Moka, 22. Jalibench, 23. Kollagal, 24. Mincheri, 25. Kappagal, 26. Sanjivarayanakota, 27. Buranayakanahalli, 28. Chandur, 29. Godihal, 30. Ibrampuram, 31. Kammarachedu, 32. Sanganakal, 33. Sirivaram, 34. T. Budihal, 35. Iolamamidi, 36. Y. Budihal, 37. Sankarabanda, 38. Asundi, 39. Guthiganur, 40. Chitikinahal, 41. Emmiganur,

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42. Kurugodu, 43. Damur, 44. Somasamudram, 45. Nalludi, 46. H. Virapuram, 47. Mustighatta, 48. Bennikal and 49. Joladarasi.

Siruguppa taluk.—1. Hagalur, 2. H. Horahalli, 3. Mottasagaru and 4. Uthanoor.

II

List of villages in which the revenue of fasli 1339 was postponed for collection in fasli 1340 and then in fasli 1341.

Alur taluk.—1. Naganadhanahalli and 2. Kanmerachedu.

III

List of villages in which the entire revenue of fasli 1338 was postponed for collection in fasli 1340 and then in fasli 1341.

Bellary taluk.—1. Yeerangaligi, 2. Siddamanahalli, 3. Andrahal, 4. Bellary, 5. Belagal, 6. B. Gonahal, 7. Halakundi, 8. Haraginadana, 9. Aladahalli, 10. Janikunta, 11. Hanahalli, 12. Mundrogi, 13. Patre-ludihal, 14. Sridaragadda, 15. Amarapuram, 16. Bevinahalli, 17. Bisalahalli, 18. Haddinagundu, 19. B. Obakunta, 20. K. Berinahalli, 21. Vanenur, 22. H. Hadagalli, 23. Sindavalam, 24. Yeeragudi, 25. Karekal, 26. R. Virapuram, 27. Chellagurki, 28. Gotur, 29. Kallukuti kinahal, 30. Marudipuram and 31. Banapuram.

IV

List of villages in which half the revenue of fasli 1340 was postponed for collection in fasli 1341.

Bellary taluk.—All the villages.

Alur taluk.—1. Katsanuru, 2. Kuruvalli, 3. Holalagundi, 4. Kammarachedu and 5. Isakibanda.

Siruguppa taluk.—1. Challakudlur, 2. Vathumuruvani, 3. Matur, 4. Ravihal, 5. Motradinne, 6. Venkatapur, 7. Nagarhal, 8. Alabanur, 9. B. Sugur, 10. Itikehal, 11. Nadangam, 12. Mittisugur, 13. Agasanur, 14. H. Hosahalli, 15. Talur, 16. Karur, 17. K. Belagal, 18. Uttanur, 19. Ulur, 20. Herakal, 21. Nittur, 22. Mylapur, 23. Budiguppa, 24. Hirehal, 25. Mudalur, 26. Gosubal, 27. Bhayrapuram, 28. Balakundi, 29. Kuriganur, 30. Hagalur, 31. Motasagar, 32. Upparahosahalli, 33. Konchikeri, 34. Dasapur, 35. Siddarampur, 36. Malapuram, 37. Muddetanur, 38. Nadivi, 39. Udegolam, 40. Gundiganur, 41. Havinahal, 42. Halekota, 43. Arliganur, 44. Manjanahal, 45. Sanavasapur, 46. Darur, 47. Tekkalakotta, 48. Manur, 49. Sirigeri, 50. Manur Sugur, 51. Kenchanaguddam, 52. Devlapuram, 53. Ibrampuram, 54. Kotehal, 55. Saliganur, 56. Nagalapur, 57. Halekota, 58. Seedaragadda, 59. Kudadarahal, 60. K. Sugur, 61. Kajiginahal, 62. Karichiganur, 63. Kesarakoni, 64. Bandrahal, 65. Bagavadi, 66. Rampuram, 67. Thondehal, 68. Siruguppa and 69. Desanur.

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 741 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 175 supra.]

(a) The extent of the important mungari crops sown is noted below :—

	ACRES
Food-grains (sajja, korra, cholam, etc.)	1,692
Cotton	1,384
Groundnut	359

(b) The mungari crops were all right early in August. They were injuriously affected, by scanty rainfall in the latter part of August and September 1931. The rainfall for these two months was 0.68" and 0.42" respectively. The outturn is poor, of less than 4 annas.

(c) The later rains were a little short for hingari crops. The sowings of korra and cotton were not started in proper time. There was also delay in the sowing of white cholam and bengal-gram.

(d) The hingari crops, viz., korra, cotton and white cholam were stunted in growth, owing to lack of moisture in the sub-soil. A shower of 19 cents on the 15th of December was not sufficient to benefit the standing crops. Korra is being harvested in parts but its yield is less than 4 annas. Cotton and white cholam have begun to wither. Cotton however is still green, though stunted. These crops are estimated to yield more than 4 annas; they will yield nothing if there is no rain at all in the next few weeks.

(e) There is fodder for the present, but it will not last over the hot weather. To provide employment for the labour classes of Kurugodu and adjoining villages, a road work—Kurugodu-Emmiganur road—has been started under the management of the District Board. At first few labourers turned out twenty men, three women and a child but soon there were over 100 employed.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answers to questions Nos. 744 and 745 asked by Messrs. Mahmud Schamnad and H. M. Jagannatham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, pages 178 and 180 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1176, Public (Services), dated 18th November 1931.

Government direct that where it has been decided to reduce staff or a service as a measure of retrenchment the selection of personnel for disbandment be effected in the following order. A statutory rule will be issued in due course but action may meanwhile be taken on this basis. Cases in which action has already been taken should be reconsidered as far as possible on this basis:—

(1) Persons who were recruited for purely temporary establishments, e.g., in the Survey and Settlement Departments, and are still

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employed in such establishments shall be reverted to their substantive appointments or their services shall be dispensed with as the case may be, in the order of juniority, juniormost first.

(2) Candidates who have been selected for admission to a Service but who had not, on the 15th August 1931, acquired a statutory right to be admitted to it, shall be reverted to their substantive appointments or their services shall be dispensed with, as the case may be, in the order of juniority, juniormost first.

(3) Persons who have attained the age of 55 years shall be retired on pension, those with the longest service qualifying for pension first.

(4) Persons who have completed 30 years of service qualifying for pension but have not attained the age of 55 years, shall be retired on pension, those with the longest service qualifying for pension first.

(5) Persons who have completed 25 years of service qualifying for pension and are liable, under the pension rules applicable to them, to be retired without compensation, shall be so retired on pension, those with the longest service qualifying for pension first.

(6) Persons selected for admission to a service who had, on the 15th August 1931, acquired a statutory right to be admitted to it, but had not been so admitted, shall be reverted to their substantive appointments or their services shall be dispensed with, as the case may be, in the order of juniority, juniormost first.

(7) Persons not coming under any of the above categories shall then be retired on the gratuity or pension admissible to them, in the order of juniority, juniormost first.

2. This order may for reasons to be recorded and with the concurrence in writing of the Governor be departed from by the Local Government in any individual case.

3. When candidates are required for the service concerned in future, either temporarily or permanently, persons who were reverted or whose services were dispensed with under clause (6) of paragraph 1 will be reappointed if they so desire in order of seniority; and after them persons who were reverted or whose services were dispensed with under clause (2) of paragraph 1 will be reappointed if they so desire in order of seniority; any period of probation already undergone will count towards the total period of probation, the period of absence from service on account of retrenchment being disregarded for this purpose.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

To all Heads of Departments (including Collectors and District Judges).
Departments of the Secretariat.

[Vide answer to question No. 747 asked by Mr. Mahmud Schammad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 181 supra.]

Selections made by the Commission under Section 1 of the Act.

Number of Vacancies.	Applications received.	Applicants qualified.	Appeared for interview.	Recommended.	Remarks.
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Deputy Superintendent of Police.

1	24 (Anglo-Indians or Christians, etc.).	20 ..	..	3 ..	This vacancy was reserved for "Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic" community.
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Inspector of Boilers.

(a) Selection in June 1930.

2	15 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	10 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	5 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	2 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	4 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..
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(b) Selection in September 1930.

3	23 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. Others ..	5 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. Others ..	1 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Others ..	2 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Others ..	1 None
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The Commission did not find any of these candidates suitable. Two of the four candidates recommended at the first selection were recommended for these vacancies.

(c) Selection in March 1931.

1	10 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Muhammadans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. Others ..	2 Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	1 Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	2 Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	1 (Is a European)
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Assistant Director of Rural Pisciculture.

1	16 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	12 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	5 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	3 Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	..
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The vacancy was advertised by the Director of Fisheries and the applications received were forwarded to the Commission.

Junior Electrical Inspector to Government.

1	19 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. The remaining seven candidates did not state their community.	1* Brahmans ..	1 Brahmans ..	..	None
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* The Commission after interview did not consider this candidate qualified as he did not satisfy all the conditions of appointment.

Soil Physicist.

1	31 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	30 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	6 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	17 Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	2 (Brahmans).
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Selections made by the Commission under Section 10 of the Act—cont.

Number of Vacancies.	Applications received.	Applicants qualified.	Appeared for interview.	Recommended.	Remarks.
Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations.					
2	92	13 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	11 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	4 Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	The vacancies were advertised by the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Cinchona). The applications received by him were forwarded to the Commission. As the applications were not received in any prescribed form and did not contain information regarding community, the number of candidates under each community is not stated.
Sergeant's, Madras City Police—November 1930.					
3	36	15	11	3	Europeans.
Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies—July 1930.					
1	Non-Brahmans...	167	119	2	The selection was from non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and depressed classes.
1	Muhammadans...	40	32	2	
1	Depressed classes	5	4	2	
Assistant Lecturers in Colleges and Licentiate School Assistants—July 1930.					
	Brahmans ..	146	108	18	Candidates from communities other than Brahmins were required.
	Non-Brahmans ..	60	22	7	
	Indian Christians ..	17	8	6	
	Muhammadans ..	21	11	7	

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Veterinary Assistant Surgeons—August and December 1930.

1	Brahmans ..	9	5	4	There were no candidates from other communities than Brahmans.
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Assistant Inspector of Excise—7th January 1931.

1	Non-Brahmans ..	59	22	5	Recruitment was from the two communities only.
1	Indian Christians, etc. ..	36	18	4	

Deputy Tahsildars.

2	Brahmans ..	150	119	1	The selection was under 'Tamil' and 'Malayalam' languages irrespective of community.
1	Non-Brahmans ..	168	107	2	
1	Indian Christians ..	50	35	2	
1	Muhammadans ..	25	11	1	
1	(Others including depressed classes) ..	3	3	..	

Veterinary Compounders.

10	Brahmans ..	7	6	5	<i>First Assistant, Government Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.</i>
1	Non-Brahmans ..	7	5	8	
1	Muhammadans ..	2	Nil.	..	
1	Indian Christians ..	4	2	..	
1	Brahmans ..	2	Nil.	Nil.	

Physical Director, Kumbakonam College.

1	Brahmans ..	2	1	1	<i>Junior Workshop Instructor.</i>
1	Indian Christians ..	1	1	..	

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 751 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 184 supra.]

Year.	District Court, Chittoor.		Sub-Court, Chittoor	
	Suits.	Appeals.	Suits.	Appeals.
1920 ..	..	7	..	..
1921 ..	..	27	1	..
1922 ..	..	29	2	..
1923 ..	..	22	..	..
1924 ..	..	22	1	..
1925 ..	..	14	1	..
1926 ..	..	17	5	..
1927 ..	..	36	3	..
1928 ..	..	24	1	..
1929 ..	1	4	4	..
1930 ..	..	8	..	..
1931 ..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	1	210	19	..

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 760 asked by Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932, page 189 supra.]

Statement showing expenditure incurred on Improvements to channels and drains (Cauvery, Vennar and Coleroon River System).

Number and name of channel or drain.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<i>Tanjore taluk.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pillai voikkal No. 3 ..	425	..	..	..	..	..
2. Improvements to Eachankanni channel ..	..	58	15	76	177	109
3. Reconstructing the Periyeri drainage channel No. 2 sluice in right bank of Vennar at 21/1 ..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..
4. Excavating a drainage channel to drain Allur lands into Allur tank ..	439	97	..	..	..	..
5. Supplying Pillai voikkal No. 2 from Pillai voikkal No. 1 ..	..	2,307	1,806	..	..	..
6. Improvements to head sluice of Pillai voikkal No. 2 at 18/0 of Vennar left bank ..	..	..	..	437	..	..
Total ..	1,904	2,462	1,821	513	177	109

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Statement showing expenditure incurred on Improvements to channels and drains (Cauvery, Vennar and Coleroon River System)—cont.

Number and name of channel or drain.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<i>Papanasam taluk.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7. Excavating a new leading channel from South Rajan channel of Sellore anicut ..	182	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mannargudi taluk.</i>						
8. Improvements to Agamalanar channel.	..	235	..	..	..	..
9. Providing automatic shutters to Katteri surplus weir on left bank of Thirumeniar ..	..	..	1,731	6	..	..
10. Improvements to Ramapuram Konamadai drainage ..	..	..	..	578	..	..
Total ..	..	235	1,731	584	..	..
<i>Tirutturaippundi taluk.</i>						
11. Improvements to defective irrigation of Nos. 3 and 20 of Manakkudi village ..	424	109	..	..	..	..
12. Constructing a regulator for Anangeri drainage ..	184	..	..	..	..	..
13. Constructing a new drainage sluice for Royannallur Kottagam lands ..	625	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,233	109	..	..	..	..
<i>Negapatam taluk.</i>						
14. Improvements to Thirukodiyur ..	..	..	..	1,455	489	..
15. Improvements to Devanadhi ..	..	..	2,399	199	..	..
16. Ramakottagam channel ..	21	935	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21	935	2,399	1,654	489	..
<i>Nannilam taluk.</i>						
17. Improvements to the Pottayar drainage ..	..	..	..	..	498	947
18. Improvements to Mathiakudy irrigation channel ..	..	..	326	1,195	931	2,905
19. Sengalipuram drainage ..	..	..	175	6,255	4,684	14,554
20. Improvements to Tiruchangattangudy drainage ..	..	..	..	..	..	69
21. Manavalapettai drainage kanni ..	..	141	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	141	501	7,450	6,113	18,475

NOTE.—Except item No. 21 the rest are in progress.

[27th January 1932]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Silt Clearance of channels and drains (Cauvery, Vennar and Coleroon Anicut systems).

Number and name of channel or drain.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<i>Tanjore taluk.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pillai voikkal No. 3	1,978	464	543	325	..	..
2. Pillai voikkal No. 1	..	..	..	696	223	..
3. Pillai voikkal No. 2	..	..	..	244	..	..
4. Maruvur drainage channel	..	..	..	163	459	..
Total ..	1,978	464	543	1,428	682	..
<i>Papanasam taluk.</i>						
5. Mangudi channel	470	..	..	..	..	..
6. Melattur channel	..	617	..	..	..	..
7. Siddanvelur channel	..	..	..	374	..	..
Total ..	470	617	..	374	..	..
<i>Mannargudi taluk.</i>						
8. Agamalanar	375	113	..	174	..	..
<i>Tirutturaippundi taluk.</i>						
9. Pa'lavanar	417	..	..	..	..	..
10. Lawford's straight cut	946	442	353	..	..	..
11. North Rajan channel of Adappar ..	..	..	..	3,316	..	..
12. South Rajan channel of Adappar ..	..	..	..	2,381	..	..
13. Vedaranyam canal from Karunganni lock to Adappar straight cut head.	..	2,039	4,760	439	..	..
Total ..	1,363	2,481	5,113	6,136	..	..
<i>Negapatam taluk.</i>						
14. Devanadhi	..	..	..	299	..	..
15. Uppanar	..	..	565	63	2,225	..
16. Panayanar	..	..	..	1,289	..	1,104
Total ..	..	..	565	1,651	2,225	1,104
<i>Nannilam taluk.</i>						
17. Ammayappan channel	..	..	..	..	..	279
<i>Kumbakonam taluk.</i>						
18. Kumukkimanniar	..	..	..	..	75	..
<i>Chidambaram taluk.</i>						
19. Silt clearance in Kanni branch of left bank of South Buthangudi channel ..	..	..	..	..	..	65
20. Silt clearance in Movur branch of Coleroon North Rajan channel ..	..	..	..	..	..	372
21. Silt clearance in Pottavali Kanni of Iyomur Akkaramangalam, Papanapattu village	..	..	..	..	..	200
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	637

NOTE.—No outlay was incurred on silt clearance of the channels of the Lower Coleroon Anicut System in Chidambaram taluk from April 1926 to end of March 1931.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 28th January 1932.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Krishnan, Mr. C.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Luker, Mr. F. G.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.	Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
Ahmed Meeran, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha.	Mahboob Ali Baig, Mr.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Khan Bahadur.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Nachiappa Goundar, Mr. K. A.
Revapani, Mr. S. M. K.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Birley, Mr. F.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Browning, Mr. W. M.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Davis, M.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Devadason, Mr. M.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Harischandrudu Navudu, Mr. A.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Indriah, Mr. C.	Raja of Bobbili.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Raja of Kallikote.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
James, Mr. F. E.	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.
	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.

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PRESENT—cont.

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, C. S.	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.	Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.	Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.	Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.	Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. C.	Winter, Captain W. E.
Sreshtha, Mr. M.S.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.	Zamindar of Chemudu.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.	

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Legislative Council

Reduction of travelling and daily allowances to M.L.Cs.

* 761 Q.—Rao Sahib P. SUBRAHMANYA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government did not consult the Legislative Council before passing G.O. Ms. No. 370, Law (Legislative), dated 16th October 1931, reducing the daily as well as travelling allowances of the non-official members of the Council;

(b) whether they have ascertained what reductions have been made by the other Provincial Governments and the Government of India in the travelling as well as daily allowances of the non-official members of the other Provincial Councils, Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, respectively; and

(c) whether they have made any enquiries about the expenses *per diem* of the non-official members of the Council coming to Madras for the Council meeting before reducing their daily allowance from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7?

A.—(a) As the reduction was made as a measure of retrenchment, it was not considered necessary to consult the Legislative Council before accepting the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee to reduce the travelling and daily allowances to non-official members of the Council.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know, Sir, whether this is intended as a measure of retrenchment which would benefit the Government or one which would help the Railway Companies? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ As a measure of retrenchment which would benefit Government.”

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Police

Alleged misappropriation by a Sub-Inspector of Police attached to the Crime Branch of the Madras City Police.

* 762 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that within the last three or four months a sub-inspector attached to the Crime Branch of the Madras City Police was dismissed from service for alleged misappropriation of certain properties in the charge of the Commissioner of Police; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the alleged misappropriations of which the sub-inspector was found guilty?

A.—(a) & (b) A sub-inspector of the Crime Branch of the Madras City Police was dismissed from service from 21st October 1931 on the following charges:—

I. For grossly illegal procedure in—

(a) not reporting the seizure of items of property recovered by him in the course of investigation of Crime Nos. 913, 1218, 1299, 1517, 1561, 1623, 1667 and 1978 of 1931 and in retaining them without lawful excuse;

(b) producing items of property which had been seized in Crime Nos. 1044 and 1063 of 1931 at the Central Crime Station, taking them subsequently on the plea of filing them in court and retaining them without lawful excuse.

II. For committing temporary misappropriation in respect of items of property seized in Crime Nos. 1561 and 1299 of 1931 by pledging them.

III. For reporting falsely that Crime Nos. 1044, 1063, 1218, 1299, 1517, 1561 and 1623 were charged and that adjournments were allowed in five of these cases, with a view to concealing the fact of his retention of the property.

The value of the property temporarily misappropriated amounted to Rs. 1,150 and odd.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is a fact that this kind of misappropriation has been going on for the last two or three years without being detected by the heads of the department? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ In this answer I have given all the information connected with the case. If the hon. Member wants more information I must ask for notice.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ The answer given here is with reference to 1931. I want to know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is a fact that this officer has been misappropriating the property which has

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been entrusted to him by the department for purposes of enquiry for the past three or four years, and that the superior officers in charge have not been able to detect it and check him properly?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"As far as I know, I have not heard of any such thing. I shall enquire."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is it a fact that the officers in charge of the Crimes Department have from time to time been getting representations from the parties concerned that the jewels belonging to them have not been returned in spite of repeated requests?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"They have been returned."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I want to know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is a fact that either the Commissioner of Police or the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Crimes Department has received any written representation from the parties concerned that their jewels are being retained for an unduly long time?"

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

Printing and Stationery

Reduction of hand-compositors in Government Press.

* 763 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the daily average of the number of hand-compositors employed in the Government Press (Mint Buildings and Mount Road), Madras, during the year 1930-31;

(b) the number of hand-compositors that have been sent away within the last three months; and

(c) the reasons for dispensing with their services?

A.—(a) 438.

(b)

Month.	Number of hand-compositors discharged.
October 1931	31
November 1931	80
December 1931	27
	138

(c) The services of temporary piece-workers have been dispensed with owing to the slackness of work in composing departments and in order to ensure an adequate amount of work for permanent piece-workers.

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Composing charges in the Government Press.

* 764 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the actual cost of composing one Pica page with the help of the Lino machine in the Government Press, Madras; and

(b) the actual cost of composing the same matter in the said press with the help of hand-composers?

	RS.	A.	P.
A.—(a) Labour cost per Pica page	0	6	4
Overhead charges	0	15	7
Total	1	5	11
(b) Labour cost per Pica page	0	13	6
Overhead charges	1	8	4
Total cost	2	5	10

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the overhead charges referred to in (a) includes the cost of machinery and interest thereon?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Supervision charges and also cost of machinery."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"In clause (b) the overhead charges come to Rs. 1-8-4. As far as I know, there is nothing like overhead charges as the piece-workers are paid on the basis of the work they do."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The figures are from the accounts kept in the prescribed form in the Government Press."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I want to know what items of expenditure constitute these overhead charges?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Supervision, machinery, etc."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"There is no machinery concerned in hand composing. Therefore I want to know what items of expenditure this overhead charge represents?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"There is to a certain extent."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the overhead charge is less in the case of (a) than in (b)?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Perhaps the machinery is cheaper in one case."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask why the overhead charges should not be the same? In the case of piece-work where is the necessity for extra overhead charge?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I have no figures before me."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the hon. the Home Member make enquiries as to the accuracy of these two figures? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ These figures have been taken from the account kept in the prescribed form in the Government Press. There is no question about the accuracy of the figures.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the fact that the overhead charges are less in (a) than in (b), will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to make enquiries as to the accuracy of these figures? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The figures are absolutely accurate.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Is it a fact that the Superintendent of the Government Press is enamoured of the linotype and therefore does not want the services of the hand-compositors? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I have no such information.”

Civil Justice

Appointment of Oriyas as Bench Magistrates.

* 765 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received from the Oriyas of Berhampur that there is not a single Oriya man among the persons proposed to be nominated as the Bench Magistrates of Berhampur;

(b) whether any reason is assigned by the local officers why no Oriya was proposed to be nominated as Bench Magistrate;

(c) whether the Government are aware that previously Bench Magistrates were appointed from among Oriyas, Telugus and Muhammadans of Berhampur; and

(d) the number of Brahmans, Telugu or Oriya non-Brahman (Hindus), Telugu or Oriya Muhammadans and Christians who are proposed to be nominated as Bench Magistrates?

A.—(a) to (d) A representation has been received by Government regarding the appointment of members on the Bench of Magistrates at Berhampur and the matter is engaging their attention. Final recommendations in respect of the nominations have not yet been received.

Abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court.

* 766 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Judge of West Tanjore convened a conference of Judicial Officers and representatives of the Bar Association of Tanjore and Tiruvadi on 1st October 1931 to discuss the question of the abolition of the Tiruvadi District Munsif's Court;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the District Judge as a result of the conference recommended to the High Court, the need for the abolition of the Court at Tiruvadi;

(c) whether it is a fact that the combined file of the two courts of Tiruvadi and Tanjore falls short of the standard of outturn fixed by the High Court for any single one of those courts;

(d) whether there are any reasons why the court at Tiruvadi has not been abolished even in these days of financial stringency; and if so, what they are;

(e) whether it is a fact that the question of the abolition of the Tiruvadi Court was raised as early as 1926 by the then District Judge, Mr. P. C. Lobo; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the President of the Tanjore Taluk Board and the Engineer, Tanjore district, reported to the District Judge that about 60 per cent of the villages now in the jurisdiction of the Tiruvadi Court are nearer to Tanjore than to Tiruvadi?

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

(c) The combined file of original suits of the two courts, as observed from the statistics for 1930, falls short of the standard outturn fixed for the District Munsif's Court of Tanjore. It is however more than the standard outturn fixed for the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi. Complete statistics for the year 1931 are not yet available.

(d) No proposal for the abolition of the court has been received by Government.

(e) No.

(f) The Government have no information.

Electricity

Payment of interest by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation on deposits from consumers.

* 767 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Madras Electric Supply Corporation is not paying any interest to depositors on deposits taken from consumers of current;

(b) whether the licence provides for the appropriation by the Corporation itself of such interest;

(c) what the total amount is of such deposits with the Corporation; and

(d) whether there are any other cases of electric licensees being allowed to take deposits from consumers without paying them any interest?

A.—(a) The Corporation is not required by the terms of its licence to pay interest on deposits.

(b) The licence makes no reference to such interest.

(c) According to the accounts for the year ending December 1930, the total amount deposited by consumers is £27,267-18-1.

(d) Yes, in Cochin, Ootacamund, Bellary, Coonoor and Bezwada.

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether these deposits are kept as a separate item in their accounts? "

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

Forests

Reduction of Gazetted Officers in the Forest department.

* 768 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the existing number of gazetted officers in the Forest department will be reduced as a measure of retrenchment?

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know what the number of gazetted officers in the Forest department is? "

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

Irrigation

Progress of the Tungabhadra project.

* 769 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) if the negotiations with the Bombay and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Governments have been completed, concerning the Tungabhadra Project; if not, in what stage they now are;

(b) whether the site for the dam has been settled and found satisfactory; and

(c) whether the estimates have been completed?

A.—(a) Negotiations are proceeding.

(b) Two possible sites for a dam have been investigated. Both are satisfactory.

(c) Detailed estimates cannot be prepared until the question of the site and other matters are settled.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask as to when the negotiations will be completed? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I regret I am unable to give any information as to when they will be completed. I am very anxious that they should be completed as soon as possible."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Does the hon. Member or His Excellency the Governor propose to visit Hyderabad? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" It is not my immediate intention to do so. I did visit Hyderabad on one occasion in connexion with these negotiations."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether any decision will be reached before the Mettur Dam works are completed? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I cannot say."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask the hon. Member whether when he visited Hyderabad the Nizam's Government gave any indication of their anxiety to come to some settlement? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" They gave me the impression that they were anxious to come to some terms."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Have any terms been proposed by them? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No definite arrangement has been proposed."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" Will the Government be pleased to arrive at an early decision so that by the time the Mettur works are completed the machinery there can be transferred for the carrying out of this work? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The Government have kept that in view."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" So far as the negotiations are concerned, may I know whether the question of distribution of water was settled? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" That is one of the subjects under consideration."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to recognize the fact that the Government can afford to be absolutely liberal on this matter and tell the Nizam's Government to take what they like? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I am not sure how much the Nizam's Government can take."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" I ask, Sir, if the Government are prepared to tell the Nizam's Government that they can take as much as they like because they could not take more than a certain quantity of water on account of the configuration of the country? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I think at the present time the Nizam's Government is examining this very question to see how much water they can take."

Land Revenue

Abolition of the Sankari Revenue Division.

* 770 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 Sankari Revenue Division in Salem district is to be abolished soon; and

(b) if that is so, what are the arrangements that are to be made for the re-grouping of taluks into revenue divisions, and when those proposals will come into force?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

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Condition of crops in Pedda Kavukuntla and Chinna Kavukuntla, Rayadrug taluk.

* 771 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the extents sown with the more important of the early and late crops respectively in the village of Pedda Kavukuntla and Chinna Kavukuntla of Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, with their average outturn, if they have been harvested, or present condition if still on the ground?

A.—Pedda Kavukuntla village is the parent village and Chinna Kavukuntla is its hamlet. A statement^a giving the information required is attached.

Minor Irrigation

Irrigation of lands under the Elundrakondan Periakulam, etc.

* 772 Q.—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the Council table reports called for in respect of questions Nos. 97, 479 and 558 to 565 answered on 5th August 1931, 2nd November 1931 and 3rd November 1931 respectively?

A.—Question No. 97.—The report has not yet been received.

Question Nos. 479 and 558 to 565.—A memorandum giving the required information was sent on 5th January 1932 to the hon. Members who asked these questions. A copy^b of this memorandum is attached.

Public Services

Appointments made to the Ministerial establishment of the Secretariat for the year ending 31st October 1931.

* 773 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments of Superintendents and clerks made in each of the departments of the Secretariat during the year ending 31st October 1931 and the community to which each of them belongs; and

(b) how many Muslims are there in the Revenue and Legislative departments of the Secretariat?

A.—(a) A statement^c is appended.

(b) Two in Revenue Department as peons and ten in the Law Department of whom five are clerks, two attenders and three peons.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 355 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 355–359 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix III on page 360 infra.

[28th January 1932]

State aid or scholarships awarded to Europeans for specialization.

* 774 Q.—Captain W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of Europeans sent abroad by this Government with State aid or scholarships to specialize in different subjects and the places where they were sent to specialize in such subjects for the past three years ending 31st December 1931?

A.—The Government have no information in the matter but have called for it.

Captain W. E. WINTER:—“ May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to kindly communicate the information to me as soon as it is received? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ The information will be communicated to the hon. Member.”

Village Officers.

Orders, if any, of the Collector of Coimbatore forbidding the participation of village officers in activities affecting the Government revenue.

* 775 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Collector of Coimbatore has ordered that village officers should not take part in any activities that would affect the Government revenues, without regard to the fact whether or not such activities are legitimate?

A.—The Collector has passed no general order of the nature indicated in the question. The hon. Member may have in mind an order passed by the Collector in one particular case regarding the conduct of a village officer in picketing and interfering with legitimate trade but there is no specific reference in that order to Government revenues. A copy^a of the order is attached.

Finance

Exemption of Police officers from reduction in pay.

* 776 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why the Government do not propose to impose the cut of 10 per cent on any member of the Police forces whose pay is less than Rs. 200; and

(b) the saving that can be effected by the Government if the two hundred rupees limit is reduced to Rs. 40 as in the case of all others?

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 361 infra.

[28th January 1932]

A.—(a) The special treatment given to the lower ranks of the Police, which is not confined to the Presidency of Madras, may be taken as an acknowledgment on the part of all Governments in India of the exceptionally difficult conditions in which the Police have been recently and may now again be called upon to serve and the satisfactory manner in which they have acquitted themselves.

(b) About Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know from the Government whether they realize that the Revenue officials have done equally yeoman service and therefore should be exempted from this cut? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" The services of the Revenue officials are fully appreciated, but the services of the Police are in special degree onerous. "

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government realize that exemption of one class of services will lead to discontent among the people in other departments? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" It is conceivable, Sir. "

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know whether the Police have not been paid money from out of the secret service fund for confidential enquiries and for other extra work? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I am not aware of any such payment. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" What kind of exceptional services has been rendered by the Police to deserve this concession? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I invite the hon. Member's attention to the occurrences of the past fifteen months. "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether before fixing the establishment the Government have not taken into account the nature of the services expected from them? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" The Police establishment was unfortunately fixed before recent political developments were considered possible. "

Exemption of Police officers from reduction in pay.

* 777 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons which prompted the granting of exemptions, in making cuts in salaries, to the district or presidency police forces drawing less than Rs. 200 per mensem; and

(b) when the Government became aware of the economic depression and the reasons why the Government did not introduce the 'cuts' earlier in the year?

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A.—(a) Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 776.

(b) The Government became aware of the economic depression probably at about the same time as the hon. Member. As regards the date from which the cut was imposed, it is obviously desirable that the same date should be adopted throughout India, and the Government have followed the Government of India and other Provincial Governments in this particular.

Supply of copies of memoranda prepared for the Retrenchment Committee.

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

(a) whether any Members of the Legislative Council have asked for copies of the memoranda prepared for the Retrenchment Committee; and

(b) whether the Government have refused to supply them copies of such memoranda, and if so, on what grounds?

A:—(a) The hon. Member himself is the only member of the House who has made such a request.

(b) The hon. Member is already aware that Government could not see their way to complying with his request on the ground that the memoranda were prepared for the exclusive use of the Committee which was appointed last March, with the approval of the House, to deal with the subject of Retrenchment.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether there is anything confidential in the memorandum which the Members of the Council are not entitled to see? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" It is not considered desirable that the deliberations of the Retrenchment Committee should be made public; obviously their suggestions have to be very confidential. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Is it not a fact that the members of the Committee are elected Members of this House and therefore their work is subject to our scrutiny? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" Certainly, but because they are elected Members, is, if any thing, a reason why their work should be less suspect. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Does representation mean that those who elect them have no right to scrutinize their work? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I refer my hon. Friend for an answer to any of the numerous text-books on the subject of constitutional representation. "

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Revision of the scales of pay of Government officers.

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

(a) whether the Government have under consideration the revision of the scales of pay of officers in all departments; and

(b) whether any proposals in regard to this matter have been put before the Retrenchment Committee and if so, whether a copy of it can be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) No, Sir. The Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee on the subject.

(b) The Government have placed no proposals before the Retrenchment Committee; they understand that the Committee has considered notes on the subject prepared for their use by the Retrenchment Secretary and are engaged in formulating their own recommendations.

Consideration of grant of fixed travelling allowance.

* 780 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government or the hon. the Member for Finance or the Retrenchment Committee, Madras, have considered the method of paying travelling allowance by grant of a fixed travelling allowance; if so, what was their decision and why?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 263 and 500 answered respectively on 30th October and 2nd November 1931.

Local Self-Government*Election to district and taluk boards.*

* 781 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state when elections to district and taluk boards are likely to come off?

A.—It is expected that the elections to district and taluk boards will be held between April and June next. An endeavour will, however, be made to hold the elections in at least one or two districts before April next.

Medical*Work done by the Superintendent of the Government Tuberculosis Hospital as Secretary to the National Health Association.*

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras, is the Secretary of an association called the National Health Association; and

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(b) if so, whether the Government have satisfied themselves that he does the duties pertaining to that office without detriment to his official duties?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether it is a fact that this officer, as Secretary of the National Health Association, has been rendering yeoman service to the public at large by way of propaganda in matters of health? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The Superintendent of the Hospital is not the Secretary of the Health Association.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Who is the Secretary? ”

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ How does the Secretary of the National Health Association find time to discharge his official duties in connexion with the hospital? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The Superintendent is not the Secretary of the Association.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Who is the Secretary? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ I have already answered it.”

Subjects discussed at the Conference of District Medical Officers held in Madras in July 1931.

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

(a) what subjects were discussed at the Conference of the District Medical Officers that met in Madras in July this year; and

(b) what practical steps have been taken to carry out the decisions arrived at the Conference?

A.—(a) A list * of subjects discussed at the conference is laid on the table.

(b) While the consideration of some of the recommendations of the conference has been deferred in view of the present financial stringency, action has been or is being taken on others.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken regarding Nos. 2 and 3 in the list given in the appendix? ”

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

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Alleged conference regarding the transfer of Civil Assistant Surgeons from the General Hospital.

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

(a) whether there was a conference of, or consultation amongst, the medical officers in the General Hospital, the Principal of the Madras Medical College and the Surgeon-General or any two of them within the last five or six months for the purpose of considering the maximum period after which the Civil Assistant Surgeons in the General Hospital should be transferred to the mufassal;

(b) the conclusions arrived at at that conference or consultation; and

(c) whether those conclusions are now being given effect to?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No.

Medical men who went abroad for higher studies.

* 785 Q.—RAO SAHIB B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of Medical gentlemen who went to foreign countries within the last two years either on study leave or on private leave to qualify themselves for foreign degrees;

(b) whether all or any of them were, after their return, appointed as Professors in Medical Schools or Colleges, and if so, in what subjects; and

(c) what was the subject or subjects on which each of them sent a thesis for qualifying himself for the foreign degree?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information required is furnished in the appended lists.^a

RAO SAHIB B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—“The statement in the appendix does not contain any answer to part (c) of my question?”

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

Establishment of birth control clinics.

* 786 Q.—MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of establishing birth-control clinics in the important Government hospitals in the Madras City has been considered by the Madras Government; and

(b) what progress has been made in reducing the venereal disease infections in the Madras City as the result of the adoption of the recommendations of the delegation of the Social Hygiene Council, London, who visited Madras some years ago?

A.—(a) No.

(b) A report^b on the subject is laid on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 362-364 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VII on pages 364-365 infra.

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MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Has the Government considered the desirability of taking the initiative in this matter?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“No.”

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether it will be considered, especially in view of the fact that the neighbouring provinces have made a start in this direction?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Finance is not available.”

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Does the Minister think that this will cost much initially?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“It is not possible to know beforehand how much it will take.”

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether advice is procurable in the State hospitals to those who want it?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“If anybody wants it, it will be available.”

Expenditure by the Siddha Text Book Committee.

* 787 Q.—MR. G. SRIRAMULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the amount is so far spent by the Siddha Text Book Committee;

(b) what the books published by them are; and

(c) what the probable amount is, if any, yet to be spent on that account?

A.—(a) Rupees 18,028.

(b) & (c) The text book has been compiled but not yet published. It is in the Press. The Principal, Indian Medical School, has suggested certain arrangements for the correction of the proofs. The cost involved in these arrangements is about Rs. 2,100. Government are considering the question of adopting a cheaper arrangement.

Andhra students in the School of Indian Medicine.

* 788 Q.—MR. G. SRIRAMULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of Andhra or Telugu students at present in the Government School of Indian Medicine;

(b) the number of Andhra or Telugu students in each class and the total number of students in each class;

(c) the name of the lecturer in Ayurveda, Telugu section;

(d) what his mother-tongue is; and

(e) whether any Andhra lecturers who can teach Ayurveda to Telugu students in their mother-tongue are not available?

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A.—(a) & (b) The information required is furnished below.

Class.	Strength	Number of Andhra or Telugu students.	Per- centage.
Fourth year class	48	24	50.0
Third year class	81	39	48.1
Second year class	82	38	46.3
First year class.. .. .	122	54	44.3
Total	333	155	46.5

(c) M.R.Ry. N. Madhava Menon Avargal.

(d) Malayalam.

(e) The present lecturer teaches Ayurveda to Telugu students in Telugu. He was selected for the post as being the most suitable among the candidates who had applied for it.

Motor Vehicles Taxation*Levy of licence fees by local bodies on motor vehicles.*

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

(a) what licence fees are now levied on public service and commercial motor vehicles by the local bodies in each district of this Province;

(b) whether the rate of licence fees has been reduced in any district since the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into operation and if so, where; and

(c) whether it has been increased anywhere, and if so, in which districts?

A.—(a) District Boards levy licence fees on public service and commercial motor vehicles under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Municipal Councils levy licence fees on the vehicles under section 174-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. The rates* of licence fees levied by local bodies are given in the appendix.

(b) Yes. North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore and Tanjore District Boards.

(c) Yes. Chittoor and Ramnad District Boards and the Saidu District Municipal Council.

Public Works*Conference relating to Siruvani water scheme.*

* 790 Q.—Capt. W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government intend to call the proposed conference relating to Siruvani water scheme to consider the financial impasse existing at present between the Government and the Municipal Council;

* Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 366-388 infra.

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(b) whether the Chief Engineer, Mr. Stoney, ever wrote to the Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality stating that Messrs. Moylans' tender for the construction of the dam had been accepted;

(c) whether the amounts paid as deposits by all contractors have been returned with the exception of that paid by Messrs. Moylans;

(d) why has the deposit amount not been returned to the said company if its tender is not accepted; and

(e) whether it is the intention of the Government to call for fresh tenders in spite of the fact that the Chief Engineer to Government stated that Moylans' tender had already been accepted?

A.—(a) There are no outstanding questions to be settled and the Government do not consider that the proposed conference is necessary.

(b) The Government have no information to that effect.

(c) The Chief Engineer ordered the return of Messrs. Moylan & Co.'s deposit in November last. It has presumably been returned.

(d) The Government presume that the deposit was not returned earlier because the question of the tender was under consideration.

(e) Fresh tenders have been called for.

Captain W. E. WINTER:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the question of the apportionment of the cost of the erection of the dam has been settled?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I believe it is under consideration."

Registration*Recruitment of Sub-Registrars.*

* 791 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) if the information said to have been called for in answer to clauses (b) to (h) of question No. 574 answered on 12th March 1931 has been received; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 27 answered on 3rd August 1931.

Education*Audit reports of the accounts of the District Educational Councils.*

* 792 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) how many Audit Reports of the Accounts of the District Educational Councils for the year ending 31st March 1930 have been received by the Government from the Presidents of the District Educational Councils till 1st July 1931;

[28th January 1932]

(b) what the period of time allowed is to the District Educational Councils for considering the Audit Reports and submitting them to Government with replies to the points raised in the Audit Report by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts;

(c) which of the District Educational Councils have not submitted the Audit Reports with their replies to the Government as yet;

(d) when the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts sent the Audit Reports to the Government through the Presidents of the Councils concerned; and

(e) what action the Government have taken to see that the Presidents of the District Educational Councils concerned do not unduly delay the submission of the reports for the orders of the Government?

A.—(a) Twenty-two.

(b) Under a Government Order issued in December 1931 Presidents of District Educational Councils are required to return the audit reports with replies to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts within three months of the receipt of the reports.

(c) to (e) There is no District Educational Council that has not yet submitted the audit report for 1929–30, with replies.

Reduction of salaries of officers in the Educational department.

* 793 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what is the percentage of reduction made in the salaries of officers in the Educational department;

(b) whether the reduction in the rate of stipends to students in training schools and colleges amounts to more than 40 per cent; and

(c) what are the special reasons for the difference, if any, in the rate of reduction?

A.—(a) Ten per cent.

(b) A reduction of 25 per cent has been ordered in the total stipends payable for the year 1931–32.

(c) The orders sanctioning the cut in the salaries of Government servants have nothing to do with the stipends granted to students undergoing training in training schools.

Reduction of stipends for students in Government Training Schools.

* 794 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of stipends promised respectively to each student undergoing training in the junior and senior courses in the Government Training Schools;

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(b) the period during which the students drew their stipends in this year;

(c) whether the stipends were reduced subsequently, and if so, when and to what extent;

(d) whether further it was ordered that the reduction should be given retrospective effect, and if so, from what date;

(e) the procedure prescribed for recovery of the excess—whether in one lump sum or by instalments from the stipends remaining yet to be paid and in the latter case the amount and number of instalments fixed; and

(f) if the reduction in the stipend is more than 10 per cent, the reason for the disproportionately high reduction?

A.—(a) The stipends payable ordinarily to students under training in training schools are specified in rule 117 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(b) Stipends were granted at the full rates up to the end of September 1931.

(c) to (e) A reduction of 25 per cent was ordered in the stipends payable to the students for the year 1931–32. The recovery is being effected from the monthly instalments payable from October 1931. As regards the rates at which the stipends are paid from that month the hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 524-A at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1931.

(f) Financial stringency.

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the question of reducing the period of training has been considered? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Sir, that question has been considered and it is not thought desirable to reduce the period of training unless the educational qualifications of candidates are raised. But I may say that I am still considering the question.” 11-15 a.m.

Issue of the Government Order prohibiting employment of teachers solely for religious instruction.

* 795 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what were the circumstances under which the G.O. Ms. No. 643, Law (Education), dated 23rd April 1931, was passed by the Government?

A.—The Government Order referred to was passed in view of the prohibition against the utilization of public funds for imparting religious instruction contained in G.O. No. 836, Law (Education), dated the 15th July 1922, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press.

[28th January 1932]

Excise*Location of a toddy shop in Konganapuram.*

* 796 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 the toddy shop is situated on the Local Fund Road itself in the village of Konganapuram in Tiruchengodu taluk of Salem district;

(b) whether the shop continues in that place in spite of the strong objections raised by the people of those parts; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the shop; if so, where and when?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have called for a report.

[For further list of starred questions, vide page 284 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Economic condition***Measures for the betterment of the backward communities.*

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

(a) the number of schools started for the elevation of backward communities other than depressed classes and the places of their location;

(b) whether the Government have made any enquiries into the economic condition of these backward communities, and if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal before them to assign lands and house-sites on conditions similar to those laid down for depressed classes?

A.—(a) None.

(b) The Government have made no special enquiries recently.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Minor Irrigation*Silt clearance in the channels in Papanasam taluk.*

798 Q.—Mr. A. Pl. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report promised to be called for in answer to my question No. 173 answered on the 5th August 1931?

[28th January 1932]

A.—A letter containing the information required was sent to the hon. Member on the 25th November 1931. A copy^a of this letter is attached.

Medical*Proposed closure of the Prince of Wales Medical School at Tanjore.*

799 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 the Tanjore District Board protested against the proposal of Government to close down H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Medical School, Tanjore;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said school was founded out of public subscription;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said institution was designed to be a memorial in honour of the intended visit to Tanjore of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1875; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the management of the school was transferred to Government under the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) Yes.

Education*Resolutions of the Tanjore Municipal Council protesting against the proposed abolition of the Government College at Kumbakonam.*

800 Q.—Mr. A. Pl. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the resolutions of the Municipal Council, Tanjore, protesting against the proposed abolition of the Government College at Kumbakonam?

A.—The protest was forwarded to the Finance (Retrenchment) Department for consideration by the Retrenchment Committee: and the Committee has not recommended the abolition of the College.

Compilation of Telugu Lexicon.

801 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to undertake the compilation of the authoritative Telugu Lexicon suitable to modern demands?

A.—No.

[For further list of unstarred questions, vide page 295 infra.]

[28th January 1932]

STARRED QUESTIONS

General

Collection of rents from the lands of Balaram Palo.

* 802 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) if the information said to be called for in answer to my question No. 89 (a) and (c) answered on 5th August 1931 has been received;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the information on the table;

(c) whether Balaram Palo, the State prisoner detained at Somapet, is suspected of any complicity in the attack on the District Superintendent of Police on 23rd January 1931; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state the grounds for such suspicion?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been received. The answer to clauses (a) and (c) of question No. 89 is as follows:—

(a) The total amount of rent received from Balaram Palo's lands in fasli 1340 was Rs. 223.

(c) The Government are not in occupation of the prisoner's house in Sikarapai.

(c) & (d) The State prisoner is not suspected of direct complicity in the attack on the District Superintendent of Police on 23rd January 1931.

Land Revenue Administration

Collection of land revenue in Potunuru and other villages.

* 803 Q.—Mr. C. INDRIAH: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Rao Bahadur V. Venkataramayya Nayudu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, visited Potunuru village on the 8th or 9th January 1932 and advised the villagers to pay off the entire land revenue which is usually payable in three instalments in the first instalment alone;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the ryots represented to him their inability to pay the entire land revenue in the first instalment owing to the abnormal fall in the price of paddy the said Revenue Divisional Officer observed “but the price of gold has risen sufficiently high”; and

(c) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Revenue Divisional Officers advising them that they may suggest to the ryots to pay off the whole land revenue in one instalment alone by selling away their gold jewels?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(c) No.

[28th January 1932]

Mr. C. INDRIAH:—“May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member what the facts which the Government are aware of.”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“The Government are not aware of any facts.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether any progress has been made in regard to the enquiry into the conduct of Rao Bahadur V. Venkataramayya Nayudu especially in view of the fact that a debate has taken place on the same subject on the floor of this House once?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question does not arise.”

Confirmation of Rao Bahadur V. Venkataramayya Nayudu as Deputy Collector.

* 804 Q.—Mr. C. INDRIAH: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) since how long Rao Bahadur V. Venkataramayya Nayudu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, has been acting as Deputy Collector; and

(b) whether he has submitted any memorial to the Government to confirm him as Deputy Collector; if so, on what date?

A.—(a) This officer first acted as a Deputy Collector on September 20th, 1927.

(b) The Government have received no memorial from him, but in the ordinary course he was confirmed as Deputy Collector with effect from 16th February 1931.

Local Self-Government

Proposed appointment of executive officers to local bodies.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal now before the Government to amend the District Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts, so as to provide for the appointment of separate Executive officers to these bodies; and

(b) if so, whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to state the reasons that impelled the Government to think of taking such a step?

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I know the reasons which impelled the Government to take steps for the appointment of executive officers to local bodies? Is it because that the non-official presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils have found it difficult to pull on amicably with the general public that the appointment of executive officers is contemplated by the Government?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It is not that the non-official presidents of district boards or chairmen of municipal councils have found it difficult to pull on with the general public that such a step is contemplated. Government think that the time has come for the appointment of executive officers inasmuch as it would greatly relieve them of their work which is not only official but also unpopular."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister or the Government have received any representations from the public at large that some of the presidents of local bodies have been very corrupt?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"We have received no such representations."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Or at least that these presidents have been patronizing certain people to the detriment of the interests of the district boards concerned and the citizens at large?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"No, Sir."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know how long will it take for the Government to give effect to this proposal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I cannot state exactly how long it will take."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Will it be done in the course of this year?"

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

Introduction of a Bill for appointment of Executive Officers to local bodies.

* 806 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are intending to introduce any Bill providing for the appointment of Executive officers for Municipalities and District Boards?

A.—The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether any amending Bill for this purpose has been so far got ready?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I cannot say anything more than what I have stated in the answer, viz., that the matter is under consideration."

Combination of the offices of President, District Board, and Chairman, Municipal Council, in the same person.

* 807 Q.—Captain W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state all the places where the offices of the President of a District Board and the Chairman of a Municipal Council are held by the same gentleman?

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A.—As far as information is available the offices of Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, and President, District Board, Coimbatore, are held by one and the same gentleman. There is no other similar case so far reported.

Captain W. E. WINTER:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Government is satisfied with having the office of Chairman of Municipal Council, Coimbatore, and that of the President of the District Board of Coimbatore filled by one and the same gentleman?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Yes, Sir. The electorate of the Municipal Council and of the District Board have decided that one and the same gentleman could hold both the offices."

Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Is it not a fact that the administration of the District Board of Coimbatore and that of the Municipal Council of the same place has been reviewed by the Government as one of the best administered boards and councils in the Presidency?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Yes."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether it is a fact that there is much wire pulling in the Secretariat in regard to the review of administration of these district boards?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"No, Sir."

Religious and charitable endowments

Reconstitution of the Temple Committee in Salem district.

* 808 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the matter of reconstituting the Temple Committee in Salem district is still pending; and

(b) when the new committee is likely to come into existence and assume its duties?

A.—(a) The reconstitution of the Temple Committee is pending the decision on a general question relating to the constitution of Temple Committees which is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The committee will be constituted as soon as is practicable.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know how long it will take for the Government to come to a decision regarding the general question of the constitution of temple committees?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I cannot say definitely how long it will take."

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Veterinary

Progress report regarding the establishment of a serum institute at or near Madras.

* 809 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the progress made by the Government in regard to the establishment of a serum institute at or near Madras?

A.—The Government propose to open an institute as early as possible so that the manufacture of serum can be commenced from the beginning of the next official year. The institute will be located at Perambur near Madras.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether any provision has been made in the budget for the establishment of a serum institute? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I shall be moving a supplementary demand in the next meeting of the Council.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know what would be the cost to the Government if they produce serum in this Presidency instead of purchasing the same from Muktesar? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ They hope to reduce the cost by 50 per cent.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know if the Government produce serum here whether they would be able to meet the demands of this Province? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I believe the Government are spending about four lakhs of rupees by purchasing serum from Muktesar. If they produce it here it is hoped it will come to only two lakhs of rupees.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ I am not asking about the cost of manufacture of serum in this Presidency. But I am asking whether the quantity produced here would be sufficient to meet the demands of this Province and whether the Government would be able to curtail the rate of cattle mortality in this Presidency with the quantity produced here? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Certainly. We hope to do so.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Is it a fact that when the Government are taking steps to manufacture serum in this Presidency, they have made retrenchments in the Veterinary department? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Yes, Sir, owing to the general policy of retrenchment adopted in other departments as well.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ What then is to become of the cattle mortality in this Presidency? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ If necessity arises Government will appoint more men.”

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Education

Abolition of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

* 810 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 the Retrenchment Committee has recommended the abolition of the Government Arts College in Rajahmundry;

(b) on what grounds do they make such recommendation;

(c) when was the College originally opened;

(d) what is the present strength;

(e) what is the estimated amount of annual saving which is expected to result from the abolition of the College; and

(f) whether the Government have finally made up their mind to close down the College, and if so, from which date they will give effect to this proposal?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The reasons given by the Committee are that ample facilities for collegiate education exist in the Andhra districts and that considerable expenditure on buildings will be necessary if the College is continued.

(c) Developing out of a Zilla school established in 1853, the institution was raised to the status of a first-grade college in 1877.

(d) The strength on the 31st March 1931 was 325. Later figures are not available.

(e) & (f) The question is under consideration.

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—“ In the answer given to this question it is stated ‘ the reasons given by the Retrenchment Committee are that ample facilities for collegiate education exist in the Andhra districts.’ May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether there are such facilities as they exist in the Rajahmundry College? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The reasons given by the Retrenchment Committee will certainly be examined by the Government and how far it is possible to carry out their recommendations is a point that will be examined.”

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—“ It is simply stated that the ‘ reasons ’ given by the Retrenchment Committee are . . . May I know what those reasons are? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The reasons given by the Retrenchment Committee are that ample facilities for collegiate education, etc.”

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is stated that 'considerable expenditure on buildings will be necessary if the college is continued. May I know if additional buildings are necessary or whether the present buildings are adequate?'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Additional buildings are necessary to provide better accommodation for the college."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"If the public are satisfied with the existing accommodation, will the Government consider the desirability of continuing the college?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is a hypothetical question. I do not know whether the public have anything to do with the adequacy or otherwise of accommodation."

Abolition of the Sanskrit Honours Course in the Presidency College.

* 811 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 there is a proposal to abolish the Sanskrit Honours Course in the Presidency College at Madras;

(b) how much does the Government propose to save by giving effect to such a measure;

(c) how long this course of study has been in existence in that College; and

(d) whether any other Colleges in this Presidency have got this course of study, and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) The Retrenchment Committee has made such a proposal. The question is under consideration.

(c) Since 1911-12.

(d) No.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"In answer to clause (d) it is stated 'No.' Arising out of that answer, may I ask the hon. the Minister what are the reasons which prompted the Retrenchment Committee for making recommendations for the closing of the Sanskrit Course in the Presidency College?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have not got the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee just now before me. I cannot say what the reasons are which prompted the Retrenchment Committee to make such a recommendation."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to place the reasons advanced by the Retrenchment Committee in support of their recommendation on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"A Press Communiqué has been issued."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"The Press Communiqué does not state the reasons."

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Withdrawal of teaching grants to night schools.

* 812 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to completely withdraw the teaching grants that are now being paid to night schools; and

(b) whether they have considered the letter, dated 29th December 1931, of the Taluk Board President of Puttur in South Kanara in regard to the teaching grants for the six special night schools for teachers?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No; the receipt of the communication said to have been submitted through the Director of Public Instruction is awaited.

Reduction of grants for night schools.

* 813 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have passed orders cutting down the grants for the night schools in the Presidency and that they propose to stop the grants altogether from 1932-33;

(b) whether before orders were passed the District Educational Councils were consulted in the matter;

(c) why the order was regarded as necessary; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the fact that the order affects organizations engaged in promoting adult education through night schools?

A.—(a) The Government have decided that the allotment for grants to night schools under private management should be reduced in the current year by 75 per cent. The question of the reduction to be made in the future is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) The Government considered that as a measure of retrenchment the expenditure on ill-conducted schools should be stopped; and it was reported to Government that a large majority of night schools were not working satisfactorily.

(d) The Government have considered all aspects of the question.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to clause (c), may I know whether the reduction of grant by 75 per cent will be made applicable to all night schools irrespective of their being well conducted or ill-conducted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is not the idea. There will be a cut in all the ill-conducted schools. Whereas well-conducted schools may not suffer any cut at all."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"It is stated in clause (c) 'it was reported to Government that a large majority of night schools were

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not working satisfactorily.' May I know from the hon. Minister whether this report was made before the operations of the Retrenchment Committee or after?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Both before and after."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether they are going to deny grants to all depressed class night schools also?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not know."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"These night schools being the only source of encouragement to adult education, may I know the reason why the Government have proposed to cut the grants to night schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No doubt it is one of the methods in which adult education can be encouraged. But the present night schools are not doing good work in this direction."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is not a reason therefore for strengthening them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is a reason for reorganization of the whole scheme."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer given in clause (d), may I know whether the Retrenchment Committee consulted the District Educational Councils in this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There was no time."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether this action on their part will stand in the way of new schools being opened and recognition being accorded to them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Possibly."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know whether there are proposals for reorganization of these schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"We shall presently consider it."

Industries

Experiments regarding expressing of oil at Kallakurchi.

* 814 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the results of experiments made in regard to the expressing of oil at Kallakurchi, together with particulars as to the different kinds of machines used for expressing oil; and

(b) whether any one or more of engines or crushers used belong to the Government and, if so, where they are now and what work they are engaged upon?

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A.—(a) The results of the experiments conducted with the "Muller" oil expeller at the factory of the Co-operative, Agricultural and Industrial Society, Kallakurchi, will be found detailed in Bulletin No. 29 of the Department of Industries, entitled "Oil Milling Industry," copy of which is available in the Legislative Council Library.

(b) The Muller Oil Expeller used was supplied free for the experiments by Messrs. Volkart Bros., and returned to them after use.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government feel satisfied with the results of the experiments that have been conducted or dissatisfied?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They are neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied."

Government assistance, if any, to factories manufacturing buttons.

* 815 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government assisted any factory or factories for the manufacture of buttons and, if so, which, when and with what results?

A.—Yes; The Premier Button Factory at Washermanpet, Madras, in 1930. The factory which was in a dilapidated condition with the machinery neglected and rusty was put in working condition by the Industries Department and the manufacture of buttons was successfully demonstrated to the proprietor. About 20 gross of pearl white buttons made out of Kodappanai nuts (available in abundance on the West Coast and the Travancore State) were displayed at the Park Fair Industrial Exhibition held in 1930 and they attracted considerable attention. The Government understand that the factory has since been sold by its proprietor and that it is now being re-erected in the Wall Tax Road with a view to carrying it on as a commercial concern.

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"With reference to the answer to this question 'The factory which was in a dilapidated condition, etc., etc., was put in working condition by the Industrial Department,' may I know whether this resulted in any profit to the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I must ask for notice of that question."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"May I ask whether it is the policy of the Government of Madras to spend money on turning dilapidated factories into going concerns, so that the proprietors concerned may sell them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not think the Industries Department spent any money on this factory. What they did was to help the proprietor to put the factory in a proper condition and the Government gave the proprietor only advice."

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Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to make enquiries into this matter and let this House know whether the Department did actually spend money on the resuscitation of this Pearl Button Factory?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a case where the proprietor was merely given advice and not that the Government spent any money?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is exactly what I stated."

Industrial concerns of the Government.

* 816 Q.—Captain W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the various industries started by the Government and working at a profit at present;

(b) the various industries that have been closed down or curtailed in any way owing to loss or other causes;

(c) whether any schemes have been submitted to Government by the Director of Industries for starting new industries; and

(d) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) It is presumed the hon. Member refers only to the pioneer industries started by the Government and not to the initiation of laboratory experiments or the demonstration of industrial processes with improved plants. In undertaking pioneer manufacture the policy of Government was directed to the ascertainment of the possibility of manufacture on a profitable basis. If commercial success was attained, the aim was to transfer the enterprise to private hands, but, if it proved impossible of attainment, the enterprise was closed. In accordance with the above policy the aluminium and pencil industries were handed over to private enterprise for further development when their commercial possibilities had been successfully demonstrated. The Government have no information regarding the present financial position of the firms which took over these industries. The soap industry would also come under this category though the primary object of the Kerala Soap Institute is now to impart instruction in soap making and to conduct experiments in the field of vegetable oil technology.

(b) 1. The Glue Factory.

2. The Jam Factory.

3. The Ink Factory.

4. Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[For further list of starred questions, vide page 295 infra.]

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Land Revenue

Action taken on the reduction regarding collection of kist in six instalments.

817 Q.—Mr. R. M. PALAT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the resolution passed by this Council on the 2nd of November last that "the collection of land revenue be extended over six instalments of equal amounts"; and
(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether any steps have been taken to put this resolution into effect in Malabar?

A.—(a) & (b) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Village Officers

Number of dismissal and resignation of village officers in 1930.

818 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many village officers were dismissed and how many resigned in 1930;

(b) how many of them have been restored to their offices; and

(c) why some of them have not been restored?

A.—(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to cases connected with the civil disobedience movement of 1930–31. One village officer was allowed to resign, 20 were dismissed and 31 were dismissed upon tendering resignation.

(b) The Government have sanctioned the reinstatement of 25 village officers.

(c) In seven cases reinstatement was refused on the merits or because the post rendered vacant had been permanently filled. In the remaining cases no application for reinstatement has reached the Government.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Finance

Statement of economies effected in Government expenditure.

* 819 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement of economies effected by the Government in their expenditure owing to the present financial stringency together with particulars of sums saved or expected to be saved thereby?

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A.—Two statements ^a are placed on the table—

- (I) giving a list of the economies effected or expected in the several departments, and
- (II) giving details of the estimated economies in each department.

These statements analyse the position as it stood at the end of November last.

Retrenchment in Government expenditure.

* 820 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) under what heads a net saving of Rs. 94 lakhs mentioned in the Press Communiqué of the 14th December 1931, is to be achieved during the year;

(b) what are the schemes that have been affected as a result of this step; and

(c) whether the Retrenchment Committee has been consulted or asked to make recommendations as to the rate or percentage of the cut in the salaries, and if so, what its recommendations were?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the two statements laid on the table in reply to question No. 819.

(c) The Retrenchment Committee at one of their earlier meetings provisionally recommended a graduated scale of cuts on all Government servants, from the highest paid to the lowest, ranging from 7 to 1 per cent.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ With reference to the answer given in clause (c), may I know whether the Government will agree to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“ No, Sir. The cut in salary is an all round cut of 10 per cent.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask for the reasons why the Government rejected the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, more especially in view of the fact that this 10 per cent cut works very hard in the case of lower paid officials? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“ Sir, this question will be coming up in a resolution which has to be moved presently. I can only say that this Government effected a 10 per cent cut because they thought it desirable that there should be uniformity of action in this and in other Provinces. Secondly the Government thought that they would not be able to make the necessary savings if they agreed to a graduated scale of cut in salaries.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the hon. the Finance Member be pleased to place before this House all the papers relating to the steps that have been taken by the Retrenchment Committee with regard to retrenchment of Government expenditure in this Province? ”

^a Printed as Appendix X on pages 389-406 infra.

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The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“ I do not know whether that question arises out of the question before the House.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether, as a result of these economies, the Government have saved about 10 lakhs of rupees? ” 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“ No, Sir, we have not.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, what amount they have now on the right side? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“ The hon. Member will know about it when the Budget is presented.”

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—“ May I ask the hon. Member whether it is the intention of the Government to make the restoration of the cuts from the salary of Government servants, the first charge upon any possible improvement in the finances of the Province? ”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“ The hon. Member is not quite correct in his statement, or rather in the exact manner in which he has put the point. The position is that the Government are under an obligation, if and when their general financial position permits, to give precedence to relieving these cuts.”

Criminal Justice

Sentences awarded to Congressmen.

* 821 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any representations have been made to the Government that vindictive or excessive sentences have been awarded to any Congressmen this month?

A.—No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I enquire whether Government have examined the records in some of the recent cases and found that markedly heavy punishments have been inflicted in any case? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ No, Sir, they have not.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I ask, Sir, if the Government will be pleased to examine the records? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ No, Sir, it is absolutely impossible unless any special case is brought to the notice of the Government.”

Irrigation

Unsatisfactory condition of the supply channel from Kavari-pauk tank.

* 822 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made by the ryots of Kilviranam village in the Arkonam taluk of the North Arcot district

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to the Collector of North Arcot and to the Board of Revenue regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the supply channel from Kavaripauk tank to the village;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to have the said grievances redressed;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain repairs and works to the channel have been sanctioned and that the same was communicated to the villagers, in the Board of Revenue's letter No. 25 6962/30, dated 9th December 1930;

(d) if so, why has there been a delay in executing the works already sanctioned;

(e) whether it is a fact that the necessity of dividing or regulating dams in the above supply channels at Gangadaranallur and Panniyur has been admitted by the officers—Irrigation and Revenue—and when was the necessity so recognized;

(f) if so, whether the regulators have been built and if not the cause of the delay;

(g) whether the villagers of Kilviranam complained to the Revenue Divisional Officer of the unauthorized use of the water from the supply channel by the villagers of Malviranam under the Korakanthangal ayacut; and

(h) what steps the Government have taken to put an end to this unauthorized use?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) An estimate was sanctioned in 1930 for the construction of three aqueducts to take certain drainage courses across the Kilviranam channel.

(d) The works had to be postponed pending the disposal of the suit filed by the Panniyur ryots against the Government.

(e) The Government have no detailed information on the point but they understand that such dams were thought desirable in 1914.

(f) No, as the aqueducts referred to in answer to clause (b) were considered sufficient.

(g) & (h) The Government have not the information but are awaiting a report from the Collector. They understand that the Board has issued instructions to the Collector to see that the supply to Kilviranam tank is not diminished.

Quantity of water used for irrigation from the Bethamangalam tank.

* 823 Q.—MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what quantity of water per year has been used from the Bethamangalam tank for purposes of irrigation and for drinking purposes prior to the year 1902 and subsequent to this date?

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A.—Prior to 1902, the capacity of the Bethamangalam tank was 222.56 m.c. feet and the whole of the water was used for irrigation. After 1902, the capacity of the tank was increased to 572 m.c. feet but irrigation under it was stopped, and the yearly draw off is limited to 72 m.c. feet required for the supply to Kolar goldfields.

Land Revenue Administration

Amalgamation of the West Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 824 Q.—RAO SAHIB B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Godavari and Kistna districts are proposed to be amalgamated into a single district;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the alternative, the Nuzvid and Tiruvur divisions of the Kistna district are proposed to be removed from Kistna district and tacked on to the West Godavari district;

(c) if so, when the Government propose to pass final orders; and

(d) whether the Government are aware that there is a strong public feeling in both the districts against amalgamation or re-shuffling of Revenue divisions?

A.—(a) The possibility of amalgamating the two districts is being examined.

(b) & (c) By divisions the hon. Member presumably means Deputy Tahsildars' charges. A proposal is under consideration to reduce the number of revenue divisions in the two districts, and in that connexion the advisability of altering the present arrangement by which Nuzvid and Tiruvur taluks are a part of the Kistna district is under examination.

(d) The Government have received representations objecting to the transfer of the Nuzvid taluk of the West Godavari district.

Education

Stipends to pupils of Government Training School, Malappuram.

* 825 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to stop the stipends granted to the pupils of the Government Training School, Malappuram, and if so, from what date;

(b) if the answer to the first part of clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether this conclusion was arrived at as a result of any proposal on the subject by the Retrenchment Committee, and whether the Government have consulted the District Educational Officers of Malabar and the Director of Public Instruction before coming to the conclusion, and if so, what their opinions on the matter were;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the abovementioned Training School at Malappuram is the only institution of its kind intended for training Mappilla teachers;

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(d) what the amount is that is expected to be saved annually by the stoppage of the stipends to the pupils of the said Training School, Malappuram; and

(e) whether the Government propose to reconsider the decision, if any, of stopping the stipends to the pupils of the said Training School of Malappuram?

A.—(a) No.

(b), (d) & (e) Do not arise.

(c) The training school at Malappuram is the only institution mainly intended for the training of Mappilla teachers.

Fisheries

Establishment in Tanur Research station and their duties.

* 826 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the establishment in Tanur Research station and the work assigned to each employee;

(b) the quantity of fish guano and fish meal manufactured during 1929–30, 1930–31 and up to date and the number of days taken to manufacture the same; and

(c) the number of days during those years the boiler worked?

A.—(a)

Establishment.	Work assigned.
<i>Permanent.</i>	
One Research Assistant.	Charge of the Tanur Experimental Station and Cannery at Chaliyam and general supervision of the Tanur station and the conducting of experiments under instructions.
One clerk ..	Clerical work and charge of stores.
One peon ..	Menial duties.
One mechanic.	Maintains in order and works the steam-boiler and Worthington water-pump at Tanur. Also looks after the machinery at the Cannery, Chaliyam.

Temporary.

One senior maistry (kept in abeyance from 1st October 1931 as a measure of retrenchment).	Supervision of fish-curing, production of fish meal, oil and guano, etc.
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Establishment.

Work assigned.

Temporary.

One junior maistry.	Assistant to the senior maistry, charge of stocks of cured fish, fish meal, oil and guano, packing and despatching of parcels of cured fish, fish meal, etc., and assisting the clerk in the preparation of invoices and in despatch work and other miscellaneous items of work.
Two watchmen.	Menial work in the factory such as cutting, splitting, brining, etc., of fish for curing, attendance at the dryer, smoker and boiler vats, fish meal, oil and guano operations, etc.

One watchman. To watch the station day and night.

(b) •

	1929–30.	1930–31.	April 1931 till 15th January 1932.
	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.
Quantity of fish guano manufactured ..	Nil.	3,554	Nil.
Number of days taken to manufacture fish guano	..	2	..
Quantity of fish meal manufactured ..	1,892½	1,303	5,048
Number of days taken to manufacture fish meal	20 days.	18 days.	12 days.

(c)

	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
..	Nil	2	6

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT IN THE MALABAR DISTRICT.

Mr. R. M. PALAT:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move under rules 11 and 22 of the Legislative Council Rules and Standing Order No. 41 that the business of the House do stand adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, to consider the final orders embodied in G.O. No. 2717, dated the 23rd December 1931, regarding the enhancement of assessment in the Malabar district.”

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ I second the motion.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House knows that a resolution on the same subject matter was moved by the same hon. Gentleman in the month of November last; and under restriction 3 to rule 12 of the Legislative Council Rules, a motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session. I, therefore, rule this motion out of order."

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

III.—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(1) ABOLITION OF THE GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The debate on the resolution^a moved by Mr. Narasimhaswami yesterday will be resumed."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to give my fullest support to the resolution that has been so ably moved by the hon. Member for Godavari East, Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami. With all respect to the Retrenchment Committee, may I say that that body has done a grievous wrong to collegiate education in Andhra Desa and Malabar. The hon. Mover has in a convincing speech made it clear that the Rajahmundry Arts College should not be abolished. To illustrate that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee are not very often well considered, let me bring in another illustration, namely the one recommending the abolition of the college classes in the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry. They have done so unmindful of the fact that this is the only institution in North Malabar which meets the requirement of a dozen feeder institutions. They have also overlooked the fact that it is the only college that has helped to promote collegiate education of the Mappillas and of that enlightened community, the Thiyyas. It is indeed unfortunate that my resolution relating to the Government Brennen College, did not come up for consideration before this House and also that my amendment cannot be moved. But I am sure that the hon. Minister for Education who recently came over to Malabar and saw the whole position, will see that this ancient institution is not abolished."

* Rao Sahib D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Retrenchment Committee had proposed the abolition of the Rajahmundry Arts College, a hoary institution in the Andhra Desa. There is already a cry in the Andhra districts that the interests of education of the Andhras are not carefully attended to. The House may remember that the province has a population of 15 million Andhras who are distributed over an area of 70,000 square miles, and has a revenue of 573 lakhs from land tax and excise as compared with 776 lakhs derived from the other parts of the Presidency."

"The Retrenchment Committee in their anxiety to save money have proposed the abolition of this College, the effect of which would be that the cause of collegiate education in the Andhra Desa will be

^a This Council recommends to the Government that the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, should not be abolished.

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considerably jeopardised. This College is the only institution provided with efficient scientific equipment. When one takes into consideration the amount of money that is being spent, on other educational institutions, such as the Presidency College one is tempted to say that the Retrenchment Committee was not treating the Andhras fairly. The Presidency College consumes four to five times the amount spent on the Rajahmundry College. One fails to see why this particular college has been made the subject of this specially unfair treatment. This institution has got a history behind it. It is located in the centre of the Telugu country. Once it was even proposed to make Rajahmundry the centre of the Andhra University. There is a strong feeling against the proposed abolition and I would appeal to the hon. the Education Minister and the hon. Finance Member to try to improvise means whereby the college may be retained and thus afford relief to the student population of the Andhra Desa; otherwise it would give room for deep disappointment and discontentment. I once more appeal to the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Education Minister to redress this legitimate grievance of the Andhra people, as the cost of the institution is only two and a half times the fee income from the College."

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the resolution before the House. It is very regrettable that the Retrenchment Committee have recommended the abolition of the Rajahmundry College. It has been admitted on all hands that this is an outstanding institution in the whole of the Andhra Desa and from this institution have been returned many Andhra leaders of note. I firmly believe that Government will be taking a step in the wrong direction if they decide to give effect to the pernicious recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee who have obviously been oblivious to the interests of Andhra education. It would be advisable and desirable that the Government should view the situation liberally and see that the College is not in any way disturbed. Otherwise the interests of education of the Andhra Desa would have been injured and also the confidence of the people of those parts in the impartiality of the Government would be seriously shaken. I appeal in conclusion that the college may be retained."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"Mr. President, Sir, nobody will subscribe to the abolition of the college, though it is necessary that the administrative expenditure should be lowered. But on the other hand, the powers-that-be consider that expenditure on education should be reduced rather than on administration. This is a very unhappy state of things."

"The Retrenchment Committee is said to have decided by a majority of 3 against 2 to recommend to the Government the abolition of the Rajahmundry College. If there had been three more Andhras on that Committee, it may be that the Kumbakonam College would have been recommended for abolition. (Hear, hear.) What I have to say is that the chances of minorities getting justice in a democracy are meagre. What usually happens is this. The Government officers do not take upon themselves any responsibility with regard to any measure that is

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adopted. They place a number of proposals before the Committee, of which they have to take up one. Then again, it all depends upon how the Committee is constituted.

"The hon. Mover said that the College was mainly intended for the Andhras. Why not for the Oriyas? Sir, the second-grade college at Berhampur was abolished long long ago. It was the munificence of the late Rajah of Kallikote that gave a second-grade college to Ganjam and subsequently another college was established by the munificence of the Raja of Parlakimedi. So, you will see, Sir, that the interests of the minorities are neglected.

"For all this, Sir, it is necessary that the Oriyas should have a province of their own, especially when there are so many people who vie with one another in the matter of securing their own interests—the Tamilians on the one hand, and the Malayalees outrunning the whole country and creating interests wherever they settle. (Laughter.) Of course, the Secunder of the resolution said that he was going to have a separate Andhra province. Knowing as the Andhra Member does, the difficulties of securing the interests of all communities under a democratic form of Government and being alive to the drawbacks of being in a minority, I hope you will subscribe to the view that there should be a separate Oriya province whenever such a question comes up."

* B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is regrettable that the axe of the Retrenchment Committee should have fallen, not only on this Rajahmundry College, but also on the only College in the whole of North Malabar, the Government Brennen College. This has been the college which has been entirely responsible for the education of the Mappillas and had it not been for it, not a single Mappilla would have had his higher education. The Mappillas of North Malabar have been the pioneers of English education amongst the Mappillas. You know, Sir, that the Maulvis were standing in the way of English education being given to the Mappillas—they had actually banned it as 'haram' or forbidden.

11-45 a.m. "It was ruled by these Maulvis that, if any Mappilla took to English education, he would be a sinner and his place would be hell. It is the North Malabar Mappillas who were responsible for getting rid of this ban and who took to English education first. Had it not been for the existence of the Brennen College, it would not have been possible for the Mappillas to have higher education. I may just mention for the information of the House that the two districts of North and South Malabar are entirely distinct from each other. For many purposes, even the Government look upon these two districts as two different districts. You find that, for South Malabar, there is a Government College at Palghat and two private institutions at Calicut. For the whole of North Malabar, there is no other college except the Brennen College and to expect the people of North Malabar to go to Palghat or Calicut for education is almost impracticable. For higher study it may be easier for them to come to Madras and such other places than to go to Calicut or Palghat. The Mappillas of

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North Malabar are in need of higher education. They are the pioneers in the matter of taking to higher education, in the whole of Malabar, so far as the Mappilla community is concerned. At present there are a good number of Mappilla students in the college classes and a very large number in the high school department. If I put forward the claims of this college first, it does not mean that the claims of the Rajahmundry College are less. It illustrates the principles on which I rely in urging that these colleges both at Rajahmundry and at Tellicherry should not be abolished.

"As mentioned by the previous speakers, the interests of minorities have been entirely forgotten by the Retrenchment Committee. It is only by a fluke that this recommendation was made by the Retrenchment Committee. I think it is for this House to see that the interests of minorities in the matter of education are safeguarded by the retention of the colleges in these two places. I may at once state that, had it not been for the existence of the Brennen College at Tellicherry, I myself would not have had the benefit of higher education. People there are so conservative that you cannot expect them to send their children to distant parts of the country, even for education. Apart from Mappillas, there are other backward communities like the Thiyyas, etc. All these backward communities will suffer very much if this college is abolished. I would request the Government to consider sympathetically this question as it concerns the education of Mappillas and other backward communities, and to see that the college at Tellicherry is retained as well as the college at Rajahmundry. I do not want to repeat the arguments advanced in favour of the Rajahmundry College. I would only appeal to the Government to retain both these colleges and to have the interests of Mappilla education also in view."

* Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, some of the previous speakers have pointed out that the education facilities afforded in the Andhra districts are very meagre while the revenue which the Government derive from them is very considerable. The proposal of the Retrenchment Committee to abolish the only college which the Andhra districts possess, is nothing but retrograde. The Rajahmundry College is the only one which has been in existence for the last 80 years. The Andhra University is going to introduce Honours courses, and Post-graduate courses in B.Sc. If the Rajahmundry College which has B.Sc. courses in Mathematics and Physics is to be abolished, the Andhra University would be nothing but a high-sounding name signifying nothing. As has been pointed out by some of the previous speakers, this college is very economically managed and many applications for admission into the college have to be rejected for want of accommodation. Some time back, the Government wanted to spend a sum of rupees eight lakhs for increasing the accommodation in the college and now they want to abolish the college altogether. It may be said that there is the Cocanada College near Rajahmundry. But it is a college of only very recent growth where only a few subjects are taught for the B.A. classes. Rajahmundry College should not be abolished because it is an old college—80 years old. It has the biggest

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laboratory in the Andhra districts which is the accumulation of 80 years and if that college is to be abolished, education in Northern Circars would be doomed for ever. In these circumstances I would request the hon. Minister not to accept the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee but to retain the college."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Narasimhaswami. While we are considering the question of the Rajahmundry College, one is led to consider the whole retrenchment policy of the Retrenchment Committee and of the Government. If one takes the revenues of the country into consideration and the various items of expenditure, one would find that only a very small portion of the income is spent on purposes beneficial to the people, such as, imparting of education, supplying medical needs, etc.; the major portion of the income is spent over Government establishments. If the Government really want to do good to the people and if they have the interests of the people at heart, they would not make any retrenchment in this department of Education which is beneficial to the people. What the Government have actually done is to deprive the people of certain amenities and beneficial results they would get from these educational institutions. Not only the Rajahmundry College but several other institutions and courses have been ordered to be abolished. The Government are well aware of the various protests that have been made in the country both by educational institutions and by others.

"Retrenchment has been effected not only in the Education department but in other department. Retrenchment in the Medical department has affected the already meagre supply of medicine and medical assistance rendered to the people. The Government might have effected retrenchment in other departments of Government, for instance, by abolishing the Board of Revenue, etc."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"May I know whether these points have reference to the resolution before the House?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may confine his remarks to the Rajahmundry College and not survey the whole field of retrenchment."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"So far as the Rajahmundry College is concerned, I may say that the educational facilities given to the Andhra Desa is very meagre. If I am rightly informed, I think this is the only Government Arts College for the whole of the Andhra Desa. As this is a very ancient institution, I hope the Government would not order its abolition. I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution and I request the Government not to give effect to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee."

* Mr. C. INDRIAH:—"Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. The recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee is very arbitrary. Probably the Members of the Retrenchment Committee did not take into consideration the history

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of this college, its importance, its present status and the needs of the Andhras. If they had taken into consideration all these facts, they would not have taken this step. The Rajahmundry College came into existence in the year 1873; it has built up high ideals and noble traditions. It is one of the two Government Colleges in the whole of the Andhra Desa. If you aim at the abolition of the only Government Arts College in the Andhra University area, it means death blow to collegiate education in the Telugu area. In my district of West Godavari, there is no college. So, the Rajahmundry College has been catering to the needs of the people in the West Godavari district also. In the Andhra University area there are five first-grade Colleges. In the colleges at Guntur and Masulipatam, there is no provision for Science studies for the B.A. classes. In the P.R. College, Cocanada, there is provision only for Botany. At the Vizianagram College there is provision for Physics and Chemistry. Rajahmundry College is the only college which coaches Mathematics in B.Sc. in the whole of the Andhra University area. It is one of the premier educational institutions in the whole of the Northern Circars. It has a decent hostel and it has a fully equipped laboratory. Educational facilities in the whole of the Andhra Desa at present are very meagre. If the proposal of the Retrenchment Committee is accepted, it will be doing great injustice to the Andhras. The proposal of the Retrenchment Committee has been universally condemned by all people; various meetings have condemned the proposal in unmistakable terms. Various local bodies have passed resolutions protesting against the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee. The leading dailies have condemned the proposal. I therefore request the hon. Minister for Education and the hon. the Finance Member not to give effect to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee and not to abolish this college."

* Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to give my hearty support to this resolution. I have no hesitation in saying that the proposal to abolish permanently the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry is not only ill-advised but perverse; for, while the reduction of salaries of Government servants has been made only temporarily for one or two years, this old and useful institution is to be completely abolished. I have my own doubts, Sir, whether the Retrenchment Committee—or whoever may be responsible for these proposals—has applied any principle, sound or reasonable, in this matter. I have always held the view that the Education department and the school and college employees have not been treated as well as the other departments, or at least as well as they deserved. Both in the matter of their salaries and prospects and in regard to the expansion of education, the Government have not done justice to a department which, we all know, lays the very foundation of progress in our yet illiterate country. One should have naturally expected, Sir, that the Education department would be saved from the axe of retrenchment and that recourse would be had to this department only after all other avenues had been exhausted. But strangely enough, we find that the surplus that we are going to have as a result of these retrenchment

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proposals is going to be utilized towards a proportionate reduction of the cut in salaries. I ask you, Sir, whether this principle is or is not sound. People who are thinking of progress—constitutional, political and social—will certainly protest strongly against this extraordinary reduction in the expenditure on Education department in the number of educational institutions. It is most regrettable, Sir, that the only Government college to which every community in the Andhra Desa has been looking up for help in the matter of education is to be abolished. Is there any substitute for it? There is none. We have to depend upon the munificence of the zamindars and the charity of the missionaries in the area. It is an admitted fact that the money now spent on the Telugu-speaking districts is disproportionate to the revenue derived therefrom. The institution in question has got traditions behind it. It is one of the foremost colleges in the Madras Presidency. It was once perhaps the best college in the Presidency. It has turned out many scholars who are occupying now the highest positions in Government and are also the best leaders of the country. It is an institution to which both Mussalmans and Hindus of the Andhra province resort for their education. There is no reason, under these circumstances, why this institution alone must have been pitched upon for abolition. It is in the fitness of things that, in these times when the Andhras are fighting for their own province, the only Government institution in the Andhra Desa should not be abolished. Protests in those parts against its abolition are very loud and people are very keenly feeling over the proposal. Perhaps, as the previous speaker suggested, the fact that there are not sufficient number of representatives of the Andhra interests on the Retrenchment Committee, is responsible for this proposal. I believe, Sir, that the cause of the Andhras in the Retrenchment Committee has gone by default; and it is up to the Government to show that they are not going to do injustice to this important section of the Madras Presidency."

MR. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Sir, I would certainly have been glad if the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Finance Member thought of some other superfluous bodies or institutions for abolition instead of the Arts College at Rajahmundry. I would even be one with them if they thought of abolishing the training school instead of the Arts College. Much has been said about the efficiency and usefulness of the institution to the whole Andhra Desa and about the absolute necessity for the retention of the institution at Rajahmundry. It may be argued by the hon. the Finance Member that there is a first-grade college at Guntur as pointed out by my hon. Friend over there. It is after all a Mission College. We have been already at the mercy of the Mission authorities for our collegiate education. I am informed further from a reliable source that the Mission authorities are, for reasons financial, going to abolish the B.A. course in that college very shortly. It seems they are going to convert it into a second-grade college. Therefore, the need for the first-grade college at Rajahmundry becomes all the more keen. In consideration of the fact that the Rajahmundry College is the premier institution in the whole of the Andhra Desa with a well-equipped laboratory and other facilities, I think it is

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up to the Government to think of retrenchment of expenditure in other directions but not by the abolition of this college. Further, Sir, the reasons given by the Retrenchment Committee appear to be neither sound nor equitable. For these reasons, I heartily support the motion before the House, and I appeal to the hon. the Minister and the Finance Member to retain the college and find out some other means of retrenching expenditure, if really they seriously think of such retrenchment."

* MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, we have so far been hearing only one side of the case. The Retrenchment Committee must, I am sure, have had sufficiently good reasons for recommending the abolition of this college. The Members of this Council are not in possession of the information necessary for considering the advisability or otherwise of the step which the Retrenchment Committee have recommended. The required information is not available to us. The memoranda given to the Retrenchment Committee are not supplied to us even when we ask for copies to be given. I want, Sir, one of the Retrenchment Committee Members or the hon. the Finance Member should explain to us the reasons which led the Committee to recommend the abolition of this college. We can make up our minds only after hearing both sides of the case."

* MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I also wish we had before us the reasons of the Government or of the Retrenchment Committee for proposing the abolition of this college. They have not come forward with any reasons and it is rather unfortunate that retrenchment, if it has to be effected at all, is to be effected by cutting down the facilities for higher education, particularly in the Telugu districts. As some hon. Members have pointed out, the amount of money that we spend on education in this country is very little; and so, any retrenchment which aims at the cutting off of educational facilities ought not to be tolerated. If there is to be retrenchment, Sir, I fail to see—although as a matter of fact I am not in favour of cutting down educational facilities in any part of the country—why other colleges which probably could be abolished with less difficulty should not have been thought of. Take, for example, the college at Kumbakonam. There is a new University at Chidambaram which is trying its best to give all possible facilities for scholars from the Tamil country, which is almost close to Kumbakonam. Besides, I am told that if we take the number of Tanjore students studying there, it is not large; because most of the Tanjore people are in Madras and elsewhere. In Rajahmundry, however, most of the students studying there come from the East and West Godavari districts. When that is the case, I do not see why, if there is to be retrenchment by abolition of any college at all, preference ought not to be given to Rajahmundry for retention. Some hon. Members have said that because Rajahmundry is the only Government college in Andhra Desa, it should be retained; but that is not really an important reason, in my opinion. For instance, if a question arises, say, as to the desirability of extending its present building, I may not vote for

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it; because if and when we are going to give sufficient facilities in the headquarters of the Andhra University itself, it may not be hard and may be even desirable to abolish the Rajahmundry college. I am one of those who think that all possible educational facilities should be concentrated in a few places. In course of time we may have enough facilities for research and scientific studies at Vizagapatam, the headquarters of the University. So, I do not think that the time has come for the abolition of any college in the Andhra area, much less the Rajahmundry college.

"I cannot also see any reason why we should not take advantage of the facilities provided by the Mission authorities. Taking that also into consideration, I don't think sufficient facilities exist at present in the Andhra area. Therefore, until such time comes when we are to have proper educational facilities concentrated at the headquarters of the Andhra University, I should not think of the abolition of this college or any other college."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—
"Mr. President, Sir, several hon. Members of this House have expressed their views on two of the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee. I take it that this resolution has been tabled so that an opportunity may be had for an expression of the opinion of hon. Members of this House on these proposals of the Retrenchment Committee. I am indeed very thankful that such an occasion has arisen and that I have had the benefit of the views of the several Members of this House who have taken part in this discussion. The axe has not yet fallen, on these two 'ancient and hoary' institutions, as one Member has been describing them. As pointed out by some of the Members, the Retrenchment Committee itself was divided in its opinion and has made this recommendation, not without hesitation. At this moment the proposals are under consideration by the departments concerned, and they will have to be considered by the Government only after their examination by the departments concerned. I can assure hon. Members that when the questions come up for consideration and decision by the Government, the views that have now been expressed will certainly receive that amount of consideration which is due to the views expressed by hon. Members of this House."

12-15 P.M. "Of course, those views deserve the most careful consideration and I need hardly assure them they will be so considered by myself and the hon. the Finance Member, to whom as much as to me appeals were frequently made by the Members of this House (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Did you join in that appeal?) No Member of the Government, neither myself nor the hon. the Finance Member, is anxious to have his name associated with the abolition of any ancient institution, unless considerations of financial stringency make it absolutely necessary to do so. If it is possible to find the required amount of money without resorting to measures which raise serious opposition from the hon. Members of this House, it will be the endeavour not only of myself, but also of the hon. the Finance Member to search for such sources of

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retrenchment. Beyond that, at present, I cannot say anything further and I hope that assurance must be enough to satisfy hon. Members of this House. We shall give the views that have been expressed on the floor of this House the utmost consideration and examine them with all the respect and authority due to such views. I hope, with this assurance that I have given, the hon. Member who has moved this resolution will not press it."

Mr. D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI:—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(2) CONTRACT WITH THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE MILK SUPPLY UNION, LIMITED.

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I move the following resolution that stands in my name:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Limited, be excused its default during some months in 1929 in carrying out the contract to supply milk for the hospitals in Madras.'

"The above resolution refers to the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Limited, and a certain amount of damages that has been fixed upon it by reason of its contract to supply milk to one of the hospitals in the City of Madras. Sir, in this connexion, I would like to place before the Members of this House a few salient facts, in order to impress upon them the necessity for showing some consideration in a matter of this kind. The Co-operative Union was formed in the year 1927 so as to bring about a spirit of understanding and of united effort on the supply and sale of milk among the members of the Yadhava community or the milkmen community, as they are called. Two years after the formation of this society, I think, the Government of its own accord approached this Co-operative Union with a proposal asking the Union whether it can take up the supply of milk to the hospitals in the City of Madras. Accordingly for the year 1929-30, a contract for the supply of milk to the General Hospital was entrusted to this Union. That year, the supply of milk continued for about 4½ months, but on account of the machinations of the previous contractor, who had been able to influence his community men, a strike was engineered and brought about and on account of the failure of this Union to carry out its contract strictly—a failure which was not due to any want of effort on the part of the Union—the Government are trying to enforce the penalty prescribed under the agreement and are trying to fix upon this Union a sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of damages on account of the enhanced rate at which the hospitals were compelled to purchase the milk. I may also bring to the notice of this House that during the strike of August 1929 Government officials, such as the then Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Hood, actively intervened and tried to bring about a settlement and better understanding among the milkmen who supplied

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milk to the Union and in spite of their strenuous efforts the strike continued, with the result that this Union was left in the lurch. After that, I think, the Union also memorialized the Government pointing out the circumstances under which this state of affairs was brought about by the persons who were enjoying a fat income and who were, so to speak, enjoying the monopoly of the supply of milk for all the State hospitals in the City of Madras for a long period of years.

“ While I am urging, Sir, that special consideration should be given to this Co-operative Union, I should also like to bring to the notice of this House, one other factor by which the Government have been benefited enormously. Previous to the years before which the Co-operative Milk Supply Union entered into a contract for the supply of milk, the rate at which milk was purchased in the State hospitals was ranging from about three annas to three annas two pies per pint; and by the reduced rate at which milk was being supplied by this Union to one of the State hospitals, a sum of about Rs. 45,000 was saved to the Government, even during the 4½ months that milk was being supplied by this Union. This is a factor which the Government must consider, namely, that on account of this Union trying to collect milk from its members on a co-operative basis—where no one monopolist or capitalist could try to enrich himself by the spoilation and by profiteering in a commodity of this vast importance—the Government was in a position to save an enormous amount of Rs. 45,000.

“ Sir, even from that aspect of the question, I am sure the Government would deem it necessary to excuse the damages that this Union had to pay under the contract. The damages only come to about Rs. 10,000—one-fourth of the amount that the Union has been able to save to the Government.

“ I think, Sir, it would not be fair on my part if I omitted to mention one other fact, namely that throughout the initial stages in which the Union was organized, very great assistance was received by the Union from the officers of the Co-operative department and a substantial loan also was granted by the Government, in order to place this Union in a position so as to continue its useful work. I do take it that when the Government was actuated in rendering assistance of this nature, they were certainly influenced by the fact that the supply of milk to a city like Madras was of vital importance, not only from the point of health but also from the point of view of food. We, the residents of Madras, can very well remember that private enterprises of this nature which have been started in the City met with great response and enthusiasm, but they have unfortunately failed miserably. I am referring, Sir, to the Madras City Hygienic Milk Supply Co., Ltd., which was started some years ago and to which there was a warm response, because the citizens of the town felt and understood the vital necessity of a source of fresh milk supply.

“ Now, Sir, this Co-operative Milk Supply Union was formed in the year 1927, with another object in view, which I would ask the House

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to consider not only from the point of view of food value and clean food, but from another aspect also. And that is, that this was an effort made to bring the milkmen together, to teach them the ideals of co-operation and self-help, so that each would exist for all and all for each, which I believe is the ideal of the co-operative movement in our country. This is another and a larger aspect to which I would ask the hon. Minister in charge of this port-folio to give his attention, because this Union has been able to bring about a certain good influence amongst its members, who largely belong to the Yadhava community. Sir, the Yadhava community, even according to the Government classification in the Grant-in-Aid Code, comes under the backward classes and even from that point of view, I would urge that there is ample justification for Government not to insist on a small payment of Rs. 10,000. Even subsequent to this default, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who had taken such a large part in instilling fresh enthusiasm amongst the members of this backward community, recommended to the Government that on account of the savings effected by this Union entering into the field of supply of milk to State hospitals, this small amount might be written off. But unfortunately, the Government have not been able to see their way to do so and that is why after a lapse of about two years we have tabled a resolution of this sort, so as to impress on the Government the necessity of again reconsidering the position.

“ Sir, I wish also to bring to the notice of the House that this is the second institution in the whole of India where the supply of milk has been organized on a co-operative basis. Even to-day this Union is supplying milk to an important State hospital in this City, viz., the Mental Hospital and I think it has been doing it very regularly and to the entire satisfaction of the department concerned. The other institution which has been organized on a co-operative basis to which I have already referred exists in Calcutta. There the Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta have been aiding that institution to a much larger extent than our local Government has been aiding this institution, not only by advancing loans, but also by giving substantial grants to enable the institution to continue its useful work. The resolution only urges that this small amount which represents the damages sustained by the Government may be excused. When we consider that Government are losing large sums of money on the Soap Factory and the saw-mills that have been recently closed by the Forest department, this amount is only a flea-bite.

“ I would, therefore, with all the weight I can command, urge upon Government to accept this resolution and put this Co-operative Union on a sound footing. A friend of mine has asked me as to what was the rate at which the contractors were supplying milk before this Co-operative Union came into the field. That aspect of the question I have referred to very briefly already. But, for the benefit of the House I may tell them that when the Union first entered into competition, it was only then that Government saw that they were paying much more

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than what the Union contracted for. Only after the Union came into the field these contractors—I would call them, monopolists, in whose hands the monopoly was vested for a large number of years—began to underbid the Union so as to drive the Union out of the field, so that they may again put up their prices. With that aspect I am not concerned here, because as I said, Government had a gain of Rs. 45,000 during the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ months by reason of the lower rate at which the Union had supplied to the hospital. With these words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the motion that has been placed before the House. I will at once deal with the question which was put to the Mover, namely, what was the rate at which milk was used to be supplied to the General Hospital before the Union took up the contract, and what was it after? My information is, the average rate of price for the five years previous to this contract was Re. 0-3-11, whereas the agreement entered into with the Co-operative Union was at the rate of Re. 0-2-11. Thus, there was a clear gain of one anna per pint. That was the state of things. At that rate the amount saved in connexion with the supply of milk to the General Hospital during the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ months was about Rs. 45,000. As a matter of fact under this contract milk was supplied till the middle of October, after which the strike was started and the Union could not execute its contract any further. But I may say, curiously enough, the actual suppliers to the hospital were the same, even after the strike, even after the Union had failed to supply. What really happened was, the men who were members of the Union had their cows in the General Hospital and were supplying under this Union until the middle of October. When the strike started, they at once went under the old contractor and supplied the same milk they had been hitherto supplying. I do not see any reason why Government should be paying a higher price for the same milk that they were till then getting at a much lower rate. If the saving for the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ months was Rs. 45,000, then for the $6\frac{1}{2}$ months for which period the supply was given, the profit to the Government must have been Rs. 65,000. Naturally it is up to the old contractor to try his best to break this Union by fair means or foul and see that his own profits are increased. It was with that object that he acted. He gave some advance to the people in the Union. Under these conditions the Union could not flourish; for, after all, it was a matter in which they were helpless. The Government ought to have taken a proper account of the situation in which the Union was placed. After all, it was a new Union; it was doing work which was not usually done by such bodies in the country. Milk Union is a very difficult work; it is started for the first time in Madras. Under these circumstances and in view of the good work done by the Union and also the great savings of money brought to the coffers of the Government, one would have expected the Government to have taken a generous view of the position by not falling a prey to the cupidity of the contractor, or at least by excusing the default made by the Union. Unfortunately Government seem to have thought otherwise in the

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matter. The sum of Rs. 10,000 may be a small amount to the Government, which have got considerable reserves behind them, but to a small Union just trying to establish itself it is a big sum, as its whole income for a whole year may not exceed Rs. 2,000. Further the default was made for reasons which the Union did not expect at all.

"Not only that, one of the objects of the Union was to supply good milk. I have got the analysis made by Mr. Hensman, Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, of the milk, both when the supply was made by the contractor and when it was made by the Union. I find when the contractor was supplying milk, the solid content which was considered nutritious was 2.8 per cent whereas when it was made by the Union it rose to 9.7 per cent. If the milk content in one case is 2.8 per cent and in the other case 9.7 per cent, it really means for every pint of milk supplied by the Union we get about three pints value of the milk that is supplied by the contractor. Thus we see that the Union has supplied good milk, and we want good milk everywhere and especially in a place like the General Hospital; and from the analysis I have given the House will be able to understand that the milk supplied to the hospital before the Union was started was very bad. Such being the case, when the Union is placed in a difficult situation like the present one, is it not the duty of Government to help it? So from any point of view of the case—from the point of view of finance and from the point of view of the health of the patients—the Union has been doing very good work. Not only that, if the Union breaks down, Government will have to fall back upon the contractor, the same old contractor; there is only one contractor who has been supplying for years and years together in the General Hospital and other hospitals in the city. And the quality of milk, as I have already submitted, is very poor. If the Union is to break down by the collection of Rs. 10,000 from it, what is to happen for the milk supply? Are you going to get the same old inferior milk from the same old contractor, and are you going to pay the same old high price for that milk? That is the question. In the absence of competition the contractor will try to get as much as possible. So, even in the interests of the Government, it is proper for them to protect this milk union at the present moment.

"I will also add that in this country we are only familiar with co-operative credit societies. Non-credit societies on a co-operative basis for production are very rare. Here, for once we have got a productive co-operative society, and it has been doing good work. We learn the Union has been revived and is doing very good work at present. All the people—the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is in charge of the Union—all of them bear testimony to the fact that the Union is doing very good work. Under these circumstances I expect Government to come forward and help non-credit co-operative institutions of this sort, and place it on a safe and sound footing. So, I would appeal to Government to reconsider their decision and see that this institution is not penalized but is made to supply a long-felt need. In the interests of the milk supply in the city also the Union is necessary, if the quality is to be improved and if

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we are also to get milk in sufficient quantity. That is one thing in which Government ought to lend its help both financially and otherwise. With these words I very strongly support the appeal that has been made by the Mover.

"I am glad, Sir, that at the present moment, Mr. Hood, who was responsible for starting this Union, is in the Finance Department. I hope he will not forget his connexion with this Union and the work, to his knowledge, that has been done by this Union. I would appeal to the hon. the Finance Member, now that he has got a Secretary who knows something about the working of this Union, to reconsider this matter with his help and render to the Union the help which is absolutely essential."

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Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, I strongly support the resolution. Both the hon. the Mover and the Seconder of the resolution have given us an account of the circumstances under which the Union was not able to fulfil the contract it entered into with the Government, for a period of two months owing to the influence of certain vested interests in the milk trade. Of course, strictly speaking, Government is entitled to recover the loss caused to it on account of the Union's failure to supply the milk during those two months. But, as this is a co-operative union and one which has done them great good by helping to break the monopoly of an individual contractor over a number of years and brought some profit to the Government also, I request them to look at the matter with sympathy. If the hon. Minister goes through the file connected with this question, he will find what obstacles have been put in the way of the Union, so that the monopoly of the old contractor might continue for ever. But thanks to the Government of the day, the Union came into existence and with the active help of the Co-operative Department of Government, was able to get the milk contract from Government. The Union's milk supply has been testified to be very regular and of high quality. I may say, that if a referendum was taken on this question, all the patients would vote for the Union's supply and not for the contractor's. I am of course aware that in these days of financial stringency Government should be careful and see that they do not waive their claims for large amounts unnecessarily. But the case of the Union is, as I have submitted before, a special one. It has broken the monopoly and thereby given a profit of over half a lakh of rupees to the Government. Apart from that, the quality of the Union's milk has been testified to be far better and more hygienic than the contractor's supply. I know that contractors will be forthcoming now to underbid the Union; but their object will only be to kill the Union so that later on they may dictate their own terms to the Government and have it at their mercy. For a number of years the Surgeon-General has been on the look-out for another contractor, but he has not been able to find one. Therefore, in the interests of the patients and in the interests of the Government and the public, it is necessary that this Union should not be allowed to die. The only way of giving life to it is to waive this claim by the Government. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister

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and the hon. the Finance Member to waive this small amount and help the Union. If they did so, they will find that, in four or five years, they will save four times the amount they have waived."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I intervene in this debate just to say a few words as to the proper policy for the Government to follow in the matter of contracts for the supply of milk to State hospitals and so on. I think there is no justification whatever for the Government to show special consideration to any union or for the union to expect any special consideration at the hands of the Government. Is it not also the duty of the Government to consider the rights of the other classes of people who are dealing in this commodity? I know of course, that in this case it is called a Union, but as a matter of fact it is all one man's show. Some time ago, in order to give special consideration to that gentleman the contract was withheld from the old contractor and given to this Union. The result has been ultimately that Government suffered. There is no doubt that some gain was shown in the rates, but owing to the failure of supply on the part of the Union the Government had to incur a loss, which they are now called upon to write off.

"I believe there is a good deal of scandal about these contracts. But the way to prevent it is to call for tenders and accept the lowest, consistent with regularity of supply and quality of milk. But there should be no room for preference of any kind, once these conditions are satisfied. As an hon. Member said the contractor was supplying the same milk which the Union had been supplying. The persons who supplied the Union before supplied the contractor later on. So, where is the difference between the qualities of both? It will be to the interests of the Government and the trade generally, if Government show no preference to any institution. I do not know whether it is proper for co-operative societies to come into existence to compete with ordinary businessmen and then expect special favour at the hands of Government. Let them take their chance along with ordinary businessmen without expecting any preference merely because they are co-operative institutions. It is also not proper for the Government to encourage those institutions at the cost of the ordinary businessmen."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, in 1929-30 the Surgeon-General recommended that the contract for the supply of milk might be given to a person who tendered at As. 2-9 a pint, if it was given to him for a period of five years. There were other tenders also and ultimately the first tenderer agreed to supply at As. 2-7 per pint. In the meanwhile the Co-operative Milk Supply Union came into the bargain. It was not started for the purpose of supplying milk for the hospitals, but for carrying on trade on co-operative lines. It carried on its trade for about two years. Then it offered to supply milk to the hospitals at the rate of As. 2-7 a pint and its offer was accepted at that rate. In this connexion I should say there is no warrant for saying that Government gained Rs. 45,000 on account of this tender. The Union of its own accord did not quote a lower rate. There was some rivalry among the contractors, as a result of which they cut down their rates to As. 2-7. What the Government did was to give the Union a

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chance to supply milk to some hospitals. As I said before, there was some trouble about the supply and ultimately the Union stopped supplying. The hospital authorities had to make other arrangements for getting the supply. They had to offer a higher rate of As. 3-2 a pint, with the result that Government lost about Rs. 10,000. Later on, the Union came round and asked that the contract might be restored. Government accepted its tender at As. 3 a pint and asked the Union to supply the General Hospital and the Mental Hospital for 1930-31. For 1931-32 the Union has been given a contract for the Mental Hospital at As. 2-11 a pint, a little in excess of the rate tendered by other contractors. Throughout it will be found that Government have been as anxious as possible to help the Union, provided its offer was as good as that of any other contractor. The Government have recognized the Union purely as a body which has been doing business though on co-operative lines. As a union it required encouragement from the Government and Government have given that encouragement in other ways. We have given it a loan of Rs. 15,000 to enable it to purchase motor lorries and other accessories, the amount being repayable in small instalments over a period of ten years. We have given them two inspectors free of cost to supervise their work and see that a proper supply is given. We have exempted the Union from the necessity of giving a security deposit which contractors have to do. In these various ways the Government have throughout shown some consideration to the Union. But we cannot accept the principle that we should waive our claim for the loss sustained by the Government, i.e., the general tax-payer, on account of the inability of the Union to fulfil its contract. For instance, if an ordinary contractor had failed to supply for a period of three months and thus put the Government to a loss, would we not ask him to make good the loss to the Government? Nobody would in that case question the right of Government to recover the loss. Having considered all aspects of the question, Government have decided that it is not proper on their part as the custodian of the public money, to write off the amount due from the Union. But even in this, they have shown a concession to the Union and ordered that the amount may be recovered in five easy instalments. The first instalment fell due in March 1931; it has been paid in July 1931. The next instalment falls due in April 1932. The question really is, whether after all the concessions which the Government have shown to the Union, they should show any further concessions. I think that it is only proper for the Government to recoup the loss which they have incurred on account of the inability of the Union to fulfil its contract, although various concessions were shown to it.

1 p.m. "In these circumstances, it will be clear that while the Government do not wish to show undue preference over other contractors and while they are anxious that any contract entered into is respected and enforced, they do not want to be unduly harsh to the defaulting parties and so has allowed the Milk Supply Union to repay the debt in five instalments. A sum of Rs. 8,000 is still due from them and it has to be paid in four years. If the Union is allowed to continue and is there to make profit,

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the Government is entitled to the recovery of the amount at default. The Government have always shown the consideration necessary for co-operative societies like this. They cannot deviate from the general principles in regard to contracts. They have dealt generously with this Co-operative Union and there is no reason for disturbing the arrangement already made. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: What about the quality of supply?) As to the quality of supply, I do not like to say anything at all as it concerns the Union. I have only to observe that in the first year of supply the quality had not been so good as other supplies, as was proved by chemical analysis. I do not want to go further than that. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Cannot the instalment be reduced?) I said these are not matters in which I could enter at present. It must be left to the Union itself to move in the matter. So far as the information with the Government is concerned, they do not see any reason to go back upon the arrangement they have made, and the concessions they have given are very liberal and generous. For these reasons I am unable to accept this resolution."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I must once again acknowledge the handsome help Government have been giving this institution. The only point I want to urge on the Government is there can be no complaint on the part of the Co-operative Union in regard to the payment of this liability imposed on it as and when it can do so from its profits. As far as I can see and so far as I am informed by the officials of this Union, they have no profits out of which to pay the instalment, and if the hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio could agree to receive the instalments as and when the Union is in a position to do so out of its profits, I do not think I need press this motion. I wait for an answer."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I have nothing to add to what I have already said; it is for the Union to come forward with proposals."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the statement made that the hon. Minister will consider any fresh appeal made by this Union, I do not think I should press this resolution."

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(3) ABOLITION OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"I move the following resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the office of the Commissioner of Labour be not abolished on the score of retrenchment, that the work now carried on by the Labour Department on behalf of the depressed classes be not transferred to Revenue or any other department, and that no cut be made in the budget of the Labour Department.'

"Sir, the Labour Department is just now more needed than ever, in view of the present state of affairs. This department has been and is

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doing such valuable work that it seems wrong to make any retrenchment in it. The depressed classes will be very much affected if the Labour Officer is removed and the management of the department vested in a part-time officer. With these few words I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to second the resolution moved by my Friend Mr. Davis. The resolution as it is may be taken in two parts. The first is that the office of the Commissioner of Labour be not abolished, or transferred to any other department, and secondly that no cut be made in the budget for the Labour Department for this year or for years to come. Sir, at a time like this, when the whole of India is faced with a great constitutional question, will it be advisable that a department that works for the amelioration of the depressed classes should be touched. Of course we do feel that the Government due to financial stringency have to cut their coat according to the cloth, but a department of this nature that came into existence only a few years ago and that has been doing a certain amount of real work for the masses should not be abolished. Sir, when the question was taken up of removing the regular office of the Commissioner of Labour to a part-time Board Member who is to act as Commissioner of Labour, there was a lot of agitation in the country, especially from the various associations of the depressed classes that a move in this direction would be detrimental to the interests of the depressed classes. But the Government wanted to carry out the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. So two districts have been taken away from the ameliorative activities of the department.

"I think it is not justifiable that the office of the Commissioner should be abolished. If this office is abolished I think the good work that has already been done will be neglected. For, from the administration report that was presented to us for the year 1930-31, I find that large amounts of money have been spent in various districts to investigate the necessity for carrying on ameliorative work in the districts. For instance, in West Godavari they have investigated 24 villages, in Ellore 49 villages, in Kovur 56 villages, in Anantapur 472 cheris, in Cuddapah 210, in Nellore 173; in the Chingleput district they have taken the Conjeeveram taluk; in North Arcot Arkonam taluk and 143 villages; in Kurnool 122 villages; in Coimbatore district they have taken Avanashi, Coimbatore and Palladam taluks.

"Sir, I know that a large amount of money has been spent already by the Government to carry on investigations in these taluks and if the office of the Labour Commissioner is to be transferred to any of the departments it will mean that regular work will not be done. Representatives of the depressed classes, I am sure, are strongly against this office being retrenched and its activities being handed over to any other department. As it is well known, in other departments of Government the depressed classes are not adequately represented, and the other communities are apathetic towards depressed classes. Not once or twice,

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but on many occasions this matter was brought before the House, and it was only after very careful consideration that the Government brought this office into existence; and if its real work is to be handed over to the Revenue or other department, I am sure it will suffer. So, I strongly protest against such a step being taken.

"Sir, coming to the next point of retrenchment in the budget, I do not think there also there is any justification for retrenchment. In 1929-30, the Government provided Rs. 16½ lakhs for ameliorative work for expenditure on district staff, education and public health; in 1930-31, it was 17¼ lakhs; in 1931-32, it was 14,37,800; but in the year 1931-32, the Government proposes to surrender 2,76,500. If this amount were to be surrendered it would mean a cut of 19 per cent of the total grant. From a casual talk with one of the members of the Retrenchment Committee I was given to understand that each department was asked to surrender 8 per cent of its total budgeted amount, but here we find it is 19 per cent that has to be surrendered—a great disparity between the figure that my friend told me and the figure that is really obtainable in this case. I think the community which has been in the lowest rung of the ladder in political and social status should not be treated like this. Sometime ago, there was an agitation to transfer the educational activities of the depressed classes from the Reserved Half to the Transferred Half. Myself and some other Members who happened to be in the previous Council—some of them are in this Council also—protested it should not be done. But now we find that retrenchments are being carried on in the districts by abolishing several labour schools. Recently I had been to Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot and Coimbatore, and everywhere I found my people discontented and carrying on agitation and complaining that the members of the depressed classes in the Council are not doing their duty by placing the matter before the Government. There is a great feeling among the community that the works started by the department for educational facilities have been ignored. So, I appeal that it is not proper that retrenchment should take place in the educational facilities afforded to the depressed classes. When the Simon Commission was here, and statistics were collected, it was shown that male education among the depressed classes touched less than 3 per cent, and female education less than 1 per cent of the people. I was told, in England and other places in spite of financial stringency, educational activities were not touched at all. I do not see why in this province alone Government should have gone to the extent of retrenching the educational activities of the depressed classes. From the answers supplied this morning to question 819, it is observed that the Labour Department are going to surrender 3.88 lakhs against the budgeted amount of 20.35 lakhs. I think this also comes to 20 per cent. I do not think that the steps taken to retrench this department are justified. I earnestly appeal to the hon. the Home Member to kindly see that the current budget is not touched at all. Moreover, Sir, several depressed class students who have been undergoing training courses, both boys and girls have gone home owing to retrenchment in their stipends, because they are poverty-stricken people

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and could not continue their training course at their own expense. One of the reasons advanced for the abolition of the depressed class schools was that wherever they could not get 20 students they had to abolish the schools in such places. Sir, the pupils in various labour schools come from cheries and their parents are poor labourers in fields. When the parents go to fields for work, some of the school-going pupils are asked to take care of the babies, and consequently we cannot expect all the children of school-going age to go to schools, and therefore the strength of boys in schools is bound to be a little smaller than we prescribe. Therefore, to say that the Government are going to retrench the number of schools on the score of poor strength of such schools, is not fair. One of the reasons for which the Labour Department was started was to provide house-sites for the depressed classes for relieving congestion in cheries, and for liberating the depressed classes from oppression by the landlords. I think the time has not come when the landlords have ceased to oppress these people. The status of the depressed classes is the same as it was some years ago.

"I do not think the Government would be well advised in making any retrenchments in the Labour Department at all."

"In these circumstances, I strongly support the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Davis."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM then addressed the House in Tamil as follows:— "தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாகா.—இந்தியாவில் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் தோன்றி நூற்றைம்பது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேலாகியும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்க்கு யாதொரு நன்மையும் செய்துவிடவில்லை. கடந்த பத்தாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் இங்கு கவர்னராயிருந்தவரும் தற்போது அரசப்பிரதி நிதியாயுமுள்ள லார்டு வெல்லிங்க்டன் பிரபு அவர்களும் ஸர் ஜார்ஜ் பாடிசன் துரையவர்கள், கனம் கூசுமன் துரை முதலானவர்கள் தீர்க்கமாகச் சிந்தித்து தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாக்காவை யேற்படுத்தினார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்க்கு மற்றைய இலாக்காக்களில் எளிதில் செய்யமுடியாதவற்றை யெல்லாஞ் சேர்த்து தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாகாவிடம் ஒப்படைத்தார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், மனைக்கட்டுகள், பாடசாலைகள், கிணறுகள், வழிகள், பாதைகள், ஐக்கியநாணய இயக்கங்கள், தர்க்காஸ்து நிலங்கள் கொடுத்தல் முதலிய பலகாரியங்களையும் செய்வதற்கே தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாகா தோன்றியது. அது ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்து நல்ல வேலைகளைத் தொடங்கின. ஆனால், அதன் தத்துங்களை கவனியாது நிறுத்த முயல்வது நன்றல்ல. தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாகா தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உயிர்நாடியாயுள்ளது. தற்போது சீர்மையில் பார்விலெண்ட் முழுமையும் தொழிலாளர் பிரதிநிதிகள் நிறைந்துள்ளார். பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் தொழிலாளர் கையிலேயே இருக்கின்றன. இந்தியாவில் தொழிலாளர் நிலைமை மிகவும் பரிதாபிக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், தொழிலாளர்களாகிய தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் கைகளை கெட்டியாக மூடிக்கொண்டால் இந்தியாவும் அரசாங்கமும் தத்தளித்துவிடும். ஆகவே, தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நன்மைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பது அரசாங்கத்தாரின் முக்கியமான கடமைகளில் ஒன்றாகும். இந்தியாவிற்குப் பொறுப்பாட்சி நல்க முற்படும் இக்காலத்தில் குடிப்பதற்காக தண்ணீரும், நடப்பதற்கு வழியும், படிப்பதற்கு எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளும் வயிற்றுக்கு கஞ்சியுந்தான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் சுதந்திரம் கொடுக்கப்போகும் இக்காலத்தில் தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை எடுக்க முயற்சிப்பது மிகவும் கூடாதான காரியமாகும்.

[28th January 1932] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

"தனி ஆபிஸர் வேண்டும்.—தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாகாவிற்குத் தனி ஆபிஸர் இருக்கவேண்டும். தனி ஆபிஸர் இருந்தால் புதிய புதிய திட்டங்கள் தயாரித்து அமுலில் கொண்டுவரமுயல்வார். சிக்கனத்தை உத்தேசித்து வேறு ஆபிஸரிடம் தொழிற்கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை ஒப்படைத்தால் அவர்கள் இவ்விலாகாவை முக்கியமாகக் கருதமாட்டார்கள். தற்போது ரெவினியூ போர்டு மெம்பரிடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. போர்டு மெம்பருக்கு இருபத்துநான்கு ஜில்லாக்களிலுமுள்ள ரெவினியூ வேலைகளை கவனிக்க அவகாசமில்லையென்றால் தொழிலிலாகாவை எப்படி கவனிப்பார். தற்போதுள்ள மெம்பரைப் பார்த்துக் குறைகளைச் சொல்லுவதற்குப் போனால் அவகாசமில்லையென்று அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார். சென்ற வருஷம் மூன்று லட்ச ரூபாய்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு திருப்பிவிட்டதென்கிறார்கள். அது தனி ஆபிஸரிருந்து கீழ் சிப்பந்திகள் சரியாக வேலை செய்கிறார்களா? இல்லையா? வென்று பாராத குற்றமேயன்றி வேறென்ன சொல்லக்கூடும். மாகாண முழுமையும் நடக்கும் வேலைகளைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்க்க தனி ஆபிஸரும் பல உதவி ஆபிஸர்களும் வேண்டும். பம்பாய் மாகாணத்திலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கென தனி போர்டும் ஆபிஸரும் ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள்.

"ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபிஸர்கள்.—ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள லேபர் ஆபிஸர்கள் டிப்டி கலெக்டர்கள், அந்தஸ்திலுள்ளவர்களாயிருத்தல்வேண்டும். டிப்டி தாசில்தார்கள் போடுவதில் நல்ல பலனுண்டாவதில்லை. கிராமாதிகாரிகள் லேபர் ஆபிஸர்களை அவமதிக்கிறார்கள். டிப்டி கலெக்டராயிருந்தால் அஞ்சுவார்கள். டிப்டி தாசில்தார்களைப் போட்டால் அவர்கள் அந்தந்த டிவிஷனிலுள்ள தாசில்தார் டிப்டி கலெக்டர்களுக்கு அஞ்சி வேலையைச் சரியாகச் செய்வதில்லை. அதிலும் அபிவிருத்தியடையவேண்டுமென்னும் ஆபிஸர்கள் லேபர் ஆபிஸராயிருக்க பிரியப்படுவதில்லை. நல்லெண்ணிலில்லாதவர்கள் சரியாக வேலை செய்வதுமில்லை. தற்போது தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள லேபர் ஆபிஸர் உண்மைக்குத்தரவாதமாக உழைப்பவர். அவர் மேல்பதவியை நாடி வெரவினியூ இலாகாவிற்குப் போக முயல்வதாகத் தெரிகிறது. நல்ல ஆபிஸர்கள் இவ்விலாகாவிலேயேயிருந்து வேலை செய்வதற்கு வேறு இலாகாவில் பெறும் பிரமோஷன் முதலியவற்றை இவ்விலாக்காவிலேயே பெறும்படிசெய்வது நல்லது. லேபர் ஆபிஸர்களை கலெக்டர்கள் மேற்பார்வையில் வைக்கக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் நேரே கமிஷனருக்கு உத்தரவாதமுடையவர்களாயிருத்தல்வேண்டும். இவருக்கு முன்னிருந்தவர் காலத்தில் லேபர் ஆபிஸர் மிகவும் நல்லவர். இவருக்கு முன்னிருந்தவர் காலத்தில் லேபர் ஆபிஸர் வேலை கலெக்டர் ஆபிஸுக்குப்போனால் காலதாமதப்படுத்துவதும் கெடுதி செய்வதுமே வேலையாயிருந்தது. உதாரணமாக எங்களது ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு கமிஷனர் ஆபிஸிலிருந்து கிராண்டு சாங்கிஷனாகி கலெக்டர் ஆபிஸுக்கு உத்தரவு வந்து பலகடிதங்களெழுதியும் அனுப்பவில்லை. நேரில் சென்று கேட்டால் எங்கள் வேலையைப் பார்க்க அவகாசமில்லை. உங்கள் வேலையை எப்படி பார்க்க முடியுமென்று முன்னிருந்த சிரஸ்தார் சொன்னார். ஆதலால் வேறு இலாகவிற்கு கமிஷனர் வேலையையும் ஜில்லா ஆபிஸர்கள் வேலையையும் மாற்றக்கூடாது.

"தாராளமாக பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.—தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்குத் தாராளமாகப் பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பணமில்லாமல் எந்த வேலையுஞ் செய்யமுடியாது. கடந்த பத்தாண்டுகளாக வேலைசெய்தும் போதுமான அளவிற்கு வேலை செய்யவில்லை. 1931-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர்மீ 12-உயில் வெளியான 3218 நம்பருள்ள கவர்ன்மென்ட் உத்தரவின்படி இதுவரையில் 66,646 (அறுபத்தாறுநூற்று நானூற்றுநாற்பத்தாறு) மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு ஜில்லாவிலேயே ஆறுலட்சம் எழு லட்சம் ஜனங்களிருக்கும்போது இதுவரைக்கும் வாங்கிய வீடுகள் ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கே போதாது. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மாதிரம் மூவாயிரம் கிராமங்களுக்கு அதிகமிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், மாகாண முழுமையும் வெட்டிய கிணறுகள் 2,781 (இரண்டாயிரத்தெழுநூற்றெண்பத்தொன்று.) இதுவும் ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கே போதாது. இதுவரை லேபர் இலாகாவில் வைத்துள்ள பாடசாலைகள் 1,784, ஆயிரத்தெழுநூற்றெண்பத்தினாலு இதுவும் ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் பாதிக்குங்காணாது. ஆகவே, இது வரக்கும் அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்த உதவி கடலில்கரைத்த பெருங்காயம் போலிருக்கிறது. தற்போது

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [28th January 1932]

பணமுடையால் ஆறேழு ஜில்லாக்களில் வேலையை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். நேற்றை தினம் ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு சுமார் முன்னூறு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை எடுத்துவிட்டதாக கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் சொன்னார். புதிது புதிதாகப் பாடசாலைகள் தொடங்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்க புதிதாகத் தொடங்காவிட்டாலும் நடந்துவரும் பாடசாலைகளை நிறுத்துவது மிகவும் அநியாயமாகும். சுயாட்சி அளிக்க முற்படும் இக்காலத்தில் மூலாதாரப் படிப்பை விருத்திசெய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமல்லவா? வைத்துள்ள பாடசாலைகளை சிறு சிறு காரணங்களை கொண்டு நிறுத்துவது தவராகும். சென்ற மாதம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் முப்பத்தைந்து பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மூடிவிட்டார்களாம். கடலூரில் 10 பாடசாலைகளை நிறுத்தும்படி உத்தரவு வந்ததெனக்கேள்வியுற்று பாடசாலைகளை மூடுவதற்கு தக்ககாரணங்களுள்வாவென்பார்க்கச் சென்றேன். கடலூர் லேபர் ஆபீஸர், உண்மைக்கு உழைப்பவர், இலாகாவின் உத்தரவின்படி நடப்பவர். சிதம்பரம் தாலூகா, நன்மைகத்துவாழ்க்கைச் சேரியில் லேபர் ஸ்கூலிருக்கிறது. கிராமத்தில் தாலூகாபோர்ட் பாடசாலையிருக்கிறது. கிராமத்தில் தாலூகா போர்டு ஸ்கூல் இருப்பதால் சேரியில் லேபர் ஸ்கூல் வேண்டாமென்று கல்வியுதிகாரிகள் கல்வியிலாகா தலைவருக்கு எழுதி அவர் கமிஷனருக்கு எழுதி அதன் மூலம் பாடசாலையை நிறுத்த வந்தார். ஆனால் நன்மைகத்துவாழ்க்கைச்சேரியில் சுமார் முற்பது லீடுகளுக்கின்றன. லேபர் ஆபீஸர் சேரிக்கு வந்து லேபர் ஸ்கூலிலுள்ள சுமார் முப்பது மாணவர்களை யும் கிராமத்திலுள்ள தாலூகா போர்டு ஸ்கூலில் சேர்க்கப்போனார். கிராமத்தார் தாலூகா போர்டு ஸ்கூலில் சேர்க்க முடியாதென்றும் அப்படி சேர்ப்பதாயிருந்தால் தங்களுக்கு போர்டு பாடசாலை வேண்டாமென்றும் ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு கொடுத்தார்கள். இன்னுஞ் சில நாட்களுக்கு முடியாத விடங்களில் தனித்தனியாக பாடசாலைகள் அளிப்பது நல்லது. கல்வியிலாக்கா அதிகாரிகள் செய்வதுமிகவும் அக்கிரமம். கிராமத்தில் கிராண்டு பாடசாலையிருந்தால் அதற்காக சேரியிலுள்ள லேபர் ஸ்கூலை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டுமென சிபார்சுகள் செய்கிறார்கள். எங்கு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்க முடியவில்லையோ அந்த பாடசாலைகளை எடுப்பதோடு தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கென ஏற்பட்டுள்ள பாடசாலையில் மற்றைய குழந்தைகளையுஞ் சேர்ந்து படிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செய்யாமல் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக ஏற்பட்டுள்ள பாடசாலைகளை எடுக்கக்கூடாது.

“பணக்குறைவா?—தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களது நன்மைக்காக வருஷங்கள் தோறும் கோடிக்கணக்கான பணங்கள் செலவிடவேண்டும் அரசாங்கத்தார் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களது அபிவிருத்திக்களிப்பது பிட்சைக்காரர்களுக்கு ஒத்தை காசளிப்பது போலிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் உதவிக்கு அதாவது கிணறு, பாதைகள், மயானம், லீடுகள் முதலியவற்றிற்கு ஏற்கனவே ஆண்டுகள்தோறும் நான்கு லட்சம் ரூபாய்கள் கொடுப்பார்கள். சென்ற ஆண்டில் ஒண்ணரை லட்சம் கொடுத்து அதையும் திருப்பும்படி செய்து விட்டார்கள். ஆபீஸர்களை எதற்காக எடுத்தீர்கள், வேலைகளை எதற்காக நிறுத்தினீர்கள் என்று கேட்டால் பணம் திரும்பிவிட்டதென்கிறார்கள். புது வேலைகளுக்குப் பணம் கேட்டால் பணமில்லை யென்கிறார்கள். இதில் எது நிச்சயம். பணமில்லையென்றால் அதற்கு யானொரு யுக்தி சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கும் பதினைந்து லட்ச முதல் இருபது லட்சம் வரை வரி மூலமும் அரசாங்க நன்கொடை மூலமும் பணம் வருகிறது. அதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு செலவு செய்வதே இல்லை. ஆகவே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா போர்டிலும் தாலூகா போர்டு முதலியவைகளிலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நலன்களுக்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கும்படி செய்யலாம். ஒவ்வொரு போர்டிலும் குறைந்தது இரண்டிரண்டு லட்சங்கள் ஒதுக்கும்படி செய்து, அவற்றைக் கமிஷனார் மூலம் செலவு செய்யலாம். அப்போது பணமுடையேற்படாது. தற்போது இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டிலும் பணமிருப்பதாக அரசப்பிரதிநிதியவர்கள் பேச்சிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. நமது மாகாணத்திலும் சிக்கனத்தால் ஏராளமான பணம் மிச்சமாயிருக்கிறது. அவற்றிலிருந்து போதிய பணம் கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பம்பாய் மாகாணத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கென போர்டு ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது போல் இங்கும் கமிஷனரின் கீழ் போர்டு இருக்க வேண்டும். கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பரது ஆதரவில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கான கமிட்டியிருக்கிறது. அது சுமார் மூன்று வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னர்கூடியது.

[28th January 1932] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

அதன் பின்னர் கூடவேயில்லை. அதனால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளின் அபிப்பிராயத்தை அறிவிக்கமுடியவில்லை. ஜில்லாக்களிலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டார் போர்டுகள் வேண்டும். தற்போது அரசாங்கம் ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்ட்டியாரிடமிருக்கிறது. மூன்று மந்திரிகளும் இரண்டு மெம்பர்களும் ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்ட்டியாகும். எங்களுக்கு உதவி புரிய முன்ன வந்த ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்ட்டி ஆட்சியிலிருக்கும் போது தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாக்கா தளர்வடையக்கூடாது. இன்னும் மிச்சமாயிருக்கும் ரெவினியூ மெம்பரும் பொக்கிஷ மெம்பரும் ஐரோப்பியர்களே. இங்கு யாரும் பிராமணராகவும் காங்கிரஸ்காரராகவும்மில்லை. அப்படியிருந்தால் குறை சொல்வதற்கேனும் இடமிருக்கும். இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிலைமை தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்கள் பதவியிலிருந்தே அவர்கள் நலன்கள் பாதுகாக்கப்படவில்லை. சாதாரணமாக குற்ற வகுப்பினருக்கு 4 லட்சம் மூன்று லட்சங்கள் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் சிக்கனம் பாராட்டுகிறார்கள். எல்லாரும் இரக்கம் பாராட்டி தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உதவிபுரியவேண்டுகிறேன். லேபர் இலாக்காவிற்குப் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர் இருப்பதோடு போதுமான பணமும் அளிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொண்டு கனம் டேவிஸ் துரையவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

IV—ESTATES LAND ACT AMENDMENT BILL—ANNOUNCEMENT RE THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to announce to the House that I have nominated Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya Nayudu as the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Estates Land Act Amending Bill.”

III—RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—cont.

(3) ABOLITION OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT—cont.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, in supporting this resolution, I desire to state that the intention of the Government to restrict the scope of the work of the Labour Department will certainly be deplored. In the interests of the efficiency of the Labour Department, it may be necessary that the Collector of each district should have the power to supervise the work of the Labour Officers. It may also be necessary for purposes of better co-ordination between officials working both in the Revenue Department and in the other departments of the Government. It will be good for the Collector of a district to have general powers of supervision over the working of the Labour Department in each district. A Labour Officer working in a district has himself to send plans and estimates, have them sanctioned and execute the work himself without much supervision by any outside authority and if at all there is any supervision, it is that of the Commissioner of Labour who once in a way tours through his district. It has been pointed out that the Labour Officers are not susceptible to much control. There is force in it; but that does not mean that the whole Labour Department should be transferred to the Revenue Department. It may be that the Collector of the district should have some control over the Labour Officer in his district; but the Collector could certainly be under the direct authority of a special officer working for

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [28th January 1932]

the Labour Department. The idea of Government is that one of the Members of the Board of Revenue should become the Labour Commissioner; the Government, I understand, do not propose to abolish the Commissioner entirely, but they propose to ask one of the Members of the Board of Revenue to have the power of supervision over the Labour Department. Though this is said to be a temporary measure I am afraid, it tends to restrict the working of the Labour Department, for the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Labour Department may not have sufficient time to attend to the details regarding the working of the Labour Department. It may be that he may have the powers of supervision; but to initiate any scheme or to work it out, he may not find time. It has been pointed by an hon. Member belonging to the depressed classes that the members of the depressed classes may not find it possible to get that relief which they get now from the Labour Commissioner. There is force in that. If Government really think that the Labour Department should become popular, they should appoint at least a special officer working as assistant to the Labour Commissioner but working under the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Labour Department. Powers of supervision and general powers of control may rest with the Board of Revenue. But any way, there should be an assistant who should have the general working and execution of the works in his hands and who would be amenable to popular opinion.

"It has been also pointed that the retrenchment axe has fallen heavily on the Labour Department. In spite of the fact that we have to retrench, I think this department is least affected. It is admitted on all hands that the depressed classes do require special encouragement and at a time like this, we want all the communities to pull up together. It is the duty of the Government and of the members of other communities to see that the depressed classes get sufficient encouragement so that they may have the status we desire them to acquire and the consequent confidence in the mind of the Government that they could stand alone.

"But, Sir, I am afraid that in the Education Department retrenchment has gone too far. The idea with which the Labour Department was started was because under the old arrangement the Education Department was not giving sufficient attention to the education of the depressed classes. With the intention of giving the depressed classes the benefits of education, it was suggested that the Labour Department should run its own schools. The other reason was that the children belonging to the depressed classes might get free admission as they were not allowed free admission in schools in which caste children were studying. They wanted special protection and to afford that protection, schools were run by the Labour Department. I would appeal that at least in the sphere of education, retrenchment should not affect the Labour Department and schools which are run by the Labour Department should not be abolished. We find in the coming budget that there is to be a big cut in the expenditure of the Labour Department

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and it is likely that some schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes which have been placed under the Part II Scheme may not be given effect to. In conclusion, I would plead for the special treatment of the depressed classes and of the Labour Department which has been constituted as their protector."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion that is now under discussion before the House. The Labour Department, as is known to the hon. Members of the House, was created only recently in order to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes who by the social conditions obtaining here have been wallowing in a state of hopeless existence. This department has been in existence for the last ten years. The population of this Presidency is 46 millions of which about 7 millions form the depressed classes. The protection of this section of the population has been assigned to the Labour Department which is presided over by the Commissioner of Labour. The operation of the Labour Department has been extended from district to district and yet in so many districts there are whole taluks which have not come within the scope of the work of the department. The Labour Department was opened in Tinnevely in only 1929 and in Salem and Chittoor it was only in the year 1930. So that, you will see, Sir, that before the department has attained its full stature, it is to be closed down—at least the Labour Commissionership is to be abolished. This sort of trying to economize at the expense of a community which looks to the Government for protection, cannot certainly be viewed with equanimity by the community. On several occasions, people even questioned me as to whether the Government had succumbed to the influence of the Congress in throwing the community overboard and I had to assure them that it was not so, but that it was on account of the financial stringency. I can only say that the cuts proposed in the Labour Department is unjustified.

"Again, Sir, schools that have been opened only two years ago have been closed. So far as Tinnevely is concerned, the Government have ordered the closure of ten more schools, and this has been the case in many districts. This is not conducive to the confidence of the depressed classes in the good intentions of the Government, however much they may have them at heart.

"I understand that the Government has proposed to transfer the Labour Department to the Board of Revenue. Ever since Mr. Gray vacated his office, I may say, Sir, that the department has been practically headless—not in the bad sense but only literally. I doubt if the Member of the Board of Revenue could give us the attention which we had from the Labour Commissioner as such, whether he could tour from place to place and advise the preparation of schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. In my district certain schemes were inaugurated, but were not carried out, the reason being dearth of funds. It is necessary that such schemes should be given effect to at all costs.

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2-45 p.m. “ Since last March there has been no special officer for this department and the result is, I must say, that the depressed classes have suffered a great deal. Of course, the Government have entrusted the work of the Labour Commissioner to a Member of the Board of Revenue. It will be impossible for the Member of the Board of Revenue to pay special attention to this department and hence he cannot carry on the duties of the Commissioner of Labour so well as the previous Commissioners of Labour.

“ In several places, Officers of the Labour department have been instructed not to take up any work unless it is urgent. As a result of the issue of these instructions, they are not attending even to their ordinary duties. If they are asked why they are not carrying out the schemes which have already been sanctioned, they answer that they do not consider those schemes so urgent as to need immediate attention. For these reasons I must appeal to this House to support the resolution before it. Unless a special officer is appointed to look after the duties of the Labour Commissioner, it will be impossible to turn out anything useful. Every department has got a head of its own. It is quite regrettable that the Labour Department has no head. The Government may say that, as a temporary measure, they have entrusted the work to a Member of the Board of Revenue. We are not satisfied with such an arrangement. We want a special officer for this department so that he can discharge the duties pertaining to the department quite satisfactorily. With these words I support the motion before the House.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ I move, Sir, that the question be put.”

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGA THAYARAMMA next addressed the House in Tamil as follows:—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டைக் குறித்து சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். நானும் அதைக் குறித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்விதமாகவினால் சில நன்மைகள் ஆதித்திராவிடர்களுக்கும், ஆதிஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் உண்டாயிருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு வசிக்க இடவசதிகள், படிக்க பாடசாலைகள் முதலிய உதவிகள் செய்துள்ளார்கள். சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னதாக தஞ்சையில் ஸ்பெஷல் டிப்டி கலெக்டராயிருந்த கனம் அருளானந்தம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் ஆதித்திராவிடர்கள் வசிக்கத்தக்க இடவசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க பாடுபட்டதை நானும் உடன் சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அப்படியே கனம் டிப்டி கலெக்டராயிருந்த கோபால் ராவ் நாயுடவர்களும் ஆதி ஆந்திரர்களுக்காக கோதாவரி ஜில்லாவில் வேலை செய்து வந்ததையும் அறிவேன். இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டினால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்குப் பல விதமான நன்மை கிடைத்திருக்கின்றன. அவ் வகுப்பினர்களும் இதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் சிறிது காலம் அவர்கள் கல்வி, கைத் தொழில், ஞானம், யோக்கியதை முதலியவை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதால் இவ்விதமாக சிறிது நன்மை செய்யக்கூடுமென்று நானும் நம்பி இதை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.”

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Sir, I should like to support this resolution for altogether different reasons. I am aware that the Commissioner of Labour and his department have been doing some work for the elevation of the depressed classes in particular.

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“ I would like to place before the House another consideration for the retention of the post of the Commissioner of Labour. Hon. Members of this House may remember that this officer was first known as the Protector of Depressed Classes. I think that it was in the year 1923 or somewhere after the time when there was labour trouble at Pulianthope, the designation of this officer was changed from Protector of Depressed Classes to that of the ‘ Commissioner of Labour.’ The reasons why this change was made are apparent, viz., that this officer should be in charge not only of the work of the elevation of the depressed classes but also of the work of collecting statistics and of assuaging any trouble that may be caused between labourers and employers. By accident or for some curious reason the Labour Commissioner has never taken upon himself the legitimate duties which every Labour Commissioner should discharge. I am aware that there are officers like this in other Presidencies. In Bombay, for instance, the Commissioner of Labour does much more work than looking after the interests of the depressed classes; he looks after all labour interests. It has been a just cause for complaint in this Presidency that the Commissioner of Labour does not do anything whatever to study the various labour problems that are constantly arising in this Presidency, beyond the work he discharges as the Registrar of Trade Unions—registering a number of trade unions—and as Commissioner for Workmen’s Compensation Act. There have been various labour disputes at Madura, at Coimbatore, at Ambasamudram and several other places. Even with regard to the Madras Corporation there was some labour trouble. The Labour Commissioner here does not attend to these duties though these are his legitimate duties as warranted by his name. As I stated upon the floor of this House even during the discussion of the Budget of last year, the Labour Commissioner whose legitimate duty is to attend to all this work, has not done so.

“ There is one other reason why the retention of the office of the Labour Commissioner is essential and it is this; the House may remember that only a few months ago we had a Royal Commission appointed for the investigation of labour conditions in this country and it looks rather suspicious that soon on the heels of the Report of the Whitley Commission, this office is sought to be abolished. Whether this Government want it or not, social legislation is bound to play a very large part in the coming years. A special officer is necessary for the study of the connected problems in order to help the Government. It may be that so far, this officer has not been discharging the duties which his name might entail or which others expect him to discharge. That is no reason why this officer should not be retained. Special problems relating to labour have to be studied; the work of collecting statistics of the employed and unemployed, of affording relief to the unemployed, of fixing wages, of interfering in labour disputes on behalf of one or other of the parties, all this work will justify the retention of the post of the Labour Commissioner. It is to emphasize these points that I stood upon my legs and to say that retrenchment should not affect this post.

[Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [28th January 1932]

I am whole-heartedly in sympathy with the proposition that the office of the Commissioner of Labour should be retained; I say that he should be entrusted with proper work and he should be made to do the work which his name warrants him to do."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Mr. President, Sir, this resolution contains three requests, that the office of the Commissioner of Labour be not abolished, that the work now carried on by the Labour Department be not entrusted to the Revenue or any other department of the Government and that no cut be made in the Budget provision for the Labour Department.

"As regards the retention of the post of Commissioner of Labour, I may say that this question was considered by the Retrenchment Committee who had consultations with the Commissioner of Labour on one or two occasions and they passed a resolution to the effect that, in view of the financial stringency and in accordance with the views expressed by the Labour Commissioner, the duties of the Labour Commissioner—so far as his work in connexion with the depressed classes is concerned—should be transferred to a member of the Board of Revenue as an experimental and temporary measure. The Government accepted this recommendation. The other recommendation made by the Committee to transfer the strictly labour functions of the Commissioner to other officers was not accepted by the Government. Proposals regarding the delegation of powers to Collectors to sanction schemes of all kinds regarding the depressed classes and the supervision of Kallar reclamation work, are under consideration and they have been referred to the Board of Revenue and the Inspector-General of Police respectively. The Government have not come to a decision on these points. When they receive the recommendations of the Revenue Board and the Inspector-General of Police, they will come to a decision.

"As regards the request that no cut should be made in the provision for this department, I may say that in the current year's budget, we had provided a sum of Rs. 20,31,100 for the work of this department. We have already reduced the provision for this department by savings effected by the abolition of the following staff:—

3 Deputy Tahsildars,
56 Special Inspectors,
20 Deputy Surveyors,
1 clerk on Rs. 60—4—80,
16 clerks on 35—60,
8 Special Overseers and
62 peons.

"Thus the budget provision was reduced from Rs. 20.31 lakhs to Rs. 19.14 lakhs, i.e., by 1.17 lakhs.

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"In reply to the 8 per cent cut circular the following proposals of the Commissioner of Labour have been accepted by Government.

		Savings in 1931-32 Non-recurring.
		RS.
Surrender of provision for the construction of houses for Pulianthope labourers	...	13,000
Reductions in provision for grants-in-aid to Societies and Institutions	...	2,000
Restriction of repairs to Kallar schools and Industrial buildings	...	3,500
Savings in provision for equipment due to closure of Kallar schools and Industrial centres.	...	4,000
Stoppage of new well works in Kallar Reclamation area	...	1,000
Total	...	23,500

		Recurring. RS.
1. Closure of 83 Kallar schools and Industrial centres in Madura, Ramnad and Tanjore and disbandment of special darkhast establishment in Madura	...	21,400
2. Savings under purchase of raw materials owing to closure of Industrial centres	...	45,000
3. Savings under travelling allowance owing to the closure of Industrial centres and disbandment of darkhast establishment	...	1,800
4. Closure of Reformatory Schools for Girls at Nellore	...	4,500
5. Reduction of boarding grants on account of children reading in the American Baptist Mission School, Kavali	...	4,400
6. Closure of 291 depressed classes schools with an average attendance of less than 20	...	7,300
7. Replacement of Tahsildar District Labour Officers by Deputy Tahsildars	...	6,000
Total	...	90,400

"A number of Part II schemes have also been suspended. This 3 p.m. together with savings in Travelling allowances, Books and Periodicals amount to Rs. 1,25,760. In other words, we have saved altogether Rs. 2,39,660 out of a total budget provision of Rs. 20,31,100 besides Rs. 1.17 lakhs mentioned already.

[Sir Mahomed Usman] [28th January 1932]

"As regards this cut, I may say Sir, that every department of Government was called upon by the Government, at the initiative of the Retrenchment Committee, to make retrenchments. I do not see how it is possible now for the Government who have already taken advantage of the savings to give back that amount to the department. Further, in matters of retrenchment, it is not possible to give any special treatment to any department. Government have had to take this step on the advice of the Retrenchment Committee.

"As has been pointed out by my friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, this question of the Labour Commissioner's office and the combining of the post with the membership of the Board of Revenue was fully considered by the Retrenchment Committee. As far as the work of this department is concerned, I learn the work has been carried on very efficiently, and I do not see any reason why we should give up the experiment we are trying. As has been stated in the Government Order issued on this subject, this combination of the Labour Commissioner's post with the Revenue Board membership has been sanctioned as a temporary measure for a period of two years. At the end of two years, if our finances are in an improved condition, Government will consider the question again and make up their minds and decide the question once for all. At that time, all the remarks made by hon. Members here will receive the earnest consideration of the Government.

"As far as the work of the Labour department is concerned, I may say, Sir, that we have extended the work to the whole Presidency except five districts, viz., Vizagapatam, Madura, Ramnad, Ganjam and the Nilgiris. If our finances had been in a flourishing condition, it was the intention of the Government to extend the work of the depressed classes in all the districts of the Presidency; but unfortunately, on account of financial stringency, it is not possible for us to do anything in this direction.

"My friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai wanted that the good work started by this department should not suffer. I may assure the hon. Members of the depressed classes that the work is not suffering at all. The money that we have at our disposal is being properly and efficiently spent by the department, as it is constituted to-day, with the Member of the Revenue Board discharging the duties of the Commissioner of Labour. I also learn that the Member of the Revenue Board now in charge of this work has got better facilities to attend to this work than the Commissioner of Labour himself, because he is better able to induce the District Collectors to take greater interest in the work of the depressed classes. As I have said, the money that we have already saved in the Budget could not be restored; it is not possible for the Government to do so. All the same, we have provided under Part II schemes about Rs. 1-50 lakhs for wells, pathways, etc., and this is still under consideration by the Government. My point is that we have not given up the ameliorative work of the department, and if the finances permit nothing will give us greater pleasure than to do that work.

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"The office of the Commissioner of Labour has now been linked up with a membership of the Revenue Board, and this arrangement will continue for about two years. At the end of two years, as I said, the whole position will again be considered and the remarks made by hon. Members and the wishes of the depressed classes community will receive the best consideration of the Government.

"As regards the work now carried on by the Labour Department and the suggestion that it should not be transferred to the Revenue Department or any other department, as I have said, the question has not been decided but is still under consideration. As for the cuts already made, it is not possible for the Government to restore the amounts; but all the same, I can give this assurance that when our finances improve, the Government will do their utmost to see that the good work that is done by this department does not suffer.

"I hope, Sir, my hon. Friend will see his way to withdraw the resolution in view of the assurance given."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. Member, I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

INTRODUCTION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not propose to move the resolution^a standing in my name."

(4) INTRODUCTION OF GRADED CUT IN SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Government that in the matter of cut in salaries of Government servants a graded cut between 2½ to 10 per cent commencing with salaries of Rs. 100 per mensem and upwards be adopted, instead of the present Government proposal of a uniform cut of 10 per cent commencing from salaries of Rs. 40 per mensem."

In doing so, he made a speech in Tamil.

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution which has been moved by the hon. Gentleman from Chidambaram.

"Sir, it may be remembered that I have myself given notice of a similar resolution, though not an identical one. That resolution was to the

^a This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government its opinion that responsible Government should be introduced simultaneously at the centre and in the Provinces and that in the meantime, as many subjects as may possibly be transferred in this province to popular control under the Devolution Rules be transferred immediately.

[Mr. V. T. Arasu] [28th January 1932]

effect that a cut beginning from 5 per cent be imposed on all those who draw salaries of Rs. 100 and over. But since this is the only opportunity for me to speak on a resolution of this nature, I take this opportunity of commending this motion to the acceptance of the House.

“ Sir, in this connexion, I should like to make only one or two observations and I will not detain the House very long. As the hon. the Finance Member who, I believe, is in charge and is going to reply to this resolution on behalf of the Government, will agree with me, this ten per cent cut that has been imposed on Government servants is a kind of emergency taxation imposed on Government servants. In this connexion, I may be permitted to refresh the memory of the hon. the Finance Member and draw his attention to certain well-established principles and canons of taxation which will have to be observed by all Finance Ministers. The hon. the Finance Member would agree with me when I say that according to one of those principles, it is essential that the minimum of subsistence should be left untaxed. It is admitted by the Government of India that the minimum subsistence that is required for an individual is Rs. 1,000—until recently it was Rs. 2,000. For income-tax purposes, they exempted those who had an income of less than Rs. 2,000 per year from paying the tax; but recently, they lowered it down to Rs. 1,000 per annum. Even taking that level as the minimum of subsistence, I submit that all those who get an income of anything less than about Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 per mensem should not at all be taxed. This uniform cut of ten per cent imposed on Government servants drawing salaries less than that is against that well-established canon of taxation.

“ Another well-established principle of taxation that has been admitted by all economists from Adam Smith down to Bastable is that all direct taxation should be graduated. But what do we find in the present instance? The tax imposed on the Government servants has been made uniform, that is to say, the incidence of this tax is felt more by those who draw lesser salaries than by those who are drawing higher salaries. The hon. the Finance Member will surely agree with me when I say that the marginal utility or even the marginal value of money is not the same to all persons. The hon. the Finance Member himself who has surrendered about Rs. 500 of his salary will agree that the amount of Rs. 500 has no value, or has no utility so far as he is concerned. (Laughter.) Perhaps, Sir, instead of about the Rs. 3,000 that he was saving, every month, he can save only Rs. 2,500 per mensem hereafter; but in the case of a poor subordinate-service man it is not so. He has perhaps to go without one of the essentials of life, one of the necessities of existence.

“ I would deal with this matter, Sir, from yet another viewpoint altogether. According to labour economics, it is well understood that the efficiency of labour depends upon the standard of life that the labourer is able to maintain, or the labourer is enabled to live by the

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salary that he is being paid. The Government would admit that if they want the efficiency of their subordinate services to be maintained as it is at present, they should be prepared to pay them fairly well, if not very highly. I submit that the scales of salaries prevailing in the Madras Presidency are not so high as they are in some of the other provinces, at any rate so far as the lower strata of the services are concerned.

“ Yet another reason why I urge that this uniform cut ought not to have been imposed is this: I may assure this House that if His Excellency the Governor should this day take it into his head to send away all the Members of his Cabinet, I mean the seven Members sitting on the Treasury Benches, the Government will still go on even in these troublous times; but I may assure the hon. the Finance Member and through the Finance Member, His Excellency the Governor and the Government of Madras as a whole, that if to-day the subordinate services refuse to work, His Excellency the Governor, even with the help of the seven Members of the Treasury Benches and the Secretaries to Government and other heads of departments, cannot possibly carry on the Government even for one single day; it will come to a standstill. Therefore, it is essential that they should see that the subordinate services are fairly contented and lead a happy life.

“ On these grounds, Sir, I request the hon. the Finance Member to reconsider the position and see that all those who are drawing salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem are not subjected to any reduction in their salaries.

“ This cut, Sir, is stated to be uniform. I will explain to you how 3-15
it is a misnomer to call it uniform. There is no uniformity about it. P.M.
According to the order of Government, in the case of persons who are subjected to income-tax, this 10 per cent cut merges with that tax, so that, you will realize, that in the case of the hon. the Finance Member, the actual sacrifice that he has to make is about 3.5 per cent and it is not a 10 per cent cut that he has subjected himself to. If, on the other hand, we go down the scale, you will find that the incidence is higher. In the case of persons drawing lower salaries the incidence goes on increasing, so much so, that in the case of all those drawing Rs. 100 and below, the incidence is full 10 per cent.

“ I am sure, other hon. Members will follow me. With these words, I request the hon. the Finance Member to accept this motion and see that the subordinate services are not put to hardship.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that:

‘ In line 3, for the figures “ 2½ ” and “ 10 ”, substitute the figures “ 5 ” and “ 15 ” respectively.’

“ Sir, my reason for proposing this amendment is that the percentage that has been proposed in the resolution is very low, particularly when we consider that the resolution aims at exempting those who draw

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [28th January 1932]

Rs. 100 and below. If only a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cut is to be imposed upon people who draw Rs. 100 and more, the loss to the Government would be great and the retrenchment effected will not be real retrenchment at all. Then, the higher limit of 10 per cent also is too low, when we consider that the saving which is sought to be made will be considerably less if people who draw Rs. 100 and below are exempted. With a view, therefore, to compensate for the loss, rather than smaller savings that might be shown if persons drawing Rs. 100 are exempted, I have proposed that instead of '10' the figures '15' might be substituted. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: 'Is that amount made good by that way?') The amount is more than made good. At the same time, while we are giving relief to the poorly paid employees of Government by exempting them from any cut, so long as they draw less than Rs. 100, we will be imposing a just and equitable reduction in the case of those employees who draw Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and more. I think, Sir, the cut of 15 per cent higher minimum in their case would bring in larger revenues and will certainly compensate for the loss that might be incurred in exempting servants drawing one hundred and less.

"Further, Sir, I need not say, that although a ten per cent cut has been imposed, that it has also been made clear at the same time that that ten per cent includes the new surcharge tax by the Government of India. It has become a matter of common knowledge that the real reduction which these highly paid officers have to meet is only between 3 and 4 per cent and not more. If it is 10 per cent in the case of servants drawing only Rs. 300, 200, 100, 50 and 40, it works out only to 3 or 4 per cent in the case of High Court Judges and other highly paid officers drawing more than two or three thousand rupees. So, Sir, the 10 per cent uniform cut for all grades of services is highly inequitable and unjust, and it works a great hardship among the lower paid employees of Government. It is therefore very desirable that it should be equalized and the incidence should be borne by all according to the proportion of the salary that they receive.

"In this connexion, I am glad, that the Corporation of Madras has followed a very just and equitable principle so far as the services are concerned. They started exempting people who were drawing Rs. 75 and less and imposed a 5 per cent cut up to Rs. 500 and then $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The minimum was 5 and the maximum $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"So, Sir, the Government would have been well-advised if they had followed such a graded cut. Instead of that, they have made a uniform cut which affects more the poor man and takes away from him what little he has. It has really not affected so much the man who has enough and to spare. It is with this view, Sir, that I have given notice of this amendment, in order that the saving that might be lessened at the lower end might be compensated by the saving that will be increased at the higher end. I therefore move my amendment."

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"I second the amendment."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment before the House is that:

'In line 3 for the figures " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and "10" substitute the figures "5" and "15" respectively.'

"Both the original resolution and the amendment are now before the House for consideration."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the resolution and to oppose the amendment. I oppose the amendment because I am not sure that what is sought to be saved by exempting salaries below Rs. 100 will be made good by the increased percentage cut. I understand that a large percentage of the salaries is paid only to persons who are drawing Rs. 100 and downwards. Perhaps the hon. the Finance Member will be able to tell us how much revenue can be got by accepting the amendment of Mr. Basheer Ahmed.

"With regard to the main resolution itself, Sir, I do not think that any words of mine are needed to justify my commending the resolution for the acceptance of the House. No further arguments are needed on my part in regard to the inherent justice of the resolution. In fairness to the Government of Madras, I must say, that it has been the attitude of this Government not to accept the uniform cut of 10 per cent and, if the Government of Madras had their own way, perhaps they would have made a cut from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rising to 10 per cent, exempting perhaps salaries below Rs. 60, but unfortunately for us and to the Government of Madras, the higher authorities seem to have stood firm on the uniform 10 per cent. I am sure, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member will deal with the resolution with the consideration and sympathy that it deserves.

"Sir, some of my hon. Friends, Mr. Arasu and Basheer Ahmed, said that enormous savings could be effected if the cut is raised in the case of higher paid officers. I would like to draw the attention of these gentlemen and the attention of the hon. House to the fact that the higher paid officers have got other and more complicated responsibilities. They support so many servants and their families who will be turned out into streets if their salaries are reduced. Whatever it is, if a 15 per cent cut is going to save the Government, I am sure the higher paid officers will be patriotic enough to come forward and surrender that portion of their income.

"In this connexion, Sir, I would like to make a suggestion. This is certainly an emergency measure. We understand that this year the Government of Madras are likely to find about a few lakhs surplus in their hands. If that is so, I would suggest to the hon. the Finance Member to distribute that surplus to all those who draw salaries of Rs. 100 and downwards, so as to mitigate the hardship imposed by the large cut in their salaries. I do not think I can make any other practical or useful suggestion.

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"One thing more, Sir, and that is this. The Government of Madras have no statistics by which to fix a minimum living wage among the different members in the different grades of society. I therefore wish Government to institute an enquiry into the question of fixing a minimum living wage in this province. I think that will be a very useful information in fixing the salaries of their servants. With these words, I support the resolution and oppose the amendment."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, this is a resolution the subject-matter of which has agitated a very large percentage of the population in our province. The people who have been in Government employ found security in regard to their salaries all these years and thought that it was not possible for anybody to try to reduce their salaries under any circumstance, but a situation has now arisen on account of which the Government thought fit to bring forward retrenchment proposals. Of course, they have to meet the demands of the times in order to balance their budget, but in carrying out that business of retrenchment the Government and the Retrenchment Committee would have done well if they had considered the various pros and cons of the question and also considered the fact how much the people of this province would be affected adversely by a particular action on the part of the Government."

3-30 p.m. "Then, Sir, with regard to the services, not only the Government of India but the Government of this province have thought fit to propose cut in the salaries of employees who receive a salary of Rs. 40 and above a month. Sir, in these days, it is impossible to imagine for a moment, how a middle-class man can live within a hundred rupees without much difficulty. It is a different matter with labourers and certainly it is a different thing with people who are employed as clerks, head clerks and officers like that, who have to maintain a certain amount of position. With regard to their way of living, with regard the clothes they wear and with regard to diet and habits, they have to maintain a certain status and when they go to their offices they have to wear clean clothes practically every day and they have to provide themselves with other necessities of life which are necessary according to their status. All these things cannot be got unless they are given a sufficient salary. I do not know if it will be possible for a man getting a salary ranging between Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 to forego any portion of his salary. After all it is the middle-class men who are in the services of the Government that contribute a very large number of persons who are educated to take their place. It is they who have to educate their sons, because unlike merchants and landlords and others their sons cannot think of any other profession except the profession which their father or grandfather has been adopting. For they have no other alternative but to give their sons higher education so that they might take up their place. Thus, they are the persons who supply Government with men for their services. There is a good deal of demand upon their income from various sides. It is impossible for these service men to give even half a rupee or a rupee out of their salaries. The Government have

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always been, whenever they think of retrenchment, either cutting the salaries of low-paid people or sending away those who are employed in the lowest ranks of the services. Generally they send away peons and daffadars or cut the salary of people who are most lowly paid. These are the canons, I am afraid, that are followed by Government in trying to retrench. This is a mistake, although from the financial point of view, it may be argued that Government will save much money by cutting the salaries of a largest number of their employees. This will be the argument that would be put forward by the hon. the Finance Member. Sir, the Government of Madras and the Retrenchment Committee went about their work of retrenching to such an extent, that they have been able to save and spend fifteen lakhs on Part II schemes. I understand they called upon various departments to send to the Finance Department and to the hon. Finance Member Part II schemes so that they may be able to build houses of Collectors and District Magistrates instead of allowing the poorly paid men any consideration whatsoever. I therefore appeal especially to the hon. Finance Member, in whose hands, I suppose, these matters lie altogether, to consider their cases and see that these low-paid people are not affected and that the salary of those drawing less than Rs. 100 is not touched by the retrenchment proposals."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed. Sir, the question of retrenchment has been before the public eye and before the eye of this House, may I add, for a number of months now. This is exactly a case where the mountain has laboured and laboured and has after all, according to some of us, produced only a rat. We have no faith in such retrenchment, but the Government having taken up this matter has not complied with the wishes and the demands of the people in this respect. I would very much invite a division of this House in this matter so as to ascertain once and for all the general opinion of the representatives of the people of this Presidency. Sir, I do say that there must be a cut; but the cut has not been one which would be justified in the circumstances of this case. I think, Sir, this is a straight question to be put to the House and its opinion should be obtained. For though this question has been raised several months ago this House till now had no opportunity to express its opinion as regards the measures taken by Government to effect retrenchment, to wit, by a cut in salary. It is very unfortunate in our land there must be a tendency for the poor to be very hard hit and the rich to escape proportionately lightly. Various Members have alluded to the fact that in the case of Government servants whose income is below Rs. 100 a month, the incidence of cut has worked great hardship, the reason being that in such cases the margin of saving is so small that such of those who live with them, who move with them and who feel with them can very well imagine how difficult and harassing this step of Government has been to them."

"The other point I want to make out is this: that in the case of men with a salary above Rs. 100, the amendment which has been pro-

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posed seeks to reduce the cut to a graded one from 5 to 15 per cent; and in the case of those who draw a larger salary, a cut of 10 per cent has not worked and cannot work any real hardship. I heard the hon. Finance Member saying very vehemently that a cut of Rs. 500 in his salary was more than sufficient. But on closer consideration, when the country has been complaining that in this land of ours the salaries paid to higher officials are very large and that the disparity between the low-paid officials and the high is so great that it is not proportionate with the earning capacity or *per capita* income of the population, I think that in the case of those persons who draw a salary of more than Rs. 1,000 a month a cut of 15 per cent cannot work considerable hardship. May be, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, very ingeniously put it, various persons employed under them, such as their servants, will suffer. But I see no reason why on that account the country should pay a salary which is beyond its capacity. It is for that reason I wholeheartedly support the resolution and say that a larger cut of 15 per cent in their case will be just and equitable.

"I am speaking here not only for the present constitution but also for the constitution of the future, so that whenever it comes it may work smoothly and economically. We have had instances of expression of opinion, where members moved resolution after resolution that the good work of certain departments should not be disturbed and should not be cut down. I say this is a vital matter which will affect not only the present Government but any Government that may succeed the present one and one in which the country at large is vitally interested. I therefore appeal that the House should once for all put a stop to the payment of proportionately high salaries and face this question in right seriousness."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution as originally moved. I do not think the amendment of Mr. Basheer Ahmad can have the support of the House. I think it is a recognized principle that security of tenure of office is one which is zealously guarded by Government. If there is a cut in salaries it should be considered more as an emergency measure than as one which should partake of a permanent measure. That is why, Sir, Government have been in its attempt to retrench trying to explore all possibilities of cut with regard to the services which could not easily be dispensed with. Of course Government have taken up the question of cut in the higher salaries, because they wanted there should be an all-round cut. But it is recognized that the cut in salaries should be only an emergency measure. As soon as the emergency passes, it will be the duty of Government to restore the cut. For, Government servants, when they entered the service, have come with the hope that they would be able to progress in their service and gradually aspire to certain emoluments in the service. It is more a contract than anything else. And when they have come with that hope they expect certain increase of emoluments after a lapse of certain number of years. So,

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it is not fair that this hope should be frustrated, merely because at some time of the administration we feel that the salaries have been high. It may be that in the case of future entrants we may fix a salary which we think to be a proper one. But with regard to those already in the services there could be no excuse for a permanent cut in their salaries as an emergency measure. So, as soon as the emergency passes it should be the duty of Government to restore the cut. As pointed out by Mr. Hameed Khan, in the coming budget a certain surplus may be expected, and if it is possible it should be the duty of Government as far as possible to restore the cut in the salaries. If this proposition is accepted, it will have a practical value. If only a small surplus is available it could not be utilized for a general restoration of salaries. In that case the restoration should proceed only from downwards, so that people who draw a salary below Rs. 100 a month could be exempted from a cut.

"It is sometimes said that a uniform cut can be justified because of the fact that the higher paid officials have got other commitments which the low-paid persons have not, and that these commitments are expenses which they cannot forego. I am afraid that is a proposition which cannot be accepted. The bare necessities of life have first to be provided for. There is something like a minimum standard of life below which it is impossible to get on. In the case of the low-paid Government servants they already find it difficult to maintain this minimum standard of life and if their pay is reduced still further they cannot maintain the minimum standard and their efficiency will suffer. I think enquiries have been made and it has been found that Rs. 100 is the minimum for Government servants to maintain a decent position. Therefore, if officers drawing less than Rs. 100 are not restored this cut, they will find it difficult to live a decent life and work efficiently. But in the case of high-paid officers a small cut is justifiable. Even in their case a big cut amounting to so much as 15 per cent will be unfair and unnecessary. As I said before, the Government employees have been expecting a certain income from Government and consequently entered into certain commitments. But as an emergency measure we may make a small cut in their pay. A 10 per cent cut will be a fair thing to do. The cut may be graded from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 10 per cent for people drawing salaries above a certain sum which is necessary for maintaining a decent life. It is well known that the Government of Madras was not in favour of a uniform cut and suggested a graded cut, but the Government of India forced a uniform cut on the Local Government. The Government of India have not noted the fact that salaries vary from province to province and that Madras pays the lowest to its servants. You will find that Government servants of the same status and grade in the Government of India get far more than those in the Government of Madras. When that is the case, it is unfair to make a uniform cut in the salaries of Government servants throughout India.

3-45
p.m.

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"I hope the House will pass the resolution and strengthen the hands of the Government. They will be able to revise the scheme and introduce a graded cut. If the Budget discloses any surplus, I hope the Government will restore the cut, first of all in the case of low-paid officers and then gradually in the case of all officers. I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Sir, from all that has been said by the previous speakers two things appear to be well-established. One is the need for the fixing of a minimum wage, above which alone any cut should operate. The second thing is that the cut, if any, should be on a graduated scale. No doubt the present cut which is said to be a uniform cut is in effect a graduated cut; only the graduation operates to the detriment of the low-paid officers and in favour of the high-paid officers. Although salaries of Government servants range from Rs. 35 for a clerk to Rs. 5,000 odd for Executive Councillors, they may all be said to belong roughly to the middle-class in society. The Executive Councillors cannot be ranked among the millionaires, nor can the clerks be ranked among mere manual labourers. Belonging to the middle-class, they have to maintain a certain standard of life and comfort. They have to pay for the education of their children and meet various other charges incidental to their place in society. Therefore Rs. 40 is too low a living wage for this class of people. Personally, I think the figure should be somewhere about Rs. 100. It should not be below Rs. 75 in any case. No cut should operate on salaries below Rs. 75. Having said that, I will leave it to the hon. the Finance Member to fix the minimum, taking into consideration all the facts at his disposal."

"Next comes the question of graduation. I have said already the so-called uniform cut is in its actual working a graduated cut—only the graduation works in the wrong way. Mr. Basu Dev advanced an ingenious argument against a graduated cut and said that the high-paid officers had to maintain large establishments and therefore they should be given large salaries. But the important question is one of necessity versus luxury. It is all very good and nice to have ten servants, but the question is whether they are necessary and essential. High-paid servants have a margin—a wider margin—than the low-paid servants after meeting their ordinary decent requirements according to their status. If the cut is made uniform, in the case of high-paid officers it will affect only this margin, but in the case of low-paid officers it will affect their rice and curry, the necessities of life. There is a great difference between touching the margin, the accretions, the savings, and touching the very necessities of life."

"There is also one other consideration. The ordinary people do not in their transactions with Government come in contact with the high-paid officers; they come in contact only with the low-paid officers in the courts and several other departments of Government. They do not meet officers drawing Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000, but they

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only deal with clerks on Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60. Therefore if you do not keep the low-paid officers efficient and contented, you will be endangering the purity and efficiency of the practical every day administration of the Government. It is just at the point, at the lower grades where the Government comes into contact with the masses of the people, that the retrenchment should not operate."

"Sir, I am in favour of the principle of both the resolution and the amendment. I am not particular as to what should be the minimum salary and how the cut should be graduated. I leave those two matters for the hon. the Finance Member to settle and I have no doubt he will do justice to the officers concerned."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"Sir, the question has been discussed thoroughly by speakers who have preceded me and I only want to emphasise two points. First of all we should be just and fair to all officers. As has been observed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, the present uniform percentage cut actually works out a higher figure in the case of the low-paid officers than in the case of the high-paid officers in whose case the income-tax also is included in the cut. Some hon. Members said that you should fix the minimum limit at Rs. 100 in order that the officers may lead a decent life. I do not think it is a question of leading a decent life so far as employees getting less than Rs. 100 are concerned; it is only a question of keeping body and soul together. Is it fair and just that the mere living of so many low-paid officers should be touched and the high-paid officers be treated with greater consideration?"

"The question has to be looked at from the point of view of expediency also. The previous speaker has referred to it and I should like to touch on another aspect of the same matter. In these days when the Government are so much concerned about the maintenance of law and order, is it expedient that they should make their low-paid servants discontented? I hear that the pay of the village officers also is proposed to be reduced. I do not know whether there is any foundation for that statement. But it would be a most unwise thing to do. The higher officials may be able to appreciate the position of the Government and the necessity for retrenchment, but not so the lower officials. With these remarks I support the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"So much has been said on the subject and 4 p.m. so clear is the case for the resolution that I do not think much need be said by me. I will lay stress only on two points. In the first place, the question of margin comes in. The higher the salary the larger is the margin for luxuries and for saving. It is obvious that the lower the salary the less should be the cut. As has been pointed out, the cut is graduated no doubt but at the wrong end. Those of us who move with the people know their sufferings. They are going through great hardships, and I must say it is inhuman to reduce the salaries of the lower

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paid officials. I would be in favour of not reducing any salaries below Rs. 200. If there are commitments for people who draw larger salaries, there are also commitments for people who draw lower salaries. Everybody should be aware of the hardships these people are subjected to by this cut.

"Another point I would like to urge is this. We are acting on the presumption that the disparity between the salaries of officials is sound. But the disparity of the salaries arose long ago when the present feeling did not exist. Now all over the world there is a feeling that there should be a more levelling up and levelling down of incomes. There is no reason why one person should receive a very high salary and another a very low salary. It is very much a matter of chance that one man gets into the civil service and another into the clerical service. I am quite sure when we get Provincial Autonomy this kind of disparity will not be allowed to exist. The principle on which this uniform cut has been based is entirely wrong; it cannot at all be justified. The salaries received at present are not in proper proportion to the work done or the necessities of the case. I say the case is absolutely clear for a graduated cut in the right proportion and if possible for even raising the minimum from Rs. 100 to 250."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not going to make any speech; I am going to ask my hon. Friend the Finance Member two questions. First I should like to ask him what the meaning of the answer given this morning was. It was stated that the 10 per cent cut was ordered by the Government of India for the sake of uniformity. In that case, I have to remark that the orders can only relate to the All-India services. With reference to the provincial and non-gazetted services, the Madras Government is its own master and cannot be dictated to.

"Secondly, with reference to the remark made by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan I do not know whether it is right or wrong. That is why I would ask the Finance Member another question. Is it a fact that in the matter of retrenchment the Madras Government overshot the mark by something like 16 or 17 lakhs? If so, it is only fair that you should accept the resolution and give relief to those who are hit hard by your retrenchment proposals, viz., the members of the non-gazetted services."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"We have had a very animated debate on this subject, and it is not surprising that it is so considering how the pockets of people—some of whom may be friends or relations of Members—are touched. I should like to begin by saying that this cut in pay has only been imposed by this Government with the greatest reluctance and would not have been imposed at all—as I am sure the House will realize—if we had not been forced to do so by circumstances beyond our control. I shall have to present the Budget for next year in a short time and I do not wish now to anticipate what I shall have to say then. Without however revealing budget secrets it is a matter of common knowledge that the revenues of this province have gone down

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very low since 1929-30 and the expenditure must come down accordingly. We have been striving in all departments—we have not yet finished striving—to adjust our expenditure to our revenues; but you cannot interfere in that way with the whole machinery of Government so as to bring everything suddenly down without entirely disorganizing and upsetting the working of the machine. It has been decided by the Government of India and ourselves as an emergency measure that we must take this very undesirable, but unavoidable, step of reducing the pay of Government servants of all classes. May I remind the House that until this measure was decided upon and the necessary alterations in Parliamentary Legislation and Statutory Rules on the subject were given effect to, the pays of all classes of Government servants were exempt from reduction. They were protected under the rules and Acts which laid down that if their emoluments were cut they would be entitled in some way or other to compensation. As regards the All-India services you are aware that that step had to receive the sanction of Parliament and, some time ago, an Act was passed which ordered, up to a limited time, a reduction not exceeding 10 per cent in the salaries of all Government servants hitherto protected. What this Government has done is, as regards the services under its own control, to impose a similar cut. Several members speaking this afternoon have advocated higher cuts. I do not see how it would be practicable to adopt that, so far as the services under this Government are concerned, unless you propose to impose on provincial services a percentage cut higher than that of the All-India services. It would be most unfair that the Madras Government should impose a cut of 20 per cent in the case of, say, Sub-Judges and Deputy Collectors because they get more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 250. I do not think that it will be fair or practicable.

"It was, I think, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed who has proposed an amendment for a graduated cut up to 15 per cent. I do not think it is possible to contemplate suggestions of that kind in view of the fact that Parliament itself has authorized a reduction of only 10 per cent in regard to the higher services. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Why should it be uniform?') A great deal has been said as to why we should not have a graduated cut. My Friend, Mr. Arasu, quotes economies, and refers to 'marginal utility' and various other theories, which I do not propose to elaborate here. I do not propose to follow him in those abstractions. It is quite true no doubt that a man on a low pay and subjected to a 10 per cent cut feels it more than one on a higher pay. But in a matter of this kind, as has been pointed out by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, it is obviously desirable that the public services throughout India should be treated alike. I do not think we have done anything unfair, seeing that every province in India is imposing a 10 per cent cut—a cut I think on practically identical lines—one reason being uniformity and the other reason, which I should be able to illustrate when we come to the Budget presentation, being that we must first find the money to carry on the administration, and I do not think that we could possibly do it next year without a cut of this kind. I do not want to make a Budget speech now; I am not prepared to do that.

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“Several speakers raised the question as to whether Part II schemes for ten lakhs could be introduced while the cut is still in force. We have still to consider what we shall do when we have the ten lakhs on hand. My hon. Colleague the First Minister alone might like to have all the ten lakhs. Every department has innumerable schemes. There is hardly any limit to the amount of money which the Government might put into schemes. The usual procedure is that we ask them to put forward proposals for necessary and urgent schemes, and when we get them we scrutinize to see which are necessary and which are not necessary. The question as to how the ten lakhs is to be utilized, whether there should be any Part II schemes at all or whether there may be a few or none, has still to be decided by Government. It is obvious that if there are no Part II schemes there will be no grants for schemes, such as, village roads and water supply. There are what are called Part I schemes, that is, schemes to which we stand committed already. But, there are also a number of items of expenditure which are more or less consequential on what has been done before. I do not think it would be fair to say that so long as the ‘cut’ subsists the Government must hold in abeyance every undertaking to which it has already been partially or equitably committed or should not spend money to a limited extent on Part II schemes which it considers absolutely essential. Again, there are some Part II schemes which may actually be remunerative. We are going, for example, to ask for a supplementary grant for 1.70 lakhs for preparation of serum for rinderpest. By spending that sum we hope to save two lakhs a year. Would anybody say that we are not justified in an activity of this kind, that we are not justified in incurring an additional expenditure because we have not removed the cut? I do not think it would be a reasonable proposition. I do not think that private firms, in similar circumstances if they have a chance of making some profit, by embarking on a certain scheme would consider themselves bound down not to spend any money in such a case.

4.15 p.m. “As has been pointed out by one of the previous speakers, restoration of this cut will be one of the first considerations as soon as our finances go up and we are able to balance our Budget. Another previous speaker said that we do not contemplate any restoration of the cut till 1933. That merely means that we must in the course of the next 15 months see that our House is put in order and that the Budget is balanced, if possible. Otherwise there can be no more progress. We have been making, as I said, strenuous efforts to do that and in the statement which has been laid on the table of the House we have given particulars as far as we can for the current year as they stood at the end of November last. I believe I have answered the two points which my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, put to me. I do not think I need put forth any arguments as to whether there should be a 2½ to 10 per cent cut or whether there should be a 5 to 15 per cent cut, because there is hardly any limit to the variety of schemes which you can put forward. But I may say this much: we cannot afford to reduce the cut, because if we do so, we cannot make the necessary savings. Nor can we vary the cut from month to month according as the revenue goes up or down. As I said, I cannot accept the resolution in the form

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in which it has been couched. By fixing the minimum salary to be cut at a higher figure than what it is now, we will be reducing the sum which we can otherwise save, and thereby we will be adding to our difficulties. If you raise the minimum salary you will be losing so much money.”

(A voice: “How much?”)

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“It would roughly be 40 lakhs of rupees.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“May I correct the hon. the Finance Member? Yesterday the hon. the Finance Member in reply to an interpellation of mine said that the total amount of salaries which the Government were disbursing to people whose salaries ranged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 was 164 lakhs of rupees. Ten per cent of that is only about 16 lakhs of rupees and not 40 lakhs as has been mentioned by the hon. the Finance Member just now.”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“Forty lakhs represent the savings that will be effected on account of 10 per cent cut from everybody’s salary. That is what we expect to save by this 10 per cent cut.

“I do not think there is any other matter which requires my special notice. A good deal has been made of this income-tax question and how the rebate of income-tax operates the wrong way so far as the present 10 per cent cut in salaries is concerned. It is a very complicated question because one cannot definitely say what its real effect would be. In the case of a man who gets Rs. 3,000, on account of a rebate of income-tax, this 10 per cent cut works out at really about 7 per cent. Or put it the other way: A man who is getting Rs. 3,000, as a result of enhancement of income-tax last year, has been paying about 12 per cent of his salary. Now in addition to this he has to pay 10 per cent more, so that if you compare the present rate to what it was before it would come to 22 per cent. So in the case of highly paid officials there has been no lighter cut as has been suggested.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Sir, we are entitled, I suppose, to a certain amount as proceeds of income-tax collected by the Imperial Government. Will that be enhanced now?”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“Surcharge has not been levied by the Government of India. The 10 per cent cut made now absorbs the super-tax.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“I do not consent to the motion being withdrawn.”

The amendment was put to the vote of the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 6. Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu. |
| 2. „ V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 7. „ Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 3. „ M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. | 8. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasaya. |
| 4. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya. | 9. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 5. Mr. A. Harischandrudu. | |

[28th January 1932]

Ayes—cont.

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| 10. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 17. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 11. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 18. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 12. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. | 19. " G. Simhachalam Pantulu. |
| 13. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 14. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur. | 21. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 15. B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 22. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. | 23. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 24. Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| | 25. " Sarkarai Manradyar. |
| | 26. " U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 22. Mr. M. S. Sreshta. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 23. " P. V. Rajagopal Pillai. |
| 3. " Sir Archibald Campbell. | 24. " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 25. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 26. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 6. " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 27. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 7. " Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 28. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. |
| 8. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham. | 29. Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti. |
| 9. " J. A. Thorne. | 30. Zamindar of Kirlampudi. |
| 10. " H. M. Hood. | 31. Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| 11. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 32. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 33. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 13. " E. Conran Smith. | 34. " T. Narasa Reddi. |
| 14. " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 35. Captain W. E. Winter. |
| 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 36. Mr. F. E. James. |
| 16. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 37. " K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| 17. " M. Devadasan. | 38. " C. Satyanarayana Choudari. |
| 18. " N. Siva Raj. | 39. " C. Basu Dev. |
| 19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 40. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 20. Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliyar. | 41. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| 21. " B. P. Sesha Reddi. | 42. " H. M. Jagannatham. |
| | 43. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 44. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 45. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |

Ayes 26. Noes 45.

The amendment was lost.

4-30 p.m. The main resolution was put to the vote of the House, and declared lost. A poll was demanded by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayar-amma. | 12. Mr. Daniel Thomas. |
| 2. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 13. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 3. " V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 14. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya. |
| 4. " K. P. Raman Menon. | 15. Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. |
| 5. " M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. | 16. " K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu. |
| 6. " M. Devadasan. | 17. " Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 7. " Vedachala Mudaliyar. | 18. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo. |
| 8. " M. S. Sreshta. | 19. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 9. " C. Indriah. | 20. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " P. Bayappa Reddi. | 21. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 11. " T. Narasa Reddi. | |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 22. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. | 34. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 35. Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| 24. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 36. The Pattagar of Palayakottai. |
| 25. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 26. B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 38. " K. Singam Ayyangar. |
| 27. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. | 39. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 28. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 40. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 29. " A. B. Shetty. | 41. " K. Pattabhiramayya. |
| 30. " G. Simhachalam. | 42. " C. Satyanarayana Choudari. |
| 31. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 43. " C. Basu Dev. |
| 32. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 44. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 33. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. | 45. Mr. V. T. Arasu. |

Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 16. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 3. " Sir Archibald Campbell. | 17. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 18. Mr. P. V. Rajagopal Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 19. " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 20. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 7. " Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 21. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 8. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham. | 22. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 9. " J. A. Thorne. | 23. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. |
| 10. " H. M. Hood. | 24. Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti. |
| 11. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 25. The Zamindar of Kirlampudi. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 26. Mr. W. M. Browning. |
| 13. " E. Conran Smith. | 27. " F. E. James. |
| 14. " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. | 28. " A. Ramakrishna Reddi. |
| | 29. " H. M. Jagannatham. |
| | 30. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 31. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |

Neutral.

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|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. | 3. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " D. V. Narasimhaswami. | 4. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |

Ayes 45. Noes 31. Neutral 4.

The resolution was carried.

(5) REDUCTION OF THE RATE PER CART-LOAD OF GREEN MANURE.

Mr. P. BAYAPPA REDDI:—" Mr. President, I beg to move the resolution standing in my name, viz.—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the rate per cart-load of green manure be reduced to three annas.'

"It is the common knowledge of every hon. Member of this House that five or six years ago, the price of one cart-load of green manure

[Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi] [28th January 1932]

was selling at 5 annas and now the price has gone up to Rs. 2 per cart-load or so. Let us examine the circumstances in which the ryot is placed, and satisfy ourselves whether he could afford to pay so much on green manure. It is a known fact that in connexion with the re-settlements, the assessments have been increased and to add to that the price of agricultural produce has suffered a cataclysmic fall. In the prevailing economic depression, the poor ryot is not even able to find a market for his produce. In this sad state of things, he has to pay nearly six times as much as he used to pay some years before for green manure and that too when prices of his produce had fallen. In my opinion, there is no justification for this increase. The poor ryot is hard hit, and in the interests of the agriculturists who form the major portion of our rural population who are now in a very awkward state of finance, with increased settlement rates and lesser value of yield, I commend this resolution to this hon. House. I appeal to the hon. the Law Member to see if he could not reduce the rate per cart-load of green manure at least to the level that obtained some six years ago."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, in rising to support the motion of my hon. Friend, I have no hesitation in saying that it is very necessary for the Government to reduce the rates prescribed by the Government. In the Administration Report for the year 1929-30 it is admitted that the net yield of the produce from a given piece of land was not more than 3 per cent of the value of the site on which the cultivation is made. You know that the condition of the ryots has been growing worse and worse. They form a considerable section of the population, being 90 per cent of our population. During the last budget meeting, I submitted to the Government that the ryots may be allowed to take green manure. I suggested that artificial manure should not be advocated, while natural manure was available for cultivation. Even in such small States like Travancore, free green manure is being provided for the agriculturists.

"Now, let me turn to the sad plight of the ryot. He has to pay increased taxation and he could not find a sale for his paddy and other agricultural produce owing to the present economic depression. From this difficult situation, it is up to the Government to relieve the farmer by affording him a small relief by way of providing free green manure for agricultural purposes. With these words, I beg to second the resolution and commend it for the consideration of the House."

Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI then made a Tamil speech.

4-45 P.M. * Mr. K. A. NACHİYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir, in supporting the resolution before the House I should like to say a few words. It is well known that the farmer population is put to much difficulties in these days. I, as an agriculturist, personally know their difficulties. I believe the majority of Members of this hon. House are generally wedded to this profession or closely associated with those who take to this profession and hence they all may also know the difficulties of the farmers. In these days of financial hardship, we are not able to get a just price for the land produce. In order to raise the crops, we have to invest a certain amount and by actual calculation we find nowadays

28th January 1932] [Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder]

that we are not able to get back even the amount invested. When such is the state of things, I cannot understand why the price of green manure should be at an abnormal rate. Long time back the rate was very low; it has been raised from time to time and now I should say that it stands at a maximum. All these days there was not much complaint about it, because people were able to get good prices for their land produce. For the past one and a half years, prices have come down to a very low depth; and the agriculturist population have got sad stories to tell. So, it is high time that the Government come to the rescue of the ryots in every way. Hence I in the name of fairness would request the hon. Member in charge to consider the matter sympathetically and to come forward to help the ryots at least in the matter of reducing the rate for green manure, so that the ryots may not get discontented and so that matters may not become worse."

* Mr. C. INDRIAH:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. Formerly, green manure was sold at the rate of five annas a cart-load. Subsequently this rate was enhanced to a great extent, i.e., Rs. 2 per cart-load. Hon. Members are aware that green manure is an indispensable necessity to every farmer. Now the position of the ryot is very precarious and the prices of various agricultural commodities have considerably fallen down. It is but just that, when the prices of these commodities especially paddy have fallen down, the price of the manure also should be correspondingly reduced. It was expected at one time that the fall in prices of agricultural commodities would be temporary; but it appears that it will be prolonged. Paddy is selling very low. In these circumstances, it is highly necessary that the price of manure should be reduced to its former rate. I request the hon. the Law Member to reduce the price of green manure."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support the motion. I do not think that I should repeat the arguments advanced. I think they should carry their own convictions. I hope the hon. Member in charge will kindly accept this motion."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I am afraid that the hon. the Law Member has already made up his mind not to grant any concession. I hope it is not so. The Government may say that they are making a lot of income out of the green manure and that they do not see any reason why they should give it up. I am sure that, if they reduce the rate on green manure leaves, people will be using more manure and the result will be that the Government would be getting more income or at least as much as they are getting now. On account of the high price of green manure, many people do not go to the forests and take green manure leaves. People far off who are, say, 10 or 12 miles away from the forests, will find it impossible to make use of these leaves because the cost will be too prohibitive. Therefore, these leaves are rotting in the forests; nobody uses them. If the Government reduce the price of green manure, I am pretty sure that they will get as much income as they are getting, if not more. If that is done, it will be advantageous both to the ryots and to the Government."

[28th January 1932]

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, this question of the price of green manure leaves is a very old one. I may say that it is a sort of hardy annual, coming up for consideration in the Council every year; nay, Sir, it is more than a hardy annual; we hear of this question every session. I may inform the Council that the Government have, from time to time, considered this question with a view to decide whether it is not possible to reduce the price of green manure leaves. A Committee was appointed about the year 1910 and that Committee came to certain conclusions after a detailed examination of the whole question. Their report and their conclusions were placed before the Board of Revenue, and the Board of Revenue consulted different Collectors and fixed the rates then. I may say at once that the rates are not the same in all the districts; it depends upon the variations of the local conditions.

"Then again in the year 1920 on account of certain representations made to the Government, the Government considered this question and asked the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Director of Agriculture to make an investigation into the whole question and to report to the Government. They accordingly made the necessary investigations and reported to the Government. On that occasion also the Government tried to reduce the rates as far as possible.

"Then again in the year 1925, as a result of a resolution moved in this Council the Government considered the question and made certain changes. I may state that the object of the Government in fixing the price of the green manure leaves, is not to make any profit. As hon. Members are aware, some of the forests which are useful to the ryots have been transferred to the management of panchayats; the extent of such forests comes to about 3,500 square miles.

"There is another point to be taken into consideration. If the rate is reduced considerably as my hon. Friends want, the inevitable result will be that there will be a heavy rush on the green manure leaves in the forests; thus, much injury will be done to the forests and the people themselves will be the ultimate losers. It will not be possible to grow timber required for the people in the Presidency, if the price of the green manure leaves is reduced so low as to result in a rush on the forests. I may say that a recommendation has been made by the Chief Conservator of Forests for enhancing the existing rates, having regard to scarcity and the present economic depression. The Government have not passed orders on this recommendation.

"Another point has to be taken into consideration. It is the policy of the Government to encourage, as far as possible, the ryots to grow green manure crops in their lands. In pursuance of this policy, the Government have passed orders to the effect that no irrigation tax should be levied for water supplied for the cultivation of the green manure crops by the ryots. The Agricultural department supplies seeds freely, as far as possible, to the ryots to cultivate green manure crops.

"As I submitted, the Government have not passed orders on the recommendation of the Chief Conservator of Forests for enhancing these

[28th January 1932] [Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

rates. During the examination of that question I shall of course bear in mind the various representations made by hon. Members of this House and see whether effect can be given to any one of them. It is not possible to say anything more than that now."

Mr. P. BAYAPPA REDDI:—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member, I beg leave to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(6) SERVICES OF COPYISTS AND COPYIST-EXAMINERS IN THE REVENUE COURTS.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I beg to move the resolution standing in my name—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the service of copyists and copyist-examiners in the Revenue Courts of this Presidency be made permanent and pensionable.'

"This resolution relates to some of the employees of the Government who are in an anomalous position as the employees in the Survey department. They have been serving the department for a very long time. Their position is anomalous; even though they serve the Government as well as any other Government servants, they are not in the advantageous position of getting pension when they retire from the service, as other Government servants. From the statistics collected by the Government themselves, we find that the Government make a profit by the work turned out by these people. In the year 1929-30, the receipt in connexion with this department was Rs. 2,77,450, whereas the expenditure was only Rs. 2,42,907. So, this class of people is not a burden on the Government. On the other hand, the Government are making profit by the work turned out by these people.

"Now, Sir, the question of financial stringency may be brought forward as an argument by the Government this afternoon; but even then I can say that they are a class of people who ought not to be classified along with the other classes of Government servants, who do not directly show any return of profit. I hope, Sir, that this anomaly that exists in this particular department of Government will be remedied at an early date."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second the resolution, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been moved and seconded that—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the service of copyists and copyist-examiners in the Revenue Courts of this Presidency be made permanent and pensionable.'

"Discussion on this resolution will be continued on another available day

"The House will adjourn to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 24th February 1932."

[28th January 1932]

V.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^a G.O. No. 3553, L. & M., L.S.G., dated 28th September 1931, reviewing the financial position of Local Bodies prepared by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

^b G.O. No. 1500, Development, dated 14th October 1931, recording the Audit report of the Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras, for the half-year ending 30th September 1930.

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

^a Placed on Editors' Table.

^b Printed separately.

28th January 1932]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 771 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 270 supra.]

Statement showing the area cultivated with important late and early crops and their average outturn in the village of Peddakavukuntla in Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district.

Name of the crops.	Extent.	Whether harvested or still on ground.	Average yield in annas.	Condition of the crops still on ground.
<i>Mungari or early crops.</i>				
Cholam	ACS. 627.80	} Already harvested.	{ 0 to 3 annas. 0 to 3 annas. 4 to 7 annas.	
Sajja	308.70			
Groundnut	627.64			
<i>Hingari or late crops.</i>				
Coriander	650.29	} Under harvest.	{ 4 to 7 annas. 4 to 7 annas.	
Korra	1,670.30			
White cholam	2,240.17			
Cotton	1,295.98	} Standing on ground.	..	Cholam is just putting forth ears and is not yet ripe. Cotton, Bengalgram and Kusama are flowering and in bud. The outturn of these crops can only be estimated definitely at the end of January.
Bengalgram	241.53			
Kusama	265.69			

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 772 asked by Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 270 supra.]

Memorandum.

[Irrigation—(Ramnad)—Srivilliputtur taluk—Elundirakondan village—Elundirakondan, Periyakulam and Panchanthangi tanks.]

All the wet fields in the Elundirakondan village are registered as wet under the Elundirakondan Periyakulam tank and are irrigated with the water of that tank. The ayacut under the tank at the old settlement was 577.43 acres and the ayacut at the last resettlement was 563 acres. An extent of 24.95 acres of dry lands was transferred to wet under the tank during the last fasli. The present registered ayacut is

[28th January 1932]

613.14 acres of which an extent of 66.40 acres is double-crop wet. The Panchanhang tank is an auxiliary source with no separate ayacut of its own. There is no record of its capacity. A part of the ayacut of Periyakulam tank (61.80 acres) is irrigated through the Panchanhang tank. The Panchanhang tank is not in an abandoned state.

The statement annexed to this memorandum gives particulars regarding the capacity, the ayacut, the quantity of water stored per acre, the number of days supply during each of the faslis 1336—1340 and the extent of dry lands cultivated in respect of the Elundirakondan Periyakulam and the Chettiarpattikulam, Thondamankulam and Maruthuwaneri tank of the Mudivanangan group.

2. The extent of dry lands for which irrigation was permitted under Elundirakondan Periyakulam tank during fasli 1340 was 318.96 acres—vide statement annexed. Permits for irrigation were issued on the 6th, 8th, 10th, 25th, 28th and 29th December 1930. There was a supply of about 114 days, on the 1st December 1930 and 85 days on the 29th December 1930. On 10th February 1931, two permits were issued in two exceptional cases in respect of which applications originally made were found to have been lost. The tank had then about 40 days' supply. Direct irrigation of dry lands was not permitted with the water of Periyakulam tank but permission was granted for their irrigation with the drainage water of wet fields. The officers who granted permits satisfied themselves at the time that there would be sufficient water for the registered wet lands. The grant of these permits was warranted by the rules on the subject.

On 10th August 1931 the Executive Engineer, Tinnevely, suggested that till the auxiliary tank Panchanhang was improved all applications for permission to take water of the Elundirakondan Periyakulam tank for dry fields should be withheld and the irrigation limited to the registered ayacut. The Collector did not approve of this suggestion, but allowed the usual practice to continue in regard to the grant of permits for the irrigation of dry lands on payment of water-cess.

3. The following statement shows the extent of wet and irrigated dry land under the tank that produced a yield below 12 annas and the amount of remission granted during each of the faslis 1336—1340:—

Fasli year.	Extent under the tank that produced a yield below 12 annas.		Amount of remission granted.		Remarks.
			Wet land.	Dry land.	
	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		
1336 ..	Wet 368.77	Dry 25.81	1,926 4 0	Nil.	The average yield in these parts is generally from 4 to 7 annas and the out-turn is invariably below 12 annas. There was failure of crops on account of want of water only in Fasli 1336.
1337 ..	" 564.76	" 114.59	1 9 0	Nil.	
1338 ..	" 535.44	" 136.57	339 5 0	Nil.	
1339 ..	" 549.61	" 418.87	Nil.	Nil.	
1340 ..	" 557.25	" 318.96	Nil.	Nil.	

[28th January 1932]

4. The Collector of Ramnad has under consideration a proposal to transfer S. Nos. 39, 48, 52, 55, 56, 57 and some other lands of Elundirakondan village from dry to wet under the Periyakulam tank. The total extent of these lands is 49.84 and it is expected that an additional revenue of Rs. 70 will be realized by this transfer. Of the six survey fields referred to above, all except S. No. 52/3 were under wet cultivation in fasli 1334. All the fields were under wet cultivation in faslis 1335 and 1337 to 1340. In fasli 1336 American cotton was raised in S. Nos. 52/1, 2 and 3. The source of irrigation of all the lands was Elundirakondan Periyakulam.

There are two channels marked in the plan, one on the south and another on the north of S. Nos. 39, 48, 55, 56 and 57. There are also channels marked in the plan on three sides of S. No. 52.

There is an extent of 154.52 acres of registered wet lands lying below the dry lands which the Collector proposes to transfer to wet. These wet lands are irrigated with water from the Periyakulam tank through the surplus vents and sluices Nos. I and II and the Panchanhang tank.

5. A dam across the surplus odai and a channel in the rear slope of the Panchanhang tank bund have been in existence for a long time. There are many other similar temporary cross-dams along the course of the odai put up for the irrigation of wet and dry fields. Openings were caused last year on the southern bund of Panchanhang tank by rains and floods. One Ponniah Nadar, the owner of S. Nos. 57/1, 56 and 55/1 lowered the level of the lands at the beginning of 1926 and cut open the Panchanhang tank-bund to irrigate his lands by inserting pipes. The ryots objected to this unauthorized irrigation. The unauthorized irrigation was penalized and steps were taken to evict the encroacher under the provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905. The tank was inspected by the Assistant Engineer in 1925-26. There was no other case of irregular irrigation in regard to the dry lands which it is proposed to transfer to wet.

J. A. THORNE,
Secretary to Government.

[Annexure]

[28th January 1932]

Name of the tanks. (1)	Capacity of the tanks. (2)	Ayecut under the tank. (3)	Quantity of water stored per acre of wet lands. (4)	Number of days supply the tanks received during faslis 1336-1340 and the dates on which the supplies were received.	
				1336. (5)	1338. (7)
Elundirakondan Periyakulam.	C.F.T. IN MILLIONS. 41.62	ACS. 613.14	C.F.T. IN MILLIONS. 0.07	140 days—11th May, 18th Oct., 3rd, 4th and 11th Nov. 1927; 5th Feb. 1928.	183 days—1st Apr., 15th, 17th, 25th, 29th Oct., 1st, 9th, 11th, 29th Nov. 1928; 28th, 30th Jan. and 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Feb. 1929.
Chettiarpattikulam ..	5.60	43.70	0.13	98 days—16th, 24th, 26th and 27th Oct., 3rd, 4th, 5th 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th Nov. 1927; 7th Feb. 1928.	161 days—11th Apr., 17th, 25th Sep., 1st, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 22nd, 29th, 30th Oct. and 8th Nov. 1928; 27th Jan., 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th Feb. and 12th March 1929.
Thondamankulam ..	4.50	76.69	0.12	99 days—16th, 24th, 26th and 27th Oct., 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Nov. 1927; 6th Jan., 7th Feb. 1928.	124 days—1st and 11th Apr., 17th, and 25th Sep., 1st, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 22nd, 29th and 30th Oct., 8th Nov. 1928; 27th Jan., 4th, 5th, 11th and 12th Feb., 12th March 1929.
Maruthuvaner ..	20.24	198.61	0.10	117 days—16th, 24th, 26th and 27th Oct., 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Nov. 1927; 7th Feb. 1928.	188 days—1st and 11th April, 17th and 25th Sep., 1st, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 22nd, 29th and 30th Oct., 8th Nov. 1928; 27th Jan., 4th and 5th Feb.; 12th March 1929.

Records destroyed.

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Name of the tanks.	Number of days supply the tanks received during faslis 1336-1340 and the dates on which the supplies were received—cont.		Extent of dry lands under cultivation with water from the tank during faslis			
	1339. (8)	1340. (9)	1336. (10)	1337. (11)	1338. (12)	1339. (13)
Elundirakondan Periyakulam.	208 days—22nd March, 1st May, 6th July, 25th May, 11th and 26th October, 7th, 16th and 17th Nov- ember, 1st and 20th December 1929, 8th and 19th February 1930.	168 days—20th April, 7th and 24th October, 7th, 8th, 9th, 20th and 21st November 1930.	ACS. 25.87	ACS. 114.59	ACS. 136.57	ACS. 418.87
Chettiarpattikulam ..	236 days—24th April, 2nd May, 28th October, 1st, 2nd, 7th, 15th, 16th and 20th November, 1st, 7th and 23rd December 1929; 8th and 9th January, 8th, 10th and 11th February 1930.	178 days—18th April, 24th and 26th Octo- ber, 5th, 7th, 8th and 20th November 1930.	Nil.	1.10	1.07	0.81
Thondamankulam ..	176 days—15th and 21st April, 2nd May, 1st, 2nd, 7th, 15th and 20th November, 1st, 7th and 21st December 1929; 8th and 9th January, 8th, 11th and 11th February 1930.	120 days—18th and 19th April, 24th and 26th October, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 20th, 26th and 30th Nov- ember 1930.	Nil.	3.21	5.60	9.03
Maruthuvaner ..	250 days—15th and 21st April, 2nd May, 7th July, 28th October, 1st, 2nd, 7th, 15th and 20th November, 1st, 7th and 21st December 1929; 8th and 9th January, 8th, 10th and 11th February 1930.	205 days—18th April, 19th June, 24th and 26th October, 5th, 7th, 8th and 20th November 1930.	Nil.	6.02	9.03	8.64
						7.79

ACS.
318.96

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 773 asked by Mr. Mahmud Schamnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 270 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of appointments (permanent and temporary) of Superintendents and clerks made in each of the Departments of the Secretariat during the year ending 31st October 1931 and the community to which each of them belongs.

Department.	Community.					Total.
	Brahman.	Non-Brahman.	Muhammadian	Christian.	Depressed classes.	
<i>Superintendents.</i>						
Chief Secretariat	2	1	..	..	..	3
Finance Department	3	4	..	..	..	7
Local Self-Government Department.	5	2	..	..	..	7
Law and Education Department.	1	..	..	..	..	1
Revenue Department	1	..	..	..	..	1
Public Works and Labour Department.	2	..	..	1	..	3
Development Department ..	1	..	..	1	..	2
<i>Clerks.</i>						
Chief Secretariat	2	9	1	2	..	14
Finance Department	5	9	2	2	1	19
Local Self-Government Department.	6	17	..	..	..	23
Law and Education Department.	5	4	2	..	..	11
Revenue Department	5	2	..	1	..	8
Public Works and Labour Department.	4	3	..	1	..	8
Development Department ..	3	1	1	1	..	6

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 775 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 271 supra.]

Copy of Proceedings D. Dis. No. 12589/31, dated 27th October 1931 of the Collector of Coimbatore.

[Village officers—Headman—Pollachi taluk—Narappagoundenpudur village—Chinnaswami Goundar, M. R.—Active part in picketing—Report from the Sub-Collector—Orders passed.]

Read—the Sub-Collector's report N. Ref. No. 7481/31A-1, dated 2nd October 1931.

Heard—the vakil for the headman on 26th October 1931.

Order.—It is inconsistent with the duty of a village officer to take any part in picketing or interfering with legitimate trade. The headman must either refrain from doing so in future or relinquish his office.

K. RAMA VARMA,
for Collector.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 783 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 275 supra.]

List of subjects discussed at the Conference of District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons held in July 1931.

1. Honorary medical officers.
2. Prescription of a refresher course of training for medical officers posted to mufassal stations.
3. Dental clinics.
4. Provision of quarters for rural medical practitioners by the Taluk Boards concerned.
5. Venereal diseases.
6. Adoption of a uniform scale of pay for the medical and non-medical staff employed in the Local Fund and Municipal medical institutions in all districts.
7. The advisability of constituting a committee for the recruitment of medical officers, compounders and midwives for Local Fund service.
8. The provisions of a reserve staff of compounders and midwives in all districts to meet emergencies.
9. Qualifications for Theatre Assistants.
10. Clinical annotations of cases.

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11. The need for the District Medical Officer organizing the out-patients' department, enquiry office and casualty department in his hospital so as to give prompt attention to the cases coming to the hospital.

12. Provision of infectious diseases hospitals by municipal councils and other local authorities.

13. Advisability of adopting the electrocution method for the destruction of stray dogs.

14. Organization of Medical Associations in the districts.

15. Fixing of standard scale of the number of toties to be employed in each Government hospital.

16. Revision of forms of out-patient tickets for the teaching and non-teaching institutions.

17. Careful scrutiny by the District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons of the indents for the supply of instruments.

18. Equipment of every headquarter hospital with X-ray plant.

19. Reduction of expenditure on sera and vaccines.

20. Manufacture by the Jail Department of blankets used in hospitals.

21. Feasibility of supplying milk to the headquarters hospitals by the Jail Department.

22. Reduction of expenditure on hospital diets.

23. Free quarters for midwives.

24. Medical Education, L.M.P. course and closing of medical schools.

25. Employment of rural medical practitioners for dealing with epidemics in rural parts.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 785 asked by Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 276 supra.]

LIST I.

List showing the names of Civil Surgeons, Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons who proceeded to foreign countries during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 for higher studies.

Serial number and name.	Subject specialized or are specializing.	Remarks.
1. Mr. P. Krishnaswami, M.B.C.M. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).	General Medicine (Cardiology).	
2. „ J. C. David, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), PH. D. (Edin.).	Pharmacology.	

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List showing the names of Civil Surgeons, Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons who proceeded to foreign countries during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 for higher studies—cont.

Serial number and name.	Subject specialized or are specializing.	Remarks.
3. Mr. M. Balakrishna Prabhu, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.M. (Lond.).	Diseases of Children and Midwifery.	
4. „ V. Govindan Nayar, L.M.S. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).	Venereal diseases.	
5. „ S. Thambayya, B.A., L.M.S. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), F.D.S. (Lond.).	Hæmatology.	
6. „ D. Hari Rao, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O. (Lond.).	Anæsthetics and diseases of ear, nose and throat.	
7. „ S. R. Pandit, M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc. (Mad.), D.B. (Lond.).	Bacteriology.	
8. „ M. A. Basir, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), PH. D. (Lond.).	Physiology.	
9. „ K. C. Sankara Menon, L.M.S. (Mad.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.).	Ophthalmology.	
10. „ A. R. Parasuram, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), T.D.D. (Cardiff), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).	Tuberculosis.	
11. „ A. S. Mannady Nayar, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), PH. D.	Post-graduate study in Bio-Chemistry.	
12. „ P. V. Francis, B.A., M.B.B.S. (Mad.).	Anæsthetics.	
13. „ G. I. Benjamin, L.M.S. (Mad.) ..	Radiology ..	On leave.
14. „ V. C. Govinda Menon, L.M.S. (Mad.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).	Therapeutics ..	Do.
15. „ S. Rajagopala Nayudu, B.A., M.B.B.S. (Mad.).	Foods and Drugs (Chemistry).	Do.
16. „ C. S. Ganapathi Ayyar, L.M.S. (Mad.).	Diseases of ear, nose and throat.	Do.
17. „ K. Narayana Pisharoti, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), D.T.M. (Cal.).	General medicine ..	Do.
18. „ P. Ramachandra Rao, M.B.B.S. (Mad.).	Pathology ..	Do.
19. „ U. Venkataraya Nayak, M.B.B.S. (Mad.).	Anatomy ..	Do.
20. „ S. Ramadoss, M.B.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.).	Medicine, Surgery and Anæsthesia.	Promoted as Civil Assistant Surgeon.
21. „ D. Ram Annamalai, L.C.P. & S. (Bom.), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.).	Anatomy and Embryology.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
22. „ M. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, M.B.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ireland).	Surgery ..	Do.
23. „ K. Kalyanaraman ..	Pathology ..	On leave.
24. „ K. S. Ranganathan ..	Tropical Medicine and Advanced Bacteriology.	Do.
25. „ V. Swaminathan, M.B.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Surgery ..	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
26. „ W. Atchayya Nayudu ..	Ophthalmology ..	On leave.
27. „ S. Rama Rao ..	Do. ..	Do.
28. „ P. Bhaskara Rao ..	Dermatology ..	Do.
29. „ C. Raman ..	Radiology ..	Do.

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LIST II.

List showing the names of medical officers who proceeded to foreign countries within the last two years to obtain foreign degrees and who were appointed after their return as Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Medical Schools and Colleges.

Serial number and name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1. Mr. P. Krishnaswami, M.B.C.M. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).	Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	
2. „ J. C. David, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), PH. D. (Lond.).	Acting Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Madras.	Resumed his appointment on return from leave.
3. „ V. Govindan Nayar, L. M. & S. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).	Lecturer on Venereal Diseases, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	
4. „ S. Thambayya, B.A., L.M. & S. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), F.D.S. (Lond.).	Lecturer in Medicine, Medical School, Tanjore.	
5. „ D. Hari Rao, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O. (Lond.).	Lecturer in Anaesthesia, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	
6. „ M. A. Basir, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), PH. D. (Lond.).	Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	
7. „ K. C. Shankara Menon, L. M. & S. (Mad.), L.R.C.P.S. (Edin.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.).	Assistant to the Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Madras.	Belongs to the Physiology cadre.
8. „ A. R. Parasuram, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), T.D.D. (Cardiff), M.R.C.P. (Edin.).	Assistant to the Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	In charge of Tuberculosis Department.
9. „ A. S. Mannady Nayar, M.B.B.S. (Mad.), PH. D.	Professor of Bio-Chemistry, Medical College, Madras.	Resumed his appointment on return from leave.
10. „ P. V. Francis, B.A., M.B.B.S. (Lond.).	Lecturer in Anaesthesia, Medical College, Madras.	
11. „ D. Ram Annamalai, L.C.P.S. (Bom.), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.).	Assistant Lecturer in Pathology, Rayapuram Medical School, Madras.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 786 asked by Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 276 supra.]

A report on the progress made in reducing the number of cases of venereal diseases.

As a result of the recommendations of the delegation of the Social Hygiene Council, venereal clinics have been opened in the Government Rayapuram Hospital, Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital

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and the Government Women and Children Hospital, Madras, besides the special venereal department in the Government General Hospital, Madras. The number of venereal cases treated at the Government General Hospital, Madras, and the Government Medical institutions referred to above as furnished by the Superintendents of the respective hospitals is given below:—

Name of hospital.	Years.		
	1929.	1930.	1931.
Government General Hospital, Madras—			
In-patients	448	551	474
			(till October 1931).
Out-patients	4,078	4,762	5,401
			(* new cases).
* The actual number of venereal cases is not available as the number is being classified.			
Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras—			
In-patients	90	64	33
			(for 10 months).
Out-patients	43	210	253
			(for 10 months).
Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras—			
In-patients	57	59	124
Out-patients	218	241	146
			Up to November 1931.
Government Rayapuram Hospital—			
In-patients	..	713	419
			(up to 31st October 1931.)
Out-patients	..	3,578	2,013
		(new cases).	(new cases).
		9,432	9,022
		(old cases).	(old cases).

In addition to the above hospitals, venereal clinics have also been opened in many medical institutions in the mufassal. Medical students are all now being given special courses in the treatment of venereal diseases. Apart from this, medical men are also given special training at the venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, as far as accommodation is available for their training. Propaganda work is being carried on by means of public lectures, lantern slides, posters, handbills and participation in health exhibitions. With the facilities available for the treatment of venereal cases in the important Government hospitals in the Madras City and many hospitals in the mufassal and by the opening of more venereal clinics it is expected that the incidence of cases of venereal diseases will go down in course of time.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 789 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 278 supra.]

Rates of licence fees—Anantapur District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3363, L. & M., dated 22nd August 1930.]

9. Fees for licences shall be levied at the following rates per half-year, for each vehicle. The distance traversed by the buses within municipal limits of Tadpatri, Hindupur and Anantapur shall also be taken to account and fees charged on it.

(2) Separate licence fee of Rs. 10 for each taxi car will be levied in addition to the licence fee of Rs. 140 for the distance it traverses within the municipal limits in this district :—

	Rs.
(i) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels intended to carry 4 passengers or less, i.e. (taxi cars), for all the roads in the district excepting the specially prohibited areas	150
(ii) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 4 but not more than 8 passengers or a load of half a ton or less	10
(iii) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 8 but not more than 12 passengers or a load exceeding half but not exceeding three-fourths of a ton	15
(iv) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 12 but not more than 16 passengers or a load exceeding three-fourths but not exceeding one ton	20
(v) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 16 passengers or a load exceeding one ton	25

(b) Each vehicle is allowed a driver and a conductor but a taxi car is allowed a driver only in addition to the passengers or other load referred to above.

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(c) Temporary licences for a period not exceeding one month will be issued for vehicles of the above description on the payment of a lump sum fee of Rs. 30 if the President, District Board, is satisfied that they are plied for the purpose of finding out whether there will be traffic or not on any particular roads.

(d) Temporary licences for trips will be issued to a pilgrim centre at the following rates for a period of 15 days for vehicles licensed or unlicensed :—

	Rs.
For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 50 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 4 but not more than 8 passengers or a load of half a ton or less	25
For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 50 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 8 but not more than 12 passengers or a load exceeding half a ton but not exceeding three-fourths ton	30
For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 50 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 12 but not more than 16 passengers or a load exceeding three-fourths ton but not exceeding one ton	40
For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 50 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 16 but not more than 20 passengers or a load exceeding one ton but not exceeding one ton and a half	60

Lorries—Maximum rate of Rs. 200 per half-year—G.O. No. 1047, L. & M., dated 27th March 1931.

Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fee—North Arcot District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3565, L. & M., dated 28th September 1931.]

The licence fee shall in the case of buses be levied with reference to the seating capacity mentioned in the registration certificate at Rs. 30 per seat per annum subject, however, to a maximum of Rs. 700 per annum in the case of buses. Pleasure cars also shall be charged at the same rates but shall be permitted to go on all those roads for which they have obtained G permits from the District Magistrate. Lorries weighing two tons or less and over two tons, when laden, shall be charged at Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 per annum respectively, whether they ply for hire or are otherwise used for private purposes. They can go only on such roads as may be specified in the licences issued. Where licence is taken for a road leading to another district and to a place in the latter district the above rates shall be reduced by a half if the mileage traversed in the North Arcot district is less than 15 miles.

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South Arcot District Board—Motor buses—Rates of licence fees.

[Sanctioned in G.Os. No. 3221, L. & M., dated 27th July 1926, No. 3591, L. & M., dated 19th September 1927, and No. 3036, L. & M., dated 29th July 1930.]

SCHEDULE.

Clause 1.—In the case of a vehicle with a seating capacity of not more than five persons including the driver and the conductor if any the fee for a licence for a half-year to ply on all the roads in the district shall be Rs. 125.

Clause 2.—In the case of a vehicle with a seating capacity of more than five persons but less than 12 persons including the driver and conductor if any the fee for a licence for a half-year to ply on any of the routes specified in the annexed table will be 10 per cent less than the rates fixed therein.

Clause 3.—In the case of a vehicle with a seating capacity of 12 or more persons but less than 17 persons including the driver and conductor if any the fee for a licence for a half-year shall be that specified in the said table.

Clause 4.—In the case of a vehicle with a seating capacity of 17 or more persons including the driver and conductor if any the fee for a licence for a half-year shall be 10 per cent more than that specified in the said table.

Clause 5.—The payment of licence fees specified in clauses above will not exempt the licensed vehicle from payment of toll fees at the toll-gates on its routes.

SCHEDULE.

Clause 1.—In the case of a lorry with a carrying capacity as specified by the makers of not more than one ton the fee for a licence for a half-year in the case of the whole of the district shall be Rs. 200 and in the cases where they are restricted to ply within the limits of any two adjoining taluks shall be Rs. 100.

Clause 2.—In the case of a lorry with a carrying capacity of more than one ton the fee for a licence for a half-year in the case of the whole of the district will be Rs. 200 for the first ton plus Rs. 75 for every additional half a ton and in the cases where lorries are restricted to ply within the limits of any two adjoining taluks in the district will be Rs. 100 for the first ton plus Rs. 50 for every additional half a ton, weights less than half a ton being reckoned as half a ton for purpose of this rule.

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Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fee—Bellary District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3576, L. & M., dated 29th September 1931].

The licence fee shall be levied at the following rates :—

(a) Motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire on a specified route or routes—

	Rate for the first twenty-five miles of the route on which the vehicle is to run.	
(i) For every vehicle intended to carry three passengers or less.	Rs. 30	per half-year.
(ii) For every vehicle intended to carry more than three passengers but not more than eight passengers or weighing half a ton or less.	Rs. 75	do.
(iii) For every vehicle intended to carry more than eight but not more than fifteen passengers or weighing more than half a ton but not more than one.	Rs. 100	do.
(iv) For every vehicle intended to carry sixteen passengers or more or weighing more than one ton.	Rs. 125	do.
(v) For motor lorries intended to carry goods.	Rs. 80 per half-year or Rs. 150 per year for every twenty-five miles or fraction thereof.	

(b) (i) Motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire on all the roads in the district (touring cars or taxis)—For every vehicle Rs. 50 per half-year.

(ii) Motor lorries not running for hires—Rs. 40 per half-year.

(c) *Payment of a proportionate share of the licence fee to other local bodies.*—In the case of motor vehicles which run also on roads other than those maintained by the District Board the licence fee shall be assessed with reference to the total mileage in the area of the District Board, Taluk Board or Municipality as the case may be and the licence fee calculated with reference to the proportionate length of the road in the area of the Taluk Board or Municipality, shall be paid to the said body.

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(d) The fee to be paid for a bus running for hire beyond twenty-five miles shall be regulated as follows :—

Rupees 5 per mile or fraction thereof in the case of buses intended to carry sixteen passengers or more.

Rupees 4 per mile or fraction thereof in the case of buses intended to carry more than eight but not more than fifteen.

Rupees 3 per mile in the case of buses intended to carry more than three but not more than eight passengers.

Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fee—Chittoor District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3592, L. & M., dated 29th September 1931.]

Licence fees shall be levied as follows :—

(i) For taxis (motor vehicles intended to ply for hire on all the roads in the district, and to carry not more than six persons), the licence fee shall be Rs. 150 for each half-year.

(ii) In the case of motor buses which are licensed to ply for hire on specified route or routes, the licence fee shall be levied with reference to the total number of miles likely to be traversed by the vehicle during the period of the licence and shall be calculated at the following rates :—

Rates.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (a) For every vehicle intended to carry not more than 9 persons. | Four pies per mile per diem. |
| (b) For every vehicle intended to carry more than 9 but not more than 12 persons. | Five pies per mile per diem. |
| (c) For every vehicle intended to carry more than 12 but not more than 20 persons. | Six pies per mile per diem. |

(iii) In the case of Motor lorries which are licensed to ply on specified route or routes the licence fees shall be levied at the following rates :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) For distance up to 20 miles .. | Six pies per mile per diem to and fro. |
| (b) Do. 25 miles .. | Five pies per mile per diem to and fro. |
| (c) Beyond 25 miles | Four pies per mile per diem to and fro. |

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(iv) All motor buses may be licensed irrespective of the number of trips that may be run and fees shall be charged calculated at the following rates :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) For distance up to 5 miles .. | Four times the number of miles to and fro per diem. |
| (2) Do. up to 10 „ .. | Three times the number of miles to and fro per diem. |
| (3) Do. up to 20 „ .. | Two times the number of miles to and fro per diem. |
| (4) Do. up to 30 „ .. | One and a half times the number of miles to and fro per diem. |
| (5) Do. up to 40 „ .. | One and a quarter times the number of miles to and fro per diem. |
| (6) Beyond 40 miles | Single fare. |

NOTE.—An extra fee of rupee one shall be paid for each licence book.

Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Chingleput District Board..

[Approved in G.Os. No. 4667, L. & M., dated 2nd December 1930, and in No. 485, L. & M., dated 14th February 1931.]

	RS.
Pleasure cars (taxis)	50 per year.
Buses not more than 10 passengers excluding driver and conductor	600 „
Buses not more than 20 passengers excluding driver and conductor	1,000 „
All buses over 20 passengers excluding driver and conductor	1,500 „
Half the above rates to the following routes :—	
Madras to Lattice bridge.	
Conjeeveram to Ayyangarkulam.	
Temporary licence fee	10 per day.

Permanent licence fees.

Lorries.	Solid tyres per annum.	Pneumatic tyres per annum.
1. Weighing 2 tons or less laden used to agricultural purposes	RS. 300	RS. 200
2. Weighing over 2 tons but less than 3½ tons for the above purposes	400	300
3. Weighing 2 tons or less laden used for mercantile purposes	600	400
4. Weighing over 2 tons but not more than 3½ tons for the above purposes	800	500

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Temporary licences.

	RS.
1. Two tons or less laden used for agricultural purposes including milk vans	3 per day.
2. Over 2 tons but not more than 3½ tons laden used for the above purpose	4 „
3. Two tons or less laden used for mercantile purposes	5 „
4. Over 2 tons but not more than 3½ tons used for above purposes	6 „

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Coimbatore District Board.

[Approved in G.O. No. 3642, L. & M., dated 3rd August 1929.]

I. Passenger vehicles—

	RS.
(a) For touring cars not exceeding five passengers (as mentioned in the registration certificate).	75 per year or 40 per half-year.
(b) For buses according to their seating capacity (as mentioned in the registration certificate).	25 per seat per year or 15 per seat per half-year.

II. Lorries—

(a) Those plying for hire—

(i) Lorries weighing 2 tons or less laden.	250 per year or 150 per half-year.
(ii) Lorries weighing over 2 tons but not more than 3½ tons laden.	500 per year or 300 per half-year.

(b) Private lorries—

(i) Lorries weighing 2 tons or less laden.	175 per year or 100 per half-year.
(ii) Lorries weighing over 2 tons but not more than 3½ tons laden.	350 per year or 200 per half-year.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Cuddapah District Board.

[Approved in G.O. No. 3899, L. & M., dated 23rd August 1929.]

Taxi car—

Rs. 200 per half-year or less.

Rs. 4 per passenger seat for buses for every 10 miles or less.

Rs. 8 per passenger seat for reserve bus for every 10 miles or less per half-year or less.

(Rs. 100 for lorry tentatively till the by-laws of the district board are framed.)

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Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Ganjam District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3836, L. & M., dated 14th October 1931.]

Licence fees shall be levied at the following rates :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) For a motor car (taxi)	7	8	0 per seat per quarter.
(ii) For a motor bicycle with a side car. .. .	10	0	0 per quarter.

In the case of motor buses which are licensed to ply for hire on specified route or routes the licence fees shall be levied with reference to the length of the licence route including municipal limits if any and shall be calculated as follows :—

For a motor bus intended to carry passengers.	Four annas per seat per mile per quarter.
For a motor bus intended to carry mails or goods.	One anna per mile per day.

In the case of temporary licences, the fees shall be levied at the rate of three-fourths of a pie per mile per seat per day.

Note.—For the purpose of calculating licence fees, the driver and conductor shall be excluded in determining the seating capacity.

In the case of motor lorries, the licence fees shall be levied as follows :—

Private lorries—

Up to 1 ton (pneumatic or solid). Free.

Pneumatic tyres—

	RS.
Over 1 ton up to 3 tons	35 per half-year.
Over 3 tons and upwards	50 „

Solid tyres—

Over 1 ton up to 3 tons	50 per half-year.
Over 3 tons and upward	75 „

Lorries used for hire—

Pneumatic tyres—

Below 1 ton	Two pies per mile per day.
One ton and up to 3 tons.	Three pies per mile per day.
Three tons and upwards	Six pies per mile per day.

Solid tyres—

Below 1 ton	Four pies per mile per day.
One ton and up to 3 tons.	Six pies per mile per day.
Three tons and upwards	One anna per mile per day.

Note.—(1) In calculating the licence fees the figures will be rounded off to the nearest anna.

(2) The amount of licence fees levied on buses and lorries for routes within municipal limits shall be paid to the respective municipal councils at the end of each official year.

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Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—East Godavari District Board.

[Approved in G.O. No. 4035, L. & M., dated 3rd September 1929.]

For a taxi Rs. 250 per half-year.

For a motor bus At the rate of 1 pie per seat per mile per day of the licensed route irrespective of the number of trips subject to a maximum rate of Rs. 500 per half-year and to a minimum rate of Rs. 200 per half-year per route irrespective of the seating capacity and the distance.

No licences were issued in respect of motor lorries.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—West Godavari District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 4824, L. & M., dated 13th December 1930.]

4. The licence fee levied on motor vehicles plying for hire or on motor lorries shall be calculated at the following rates :—

	Rates of licence fees.
For motor vehicles intended to carry not more than six passengers (taxis).	Rs. 300 per annum.
For motor vehicles intended to carry seven passengers and more (motor buses).	Half pie per seat per day per mile of the licensed route.

N.B.—(1) For the purpose of calculating the licence fees the seat for driver only shall be deducted from the total seating capacity of the motor vehicle.

(2) As the taxis may ply on all roads in the district, the total compounding fee of Rs. 200 shall be charged for every taxi in addition to the licence fee.

For motor vehicles intended to carry goods (motor lorries).	Rs. 250 per annum	Rs. 365 per year
	for a distance of five miles or portion thereof.	for every toll-gate.

Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Guntur District Board.

Approved in G.O. Ms. No. 2708, L. & M., dated 2nd July 1928 and
G.O. Ms. No. 3317, L. & M., dated 15th July 1929.

STATEMENT.

4. (a) (i) In the case of motor vehicles (taxis) which are licensed to carry not more than five persons including the driver and to ply for hire on all the roads in the district except specially prohibited areas, a licence fee of Rs. 175 shall be levied per half-year.

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(ii) In the case of other motor vehicles which are licensed to ply for hire on a specified route or routes, the licence fee shall be calculated on the basis of the mileage of the licensed route and shall be levied at the following rates :—

	Per half-year.
1. Vehicles licensed to carry more than five but not more than eight persons including the driver and conductor.	Rs. 4 per mile.
2. Vehicles licensed to carry more than eight but not more than twelve persons including the driver and conductor.	Rs. 5 per mile.
3. Vehicles licensed to carry more than twelve but not more than sixteen persons including the driver and conductor, or goods weighing not more than one ton.	Rs. 6 per mile.
4. Vehicles licensed to carry more than sixteen but not more than 20 including the driver and conductor, or goods weighing not more than two tons.	Rs. 8 per mile.
5. Vehicles licensed to carry more than 20 but not more than 24 including the driver and conductor or goods weighing not more than 2½ tons per half-year.	Rs. 10 per mile.

(b) In respect of motor vehicles already licensed, a temporary licence may be issued by the President, District Board, on occasions of fairs or festivals or on special occasions for additional trips on payment of fees at the rates specified below for a period not exceeding fifteen days at a time—

(1) Vehicles licensed to carry more than five but not more than eight persons including the driver and conductor.	Re. 2/3 per mile of the distance likely to be traversed by the vehicle on each day.
(2) Vehicles licensed to carry more than eight but not more than twelve persons including the driver and conductor.	Re. 5/6 per mile of the distance likely to be traversed by the vehicle each day.
(3) Vehicles licensed to carry more than twelve but not more than sixteen persons including the driver and conductor.	Re. 1 per mile of the distance likely to be traversed by the vehicle each day.

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- (4) Vehicles licensed to carry more than sixteen but not more than 20 persons including the driver and conductor. Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per mile of the distance likely to be traversed by the vehicle each day.
- (5) Vehicles licensed to carry more than 20 but not more than 24 including the driver and conductor. Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ per mile of the distance likely to be traversed by the vehicle each day.

Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fees—South Kanara District Board.

[Approved in G.O. No. 5094, L. & M., dated 11th November 1929.]

RATES OF LICENCE FEES.

- (i) Motor vehicles (taxis) intended to carry not more than 5 persons including the driver—
- (a) If plying for hire generally throughout the district. Not exceeding Rs. 40 per half-year or part thereof at the discretion of the licensing authority.
- (b) If plying for hire on a particular route or routes. Four pies for every mile likely to be traversed by the vehicle during the period of currency of the licence subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 per half-year or part thereof.
- (ii) Motor vehicles (taxis) intended to carry not more than 7 persons including the driver—
- (a) If plying for hire generally throughout the district. Not exceeding Rs. 50 per half-year or part thereof at the discretion of the licensing authority.
- (b) If plying for hire on a particular route or routes. Five pies for every mile likely to be traversed by the vehicle during the period of currency of the licence subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per half-year or part thereof.

(iii) All other motor vehicles excluding lorries—

Not exceeding 8 pies nor less than 6 pies for every mile likely to be traversed by the vehicle during the period of currency of the licence, the actual rate being determined by the licensing authority with due regard to the weight of the vehicle, when fully loaded, the number of trips, the amount of traffic, the number of vehicles licensed for the route, the number of ferries and any special considerations regarding the state of the road or roads concerned.

(iv) For lorries for transport of goods—

Rupees 100 for a quarter or a fraction thereof for one ton chassis and Rs. 50 for every additional half ton chassis or part thereof for a quarter or a portion thereof.

Note.—On payment of the licence fee the vehicle may during the currency of the licence clear without payment of tolls all toll-gates on the roads for which the vehicle has been licensed.

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Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Kistna District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3396, L. & M., dated 16th September 1931.]

Licence fees shall be levied at the following rates :—

- (i) For motor vehicles intended to carry not more than 7 persons including the driver and conductor. Rs. 75 per half-year or part thereof.
- (ii) Motor vehicles intended to carry 8 or more persons including the driver and conductor. Half pie per seat excluding the driver and conductor per mile of the total distance likely to be traversed by the vehicle during the period of the licence.
- Note.*—The seating capacity fixed in the "G" permit will be the standard for purposes of this rule.
- (iii) For motor lorries which are intended for private use. Rs. 25 per year or part thereof.
- (iv) For motor lorries intended to be used for commercial purposes. Rs. 200 per year or part thereof.
- (v) For all other motor lorries. Three pies per ton capacity or fraction thereof per mile of the distance likely to be traversed during the period of the licence.

Revised rates of licence fees levied in motor vehicles in the Kurnool district.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 4787, L. & M., dated 10th December 1931.]

Fees for licences shall be levied at the following rates per quarter year for each vehicle. The distances traversed by the buses within municipal limits of Kurnool and Nandyal shall also be taken into account and fees charged on it :—

(i) Separate licence fee of Rs. 5 for each taxi car will be levied in addition to the licence fee of Rs. 60 for the distance it traverses within the municipal limits of Kurnool and Nandyal.

(ii) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels intended to carry 4 passengers or less (i.e., taxi cars) for all the roads in the district excepting the specially prohibited areas.—Rs. 60.

(iii) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 4 but not more than 8 passengers, or a load of half a ton or less.—Rs. 6.

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(iv) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 8 but not more than 12 passengers or a load exceeding half but not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton.—Rs. 8.

(v) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 12 but not more than 16 passengers or a load exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ but not exceeding 1 ton.—Rs. 10.

(vi) Vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry more than 16 passengers or a load exceeding one ton.—Rs. 12.

Note.—A unit of 5 miles a day means a journey of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles fro.

Rates of licence fees—Kurnool District Board.

[G.O. No. 3542, dated 26th September 1931.]

Fees for licences shall be levied at the following rates per quarter year for each motor lorry :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) Motor lorries fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels for a unit of 5 miles a day or part thereof and intended to carry a load not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons	12	8	0
(b) Motor lorries fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels intended to carry a load not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons for all the roads in the district excepting the specially prohibited areas	150	0	0

Note.—A unit of 5 miles a day means a journey of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles fro.

(c) Each motor lorry is allowed only a driver, a conductor and three coolies in addition to the load referred to above.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Madura District Board.

[Approved in G.O. No. 1181, L. & M., dated 8th May 1924.]

Class.	Half-yearly.
	RS.
I. Vehicles licensed to carry over 16 passengers or 1 ton or more of goods	200
II. Vehicles licensed to carry over ten but less than 17 passengers or more than half a ton but less than 1 ton of goods	75
III. Vehicles licensed to carry over 5 but less than 11 passengers or half a ton or less of goods	25
IV. Vehicles to carry 5 or less passengers	15

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Motor Vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Malabar District Board.

[Approved in G.O. No. 676, L. & M., dated 4th March 1931.]

The rates of licence fees imposed upon motor vehicles plying for hire, in this district are fixed in by-laws 5 and 20 of the by-laws framed by the Malabar District Board, approved and confirmed by Government in their order Ms. No. 3271, L. & M., dated 15th August 1930. The above by-laws run as follows :—

5. (a) The licence fees for buses shall be levied in the following manner :—

For buses having 8 seats and less at 4 pies per mile for 48 miles per day, when it is expected to ply and which it shall be deemed to have plied.

For buses having more than 8 seats—the fees for the 8-seater bus *plus* Rs. 3 a month for every additional seat.

The licensee may cover a distance of 100 miles a day for the fee paid as stated above and shall mention the number of trips the vehicle is intended to ply after taking into consideration the route and the speed prescribed in the G permit. If the licensee intends to ply his bus in excess of 100 miles a day he shall be liable to pay for the excess distance and additional amount calculated at 6 pies per mile or less.

(b) Any short collection in the licence fees due, detected after issue of the licence shall be recoverable from the licensee.

20. When only a part of the route is traversed over local board or municipal roads or both and the remaining portion of the road lies under one or more other administrations the applicant for such a licence shall state in the application the route he intends to take in the other administration or administrations with the exact mileage. The President shall have the discretion to decide whether the vehicle will come under by-law 5 or under this by-law for the assessment of the licence fee. The President's decision shall be final. If the vehicle comes under this by-law licence fee will be calculated for the entire length of the local board or municipal road or both that will be traversed by the vehicle at the rate of 6 pies per mile or less subject to minimum of Rs. 15 a month. If the bus can cover not less than 48 miles a day on local board or municipal roads in this district it shall come under by-law 5 for the assessment of licence fees.

2. All motor lorries plying in this district are to be licensed by the Public Works Department under the rules framed by Government under section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914. Therefore the district board has not fixed the rate of licence fees to be levied on lorries in the new by-laws framed by it under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act.

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Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Nellore District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3577, L. & M., dated 29th September 1931.]

The licence fee shall be levied at the following rates with reference to the total number of miles likely to be traversed by the motor vehicle during the period of the licence:—

For every vehicle intended to carry less than ten passengers	4 pies per mile.
For every vehicle intended to carry ten or more passengers	6 ..

Motor taxis shall also be licensed to ply for hire on all the roads in the district provided that a licence is obtained for a full period of six months at a time on payment of a licence fee of Rs. 100 and that not more than six passengers excluding the driver are carried in the vehicle at a time.

Rates of licence fees for motor vehicles levied in the Nilgiri district.

[Sanctioned in G.Os. No. 1206, L. & M., dated 31st March 1927, and No. 138, L. & M., dated 10th January 1930.]

*I. Buses plying for hire.***A**

Class 1.—Vehicle intended to carry over 16 passengers—
Rs. 500 per year.
Rs. 250 per half-year.

Class 2.—Vehicle intended to carry over 10 but not more than 16 passengers—
Rs. 200 per year.
Rs. 100 per half-year.

Class 3.—Vehicle intended to carry over 7 but not more than 10 passengers—
Rs. 100 per year.
Rs. 50 per half-year.

B

Class 4.—Vehicle intended to carry 7 passengers or less—
Rs. 70 per year.
Rs. 35 per half-year.

*II. Lorries plying for hire.***C**

Class 5 (a).—Vehicle intended to carry one ton or more of goods—
Rs. 100 per year.
Rs. 50 per half-year.

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Class 5 (b).—Vehicle intended to carry more than half ton but less than one ton of goods—

Rs. 90 per year.

Rs. 45 per half-year.

Class 5 (c).—Vehicle intended to carry half ton or less of goods—

Rs. 70 per year.

Rs. 35 per half-year.

Rates of licence fee—The Nilgiri District Board.

[Sanctioned in Memorandum No. 38242-1-C, L. & M., dated 29th September 1931.]

For buses plying for hire.—Rs. 18 per seat per year or Rs. 11 per seat per half-year.

For pleasure cars not exceeding five passengers.—Rs. 55 per year or Rs. 30 per half-year.

Lorries plying for hire.—Lorries weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons or less laden—Rs. 185 per year or Rs. 110 per half-year.

Private lorries.—Lorries weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons or less laden—Rs. 130 per year or Rs. 75 per half-year.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fee—Ramnad District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3574, L. & M., dated 29th September 1931.]

The licence fee for motor lorries shall be levied at the following rates:—

(1) Rs. 200 per ton carrying capacity specified by makers for one year.

(2) Rs. 100 per ton carrying capacity specified by makers for half-year.

Explanation.—Portion of a year less than six months shall be treated as half-year and a portion of a year exceeding six months shall be treated as a full year for the purpose of this regulation.

The licence fee for a motor vehicle used for hire shall be levied at the following rates:—

If the carrying capacity is 12 (plus 2) (driver and conductor)---

(1) Rs. 30 per seat per year.

(2) Rs. $17\frac{1}{2}$ per seat per half-year.

If the carrying capacity exceeds 12 (plus 2), the rate of fees for each seat over and above 12 (plus 2) will be double the above rates.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fee—Salem District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3532, L. & M., dated the 25th September 1931.]

The licence fee shall be levied at the following rates:—

(a) For motor vehicles at the rate of As. 1-6 for each seating capacity per mile per quarter subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per motor vehicle payable in advance, provided that no licence will be

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granted for a motor vehicle to traverse a distance of less than 40 miles in a day. This proviso will not however apply to the motor vehicles plying to Yercaud or between Salem district and other districts or Native States in which case the minimum distance for which a licence can be granted shall be 20 miles in a day. In calculating the number of seats the seats intended for the driver and conductor shall be excluded.

(b) For motor lorries Rs. 150 per quarter payable in advance.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fee—Tanjore District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 2764, L. & M., dated 31st July 1931.]

Licence fees shall be levied at the following rates :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) For motor vehicles which are intended to carry not more than six persons including driver and conductor and to ply on all the roads in the district. | Rs. 50 for every quarter or part thereof. |
| (2) For motor lorries intended to be used on all the roads in the district for hire. | Rs. 30 for every quarter or portion thereof. |
| (3) For motor lorries intended to be used on all the roads in the district for trading and other purposes but not for hire. | Rs. 15 for every quarter or part thereof. |
| (4) For motor vehicles intended to carry 12 or more persons but not more than 16 persons including the driver and conductor. | Rates specified in the schedule of roads appended. |
| (5) For motor vehicles intended to carry more than six but not more than 11 persons including the driver and conductor. | Ten per cent less than the rates specified in the schedule of roads. |
| (6) For motor vehicles intended to carry 17 or more persons including the driver and conductor. | Ten per cent more than the rate specified in the schedule. |

SCHEDULE.

	Licence fees for every quarter year or parts thereof.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Tanjore to Gandarvakottai	132	0	0
2. Tanjore to Pattukkottai	234	0	0
3. Tirukkattupalli to Budalur	175	0	0
4. Tirukkattupalli to Tiruvadi	150	0	0
5. Kumbakonam to Needamangalam	241	0	0
6. Kodavasal to Koradacheri	125	0	0
7. Aduthurai to Lower Anicut	125	0	0

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	Licence fees for every quarter year or parts thereof.		
	RS.	A.	P.
8. Nagore to Karaikal	50	0	0
9. Karaikal to Poraiyar	37	8	0
10. Papanasam to Saliangalam	125	0	0
11. Arantangi to Pudukkottai boundary	75	0	0
12. Avadayarkoil to Arantangi	62	8	0
13. Arantangi to Kattumavadi	125	0	0
14. Tiruvarur to Tirutturaippundi	141	0	0
15. Kumbakonam to Kodavasal	128	0	0
16. Kumbakonam to Neelathanallur	121	0	0
17. Kattumavadi to Avadayarkoil	150	0	0
18. Avadayarkoil to Pudukkottai boundary	125	0	0
19. Koradacheri to Lakshmanagudi	100	0	0
20. Kumbakonam to Koradacheri	225	0	0
21. Shiyali to Tirumallavasal	125	0	0
22. Nannilam to Sannanallur	75	0	0
23. Budalur to Sengipatti	100	0	0
24. Sengipatti to Trichinopoly limits	100	0	0
25. Budalur to Vallam	150	0	0
26. Tanjore to Vallam	175	0	0
27. Vallam to Sengipatti	125	0	0
28. Vallam to Alakkudi	90	0	0
29. Sengipatti to Gandarvakottai	125	0	0
30. Tanjore to Kumbakonam	300	0	0
31. Tanjore to Nidamangalam	200	0	0
32. Mayavaram to Tranquebar	175	0	0
33. Nidamangalam to Mannargudi	175	0	0
34. Mannargudi to Tiruvarur	200	0	0
35. Tiruvarur to Nannilam	125	0	0
36. Tanjore to Tiruvadi	500	0	0
37. Tanjore to Vilangudi	550	0	0
38. Arantangi to Mimisal	125	0	0
39. Arantangi to Kottaipatnam via Kattumavadi	160	0	0
40. Mannargudi to Tirutturaippundi	400	0	0
41. Tiruvarur to Mayavaram	350	0	0
42. Kumbakonam to Lower Anicut	125	0	0
43. Nannilam to Nagore	250	0	0
44. Tiruvarur to Negapatam	125	0	0
45. Kumbakonam to Mayavaram	250	0	0
46. Tiruvadi to Kumbakonam	250	0	0
47. Tanjore to Budalur	100	0	0
48. Pattukkottai to Adirampatnam	50	0	0
49. Tirutturaippundi to Muthupet	125	0	0

NOTE.—The licence fees for any portion of each road specified in the above schedule shall be the same as for the whole of that road.

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Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fee—Tinnevely District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3575, L. & M., dated 29th September 1931.]

The licence fee payable under regulation 6 shall be levied according to the seating capacity of the vehicle at the following rates:—

Rupees 25 per seat per year ..	{	For motor vehicles for hire using Local Fund roads only.
Rupees 15 per seat per half-year.		
Rupees 29 per seat per year ..	{	For motor vehicles for hire using Local Fund roads and entering and traversing the municipal limits of either Tinnevely or Palamcottah.
Rupees 17-8-0 per seat per half-year.		
Rupees 33 per seat per year ..	{	For motor vehicles for hire using Local Fund roads and entering and traversing the municipal limits of Tinnevely and Palamcottah.
Rupees 20 per seat per half-year.		

In computing the seating capacity of the vehicle the driver shall be excluded.

Explanation.—Portion of a year less than 6 months shall be treated as a half-year and a portion of a year exceeding six months shall be treated as one year for the purpose of this regulation.

14-A. The licence fee for motor lorries using Local Fund roads for the conveyance of goods shall be levied at the following rates:—

Rupees 400 per year per lorry weighing up to one ton when unloaded.	{	For using Local Fund roads only.
Rupees 200 per half-year per lorry weighing up to one ton when unloaded.		
Rupees 25 extra per year (or Rs. 12-8-0 per half-year) for each lorry (plying for hire) entering and traversing each of the municipal roads of Tinnevely and Palamcottah.	{	For using Local Fund roads only.
Rupees 600 per year per lorry weighing above one ton unladen and not weighing more than four tons laden;		
Rupees 300 per half-year per lorry weighing above one ton unladen and not weighing more than four tons laden;		
and Rs. 37-8-0 extra per year (or Rs. 18-12-0 per half-year) for each lorry (plying for hire) entering and traversing each of the municipal roads of Tinnevely and Palamcottah.		

14-B. A licence fee of Rs. 200 per year or Rs. 100 per half-year shall be levied on every trailer attached to a motor bus or lorry.

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Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fee—Trichinopoly District Board.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 2803, L. & M., dated 3rd August 1931.]

Licence fee shall be levied at the following rates:—

For motor vehicles intended to carry not more than seven persons including the driver (taxi)—Rs. 50 per half-year.

For motor vehicle intended to carry more than seven persons including the driver and conductor (buses)—As per rates specified in the schedule appended.

For motor lorries—At 150 per cent of the rates specified above for motor vehicles intended to carry more than seven persons including driver and conductor.

NOTE.—The rates have been fixed at 3 pies per mile for all the roads in the district except the road to Pudukottai for which 6 pies per mile will be charged, with reference to the number of trips which, in the opinion of the President, a bus is likely to make on a particular route. In the case of routes other than those specified in the schedule, similar rates may be fixed by the President subject to a minimum of 70 miles per day at three pies per mile.

Route.	SCHEDULE.		Licence fee.	
	Road number.		RS.	A. P.
Between Trichinopoly and Pudukottai up to district limit	8 .. .. .	.. .. .	137	4 0
Trichinopoly and Perambalur	3 .. .. .	.. .. .	206	0 0
Trichinopoly and La'gudi	3, 4 and 22 A .. .. .	.. .. .	240	3 0
Trichinopoly and Namakkal up to district limit	3 and 1 .. .. .	.. .. .	251	10 0
Trichinopoly and Musiri	3 and 1 .. .. .	.. .. .	115	12 0
Trichinopoly and Iluppur	10, 9, 81 and 16 .. .. .	.. .. .	142	15 0
Trichinopoly and Koipatti	9 .. .. .	.. .. .	131	8 6
Trichinopoly and Tuaiyur	3, 1 and 2 .. .. .	.. .. .	157	5 6
Trichinopoly and Karur	3 and 11 .. .. .	.. .. .	285	15 0
Ariyalur and Jayankondam	71 and 4 .. .. .	.. .. .	197	4 9
Udayarpaiyam and Lower Anicut	4 and 18 .. .. .	.. .. .	194	7 0
Ariyalur and Lower Anicut	4, 71 and 18 .. .. .	.. .. .	200	2 6
Ariyalur and Tirumanur	15 F and 4 .. .. .	.. .. .	183	0 0
Ariyalur and Udayarpaiyam	4 and 71 .. .. .	.. .. .	162	15 9
Ariyalur and Perambalur	13 .. .. .	.. .. .	162	15 9
Pulambadi and Ti'uma'avadi	19 F .. .. .	.. .. .	94	5 6
Perambalur and Labbaikudikadu	3 and 144 .. .. .	.. .. .	154	6 6
Perambalur and Vengam	15 and 49 .. .. .	.. .. .	102	15 0
Tirumandurai and Ariyalur	12, 31 and 55 .. .. .	.. .. .	88	11 6
Karur and Chinnadharapuram	11 and 96 .. .. .	.. .. .	197	4 9
Karur and Pallapatti	100 and 102 .. .. .	.. .. .	251	1 0
Karur and Dindigul up to district limit	99 .. .. .	.. .. .	137	4 0
Karur and Thavuttupalayam	90, 91, 92 and 93 .. .. .	.. .. .	183	0 0
Karur and Kulittalai	11 .. .. .	.. .. .	214	7 3
Musiri and Turaiyur	13 .. .. .	.. .. .	154	6 6
Musiri and Tattiyangarpur	13 and 112 extension .. .. .	.. .. .	154	6 6
Turaiyur and Perambalur	13 .. .. .	.. .. .	125	13 0
Turaiyur and Uppihapuram	2 .. .. .	.. .. .	91	8 0
Turaiyur and Thammambatti	2 .. .. .	.. .. .	162	15 9
Turaiyur and Nallapanaickanpatti	13 and 112 extension .. .. .	.. .. .	162	15 9
Kulittalai and Manapparai	13 .. .. .	.. .. .	215	6 6
Kulittalai and Koilpatti	9 and 13 .. .. .	.. .. .	136	12 0
Manapparai and Tuvarankurichi	24		146	13 3
Manapparai and Pudukottai	13, 9 and 81		154	6 6

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Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Vizagapatam District Board.

[Approved in G.O. No. 2617, L. & M., dated 25th June 1928.]

In the case of motor vehicles which ply for hire on specified routes, the licence fee shall be levied on the basis of the mileage likely to be traversed by the vehicle during the period of the licence and also with reference to the seating capacity of the vehicle and shall be calculated at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ th pie per mile per passenger.

2. In the case of vehicles or lorries plying for hire for carrying goods the licence fee shall be levied at the following rates :—

	RS.
(a) For the first ton of chassis weight, for a period of three months or part thereof	150
(b) For each additional half ton, or a part thereof of chassis weight, for a period of three months or part thereof.	75
(c) For each trailer, for a period of three months or part thereof	180

N.B.—No fees are being levied for private lorries plying for hire.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Saidapet Municipal Council.

[Approved in G.Os. Nos. 1360, L. & M., dated 25th April 1931, and 3528, L. & M., dated 25th September 1931.]

No bus for which a licence has not been taken out from the Chingleput District Board shall ply for hire within the limits of the Saidapet Municipality unless a licence therefor has been taken out from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet, on payment of Rs. 200 per annum.

Motor vehicles—Cuddapah Municipal Council—Rates of licence fees.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 19, L. & M., dated 4th January 1932.]

Fees for licence or its renewal shall be levied for each vehicle at the following rates :—

(1) Taxi car, i.e., a vehicle intended to ply for hire within the municipal limits to carry not more than 5 passengers excluding driver, Rs. 50 per annum.

(2) Passenger bus, namely, a vehicle intended to ply for hire and which carry more than 5 passengers excluding the driver and conductor, Rs. 6 per passenger seat per annum.

(3) Lorries, namely, a vehicle intended to convey goods, Rs. 150 per annum.

NOTE.—No lorry shall carry on it any passenger.

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Rates of licence fees on motor vehicles levied by the Kodaikanal Municipal Council.

[Sanctioned in G.O. No. 4964, L. & M., dated 23rd December 1931.]

(i) For motor vehicles intended to carry three or less persons, Rs. 20 per half-year.

(ii) For motor vehicles intended to carry less than ten persons and more than three persons, Rs. 30 per half-year.

(iii) For motor vehicles intended to carry more than ten persons, Rs. 75 per half-year.

(iv) For motor lorries, Rs. 100 per half-year.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Calicut Municipal Council.

[Approved in G.O. No. 3857, L. & M., dated 14th October 1931.]

Every motor vehicle for carrying passengers for hire, and every motor lorry, not licensed under sub-section (2) of section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, shall pay a licence fee of Rs. 10 for a full year and Rs. 6 for a half-year or part thereof.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Karaikudi Municipal Council.

[Approved in G.O. No. 4876, L. & M., dated 17th December 1930.]

(a) The licence fee for a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be levied at the following rate :—

1. Rupees 2 per seat per year.

In the case of motor vehicle licensed by the District Board under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, no fee shall be charged by the Municipal Council.

In computing the seating capacity of the vehicles, the driver shall be excluded. This licence shall not exempt the vehicle from the payment of tolls.

12. The licence fee for motor trucks or lorries shall be levied at the following rate :—

Rupees 50 per year per ton of carrying capacity specified by makers.

In the case of lorries licensed by the District Board under section 166 of Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to ply for hire within the municipal limits, no fee shall be charged by the Municipal Council.

This licence shall not exempt the lorry from the payment of tolls.

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Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Tinnevely Municipal Council.

[Approved in G.O. No. 3420, L. & M., dated 17th September 1931.]

The licence fee for a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be levied at the following rate :—

Rupees 10 per seat per year.

In computing the seating capacity of the vehicle, the driver shall be excluded.

The licence fee for each motor lorry shall be Rs. 200 per annum.

Motor vehicles—Rates of licence fees—Trichinopoly Municipal Council.

[Approved in G.O. No. 3397, L. & M., dated 16th September 1931.]

Licence fee shall be levied at the following rates :—

(1) For motor vehicles intended to carry three or less persons, Rs. 30 per half-year.

(2) For motor vehicles intended to carry less than ten persons and more than three persons, Rs. 50 per half-year.

(3) For motor vehicles intended to carry more than ten persons Rs. 75 per half-year.

(4) For motor lorries, Rs. 100 per half-year.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 798 asked by Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 283 supra.]

From the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, to M.R.Ry. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai Avargal, Chandra Vilas, Pattukottai, dated 25th November 1931, No. 2269 B/31-5.

[Irrigation—Tanjore district—Papanasam taluk—Channels—Closing of breaches and silt clearance.]

With reference to question No. 173 asked by you at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th August 1931, I am directed to say that representations were made to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, at the ryots' conference held by him on 19th May 1931 about delay in the closure of breaches in the Sullanar and Pulavanar channels, and about the necessity for clearing silt in the South Rajan, Sidhanvelur, Mangudy, Milathur, Subhadrakattalai, and Melasemman-gudy channels.

2. The ryots did the work of closing the breaches in the Pulavanar channel, and claimed from the Government Rs. 525 as the amount actually spent by them. In view of the fact that the damage done to

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the channel was extensive, the Collector ordered as a special case that (though the channel is not under the charge of the Public Works Department) the cost should be borne by the Government. The Collector also issued instructions to the Executive Engineer to close the breaches in the Sullanar channel before the commencement of the cultivation season.

3. As regards the clearance of silt, the Superintending Engineer considered that it was a waste of public money to remove the sand in the channels; it would have cost a great deal, and the deposits would form again almost at once. He accordingly adopted remedial measures to lead water to the South Rajan, Sidhanvelur and Mangudy channels from the deep beds of rivers and to prevent rolling sand getting in at the heads of the channels. The Milathur channel required no clearance. The clearance in respect of the Subhadra Kattalai channel was done under the provisions of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act. The ryots themselves removed the sand from the Melasemmangudy channel.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 819 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1932, page 296 supra.]

Statement I—Showing the savings so far effected during the current year 1931–32 under the several heads of account.

Head of account. (1)	Budget 1931–32. (2)	Savings effected. (3)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.
5. Land Revenue	29·08	2·73
6. Excise	40·51	1·23
7. Stamps	6·59	1·52
8. & 8-A. Forest and Forest Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	44·60	3·06
9. Registration	30·36	1·53
15. XIII. & 16. Irrigation works charged to Revenue	93·74	7·56
22. General Administration	282·94	4·47
24. Administration of Justice	100·68	1·37
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	29·27	3·22
26. Police	176·40	5·87
27. Ports and Pilotage	0·29	0·01

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Statement I—Showing the savings so far effected during the current year 1931-32 under the several heads of account—cont.

Head of account. (1)	Budget 1931-32. (2) LAKHS. RS.	Savings effected. (3) LAKHS. RS.
30. & XXX-A. Scientific Departments and Hydro-electric Surveys—Working expenses	3.03	0.28
31. Education	264.77	14.12
32. Medical	94.75	4.33
33. Public Health	31.12	2.83
34. Agriculture— Agriculture Veterinary Co-operative Credit	20.60 12.12 12.33	1.39 0.57 0.71
35. Industries— Industries Fisheries	13.17 7.98	1.09 0.75
37. Miscellaneous Departments— Labour Other Departments (Factories, Electrical Inspector, Steam Boilers and Government examinations)	20.35 6.87	3.88 0.33
41. Civil Works— Original Works (Buildings, Communications, Miscellaneous and Repairs) .. Establishment and Tools and Plant .. Grants-in-aid—Roads and Bridges (including village communications) .. Water-supply and Drainage	100.40 49.89 67.70 9.73	17.14 1.21 5.42 4.37
43. Famine	1.00	.99
45. & 45-A. Pensions (including Commuted value of Pensions)	79.83	2.33
46. Stationery and Printing	23.57	1.72
47. Miscellaneous	4.21	.29
Refunds of Revenue	10.96	(a)
Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,668.84	95.68 *

(a) Included under the respective heads of account.

* Details are given in the tables in Statement II, viz.,—

	RS.
Table A	19,15,700
Table B	6,25,300
Table C	70,26,500
	95,67,500 or
	95.68 lakhs.

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Statement II.—Details of economies in each department.

TABLE 'A.

Statement showing the financial effect of the arbitrary cuts ordered by Government.

Heads of account. (1)	Amount of percentage cuts under				Total of savings in columns (2) to (6).	(7)
	Travelling allowance. (2)	Fixed travelling allowance. (3)	Petty construction and repairs. (4)	Books and periodicals. (5)	Other contin- genies, supplies and services and similar expenditure. (6)	
5. Land Revenue	RS. 20,800	RS. 3,000	RS. 3,100	RS. 1,000	RS. 14,700	RS. 38,500
6. Excise	23,200	25,700	..	..	6,800	59,800
7. Stamps	..	..	..	..	[15]	..
8. Forest and 62-A	36,300	8,100	..	1,100	8,800	53,300
9. Registration	6,600	..	600	..	9,900	17,100
10. Irrigation—Minor Irrigation, Public Works Department, etc.	..	6,000	..	..	300	6,300
11. General Administration	1,15,400	52,200	65,100	5,400	55,200	2,98,300
12. Administration of Justice	9,400	..	2,500	12,800	12,100	36,300
13. Jails	2,700	..	7,200	..	85,000	94,900
14. Police	2,13,000	5,800	31,500	2,000	62,800	3,16,100
15. Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..	..	600	600
16. Scientific Departments	2,400	..	..	2,400	1,600	6,800
17. Education	16,900	16,100	2,000	27,100	36,400	95,500
18. Medical	12,900	8,300	4,700	9,400	1,44,300	1,71,300
19. Public Health	12,200	8,300	800	1,500	13,200	35,500
20. Agriculture	16,900	100	5,900	1,700	31,600	55,100
21. Veterinary	8,300	..	800	800	28,700	38,700
22. Co-operative Credit	21,400	5,800	..	1,300	3,000	31,500
23. Industries	6,300	..	200	300	16,500	23,400
24. Fisheries	3,200	..	1,000	..	18,100	22,300

Statement II.—Details of economies in each department—cont.

Statement showing the financial effect of the arbitrary cuts ordered by Government—cont.

Heads of account.	Amount of percentage cuts under					Total of savings in columns (2) to (6).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Travelling allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Petty construction and repairs.	Books and periodicals.	Other contingencies, supplies and services and similar expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Miscellaneous Departments ..		10,000	5,400	2,800	600	13,600
41. Civil Works ..		36,000	19,100	..	800	9,800
46. Stationery and Printing ..		..	..	..	..	57,600
47. Miscellaneous ..		11,600	4,300	2,100	..	900
Agency tracts ..		..	..	..	..	3,400
Total ..		5,83,500	1,60,300	1,29,800	67,700	6,35,000
						15,76,300

Add—

Specific amounts ordered to be surrendered under—

Famine relief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,000
Compassionate gratuities (Rs. 33 lakh) and commutation of pensions (Rs. 200 lakhs) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,33,000
Discontinuance of Indian News Agency and Reuter's telegrams to the Honourable Members and Ministers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,400
Grand total of savings effected by Government through arbitrary cuts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,15,700

NOTE.—The recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to the reduction of rates of travelling allowances and fixed travelling allowances as since accepted by Government are expected to result in a recurring saving of about Rs. 7 lakhs a year.

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TABLE B.

Statement showing the savings effected in departments not examined by the Retrenchment Committee (excluding the savings under the arbitrary cuts in Table A).

Nature of savings.	Savings already surrendered.		Savings anticipated in the course of the year.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Expenditure heads.</i>				
7. STAMPS.				
Abolition of a peon's post ..	100	..	..	..
Savings in the payment of discount consequent on the anticipated fall in the sale of stamps ..	50,000	36,000	..	..
Reductions under freight charges ..	600	..	..	..
Savings under 'Refunds' on 'spoiled stamps' and 'miscellaneous' consequent on the anticipated fall in the sale of stamps ..	15,000	50,600	..	..
Total—Stamps ..	65,700	86,600	..	..
22. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.				
<i>Staff and Household of His Excellency the Governor.</i>				
Abolition of the posts of 1 clerk, 2 temporary harkharas in the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's office and 1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and the replacement of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the Body Guard by a compounder ..	1,900	..	..	..
Keeping certain posts in the Body Guard establishment vacant ..	..	3,200	..	..
Government House furniture—Maintenance grant ..	..	13,000	..	..
<i>Civil Secretariats.</i>				
Chief Secretariat—Retrenchment in establishment ..	100	..	..	..
Finance Secretariat—Temporary discontinuance of the deputation of a Superintendent of the Finance Department for training in Accountant-General's office for 6 months ..	..	..	700	..
Conversion of 9 posts of temporary Upper Division clerks into Lower Division clerks ..	..	..	500	..
Commercial Accountants ..	500	..	..	..
Revenue Department—Pay of officers ..	..	1,200	..	..
Pay of establishments ..	..	2,200	..	..

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TABLE B—cont.

Statement showing the savings effected in departments not examined by the Retrenchment Committee (excluding the savings under the arbitrary cuts in Table A)—cont

Nature of savings.	Savings already surrendered.		Savings anticipated in the course of the year.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Expenditure heads—cont.</i>				
22. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—cont.				
<i>Civil Secretariats—cont.</i>				
Charges common to all Secretariats—				
Reduction in petty establishment ..	400	100	..	..
Madras Record Office—Retrenchment in staff	3,400	1,800	..	..
<i>District Administration.</i>				
Abolition of 1 Tahsildar, 1 Deputy Tahsildar, 3 clerks and 3 peons ..	4,600	..	..	..
Postponement of the special training in maintenance of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars ..	15,500	..	..	..
Discretionary grants by Collectors ..	..	24,100	..	..
Discontinuance of the anti-malarial operations in the Vizagapatam Agency ..	..	..	10,000	..
Redistribution of districts and taluks (sanctioned for ten districts), abolition of—				
1 Divisional Officer, 3 Tahsildars, 9 Deputy Tahsildars, 2 Taluk Head Accountants, 43 clerks, 3 shroffs, 65 peons ..	..	..	11,700	..
Proposals for redistribution received and under consideration for eleven districts ..	..	..	..	..
Reductions under permanent and temporary establishments in the office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards ..	500	3,000	..	..
Minor savings under all minor and sub-heads	..	19,900	..	..
Total—General Administration ..	26,900	68,500	22,900	..
15. MINOR IRRIGATION.				
Reduction of temporary establishment—				
1 Supervisor	15,200	..	..	..
24 Overseers		..	..	..
36 Lascars		..	..	..
Reduction under New Works, etc. ..	..	2,400	..	..
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	75,000
Total—Minor Irrigation ..	15,200	2,400	..	75,000

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TABLE B—cont.

Statement showing the savings effected in departments not examined by the Retrenchment Committee (excluding the savings under the arbitrary cuts in Table A)—cont.

Nature of savings.	Savings already surrendered.		Savings anticipated in the course of the year.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Expenditure heads—cont.</i>				
24. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
Closure of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Court, Siruguppa	1,000	..	..	..
Abolition of a peon's post in the Bench Court, Chingleput	100	..	..	..
Reductions in Process Service and Copyists' establishments	..	..	36,200	..
Reduction of staff and pay of certain posts	..	..	600	..
Vacancies of Sub-Judges not filled up ..	..	..	..	2,500
Savings due to abolition of courts and posts—				
1 Small Cause Court	..	..	38,600	..
1 Additional Sub-Judge				
5 District Munsifs' Courts				
1 Additional District Munsif				
5 District Munsifs' Courts amalgamated				
Abolition of the post of translator in the Assistant Sessions Court, Coimbatore.	..	..	300	..
Other minor savings	..	21,200	..	..
Total—Administration of Justice ..	1,100	21,200	75,700	2,500
27. PORTS AND PILOTAGE.				
Temporary reduction of the post of 1 driver and 2 lascars	500	..	..	..
30. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS (TRANSFERRED.)				
Petty savings under miscellaneous expenditure	..	2,800	..	..
35. INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA.				
Restriction of plantations	..	1,200	..	..
37. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.				
<i>Inspector of Factories.</i>				
Abolition of a Circle Office	3,000	..	..	..
Abolition of 1 clerk on Rs. 40 in the office of the Chief Inspector ..	200	..	..	..
Savings under leave allowances	..	500	..	..

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TABLE B—cont.

Statement showing the savings effected in departments not examined by the Retrenchment Committee (excluding the savings under the arbitrary cuts in Table A)—cont.

Nature of savings.	Savings already surrendered.		Savings anticipated in the course of the year.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Expenditure heads—cont.</i>				
37. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—cont.				
Inspector of Steam Boilers.				
Keeping in abeyance the posts of Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector and of his peon	..	4,300	..	..
Examinations.				
Savings in rent due to Government Examinations being held in Government buildings	100	..	..	..
Reduction in the scale of remuneration paid to Examiners	..	..	5,900	..
Total—Miscellaneous Departments ..	3,300	4,800	5,900	..
46. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.				
Abolition of a peon and one muchhi in the Stamp and Stationery office ..	200	..	..	..
Reduction in the scale of supply and in the period of war of certain stationery articles	54,500	..	..	..
Postponement of the printing of the Settlement Registers at private presses. ..	..	60,000	..	..
Total—Stationery and Printing ..	54,700	60,000	..	..
47. MISCELLANEOUS.				
Charges on account of European vagrants	..	100	..	..
Charges on account of the visit of high personages	..	1,000	..	..
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	..	2,500	..	..
Contributions (Telegraphs and Railways)	..	5,500	..	..
Reduction under provision for unforeseen charges	..	2,000	..	..
Miscellaneous savings	..	17,300	..	..
Total—Miscellaneous ..	..	28,400	..	..
Total—Revenue Expenditure heads ..	1,67,400	2,75,900	1,04,500	77,500
	4,43,300		1,82,000	

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TABLE C.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee.

Heads of account and nature of savings.	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Expenditure heads.</i>				
5. LAND REVENUE.				
Abolition of 2 Survey Parties consisting of 4 Assistant Directors of Survey and their establishments. Disbandment of No. III Settlement Party consisting of Special Settlement officers and staff. Minor savings under miscellaneous items.	1,24,800	..	36,000	..
	..	73,200	..	..
Total—Land Revenue ..	1,24,800	73,200	36,000	..
6. EXCISE.				
Abolition of 2 Assistant Commissioners, 7 Inspectors and the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner, 5 Assistant Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 1 temporary analyst, 12 clerks, 211 peons and sanctioning 1 Inspector in place of the Secretary to the Commissioner, 5 Assistant Inspectors for sub-circles and 1 Superintendent for office in place of the Assistant Secretary. Discontinuance of certain temporary establishments consisting of 2 Assistant Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors and 28 peons. Discontinuance of preventive training of officers and clerks	11,500	..	3,500	..
Restriction of rewards	..	..	4,700	..
Restriction in supply of clothing	..	13,800	..	..
Other minor savings	..	..	..	..
Total—Excise ..	11,500	13,800	37,100	..
FOREST (8, 8-A AND 52-A).				
Abolition of the system of issuing permits through Permit issuing officers on payment of commission	1,36,500	86,800	..	..
Restriction of timber operations and cutting down capital expenditure on communications	..	..	..	..
Minor savings under purchase of live-stock, restriction of expenditure under Fire Protection, etc.	..	..	..	..

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TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings.	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Expenditure heads—cont.</i>				
<i>FOREST—cont.</i>				
Abolition of 28 posts of Forest Deputy Tahsildars and their peons	6,900	..	20,000	..
Compounding fees and fines in forest offences reported by Forest Panchayats	..	700	..	..
Other minor savings	..	1,200	..	..
Total—Forest ..	1,43,400	88,700	20,000	..
<i>9. REGISTRATION.</i>				
Abolition of—				
(1) the post of Inspector of Registration offices and his peon ..	2,200	..	..	..
(2) 12 clerks in District Registrars' offices	2,300	..	..	..
(3) Itinerating centres	400	..	..	..
Abolition of the Registration districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Erode and Palghat	..	..	10,800	..
Non-employment of temporary clerks and Sub-Registrars ..	27,600	400	..	..
Stoppage of recruitment of Sub-Registrars	..	900	..	..
Other minor savings	19,900	63,100	..	..
Total—Registration ..	52,400	64,400	10,800	..
<i>Irrigation—Public Works Department (other than Cauvery-Mettur Project)—</i>				
Reduction of expenditure on works and consequent savings under Establishment	..	6,56,700	..	..
<i>22. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.</i>				
Reduction in the rates of jamabandi allowances to village officers and menials	..	..	20,000	..
Legislative Council—minor savings under establishment	..	1,000	..	..
Total—General Administration ..	..	1,000	20,000	..

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TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings.	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Expenditure heads—cont.</i>				
<i>25. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.</i>				
Temporary abolition of the post of Superintendent, District Jail, Berhampur	1,500	..	..	..
Abolition of the posts of 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 2 clerks, 22 warders and 1 teacher	6,900	..	..	..
Abolition of the posts of 10 European warders, 1 Weaving Instructor, 1 Carpenter Foreman, and reduction of the pay of an Agricultural Instructor	..	94,400	3,200	..
Savings under Jail Manufactures	..	..	..	..
Withholding grants for Borstal and Certified schools	600	..	2,000	..
Clothing and Equipment	..	..	..	..
Minor savings under Miscellaneous expenditure, like Contingencies, Supplies and Services, Dietary charges, etc.	..	86,900	..	20,000
Total—Jails ..	9,000	1,81,300	5,200	20,000
<i>26. POLICE.</i>				
Reduction of police staff by 22 Sub-Inspectors, 44 head constables, 770 constables and 222 ghat talaiyaris ..	92,100	..	..	..
Suspension of the scheme for the training of the Armed Reserve in the Northern Circars	..	11,700	..	..
Temporary closure of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, and reduction of staff in other Recruits' schools	12,000	..	..	..
Cancellation of the Range and Presidency Police Sports and abolition of prizes to recruits	3,000	14,000	..	..
Minor savings under Pay of Establishment	4,900	800	..	..
Other minor savings under Clothing and Equipment, Supplies and Services, Contingencies, Petty Construction and Repairs, etc.	..	1,06,700	..	..
Total—Police ..	1,13,000	1,33,200	..	..

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TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings.	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Expenditure heads—cont.

30. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS—HYDRO-ELECTRIC SURVEYS.				
Savings under Pay of Officers due to changes in personnel	3,000	1,500	..	..
Keeping in abeyance certain clerical and draftsman's posts	1,000	4,000	..	..
Miscellaneous savings	..	8,400	..	..
Total—Hydro-Electric Surveys ..	4,000	13,900	..	..
31. EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.				
Reduction of teaching grants to aided schools and reduction in the allotments for night schools	4,05,000	..	12,500	..
Reduction of stipends and stipendiary grants to teachers undergoing training	3,66,000	..	..	..
Reduction in the period of tenure of scholarships from 12 to 9 months and non-award of certain scholarships ..	78,000	..	..	..
Abolition of special teaching grants to—				
(1) Aided secondary schools ..	1,15,000	..	..	..
(2) Special schools	11,000	..	..	..
Abolition of sessional schools	11,000	..	..	..
Reduction of grants to Panohayat schools—				
(1) for teaching	..	20,000	..	..
(2) for buildings	..	5,000	..	..
Reduction in the provisions for building and equipment grants and subsidy for colleges, secondary and special schools	..	1,50,000	..	..
Restriction of instructional tours in Government colleges	5,000	..	..	..
Holding in abeyance certain posts in the Law and Engineering Colleges ..	..	6,000	..	..
Savings under other items	..	83,800	..	..
Total—Education—Transferred ..	9,91,000	2,64,800	12,500	..

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TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings.	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Expenditure heads—cont.

RESERVED—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.				
Reduction in the period of tenure of scholarships from 12 to 9 months ..	6,000	..	..	..
Reduction in stipendiary grants ..	2,000	..	..	..
Reduction of provision for buildings and equipment grants	..	19,000	..	..
Miscellaneous savings	..	1,300	..	..
Total—European Education ..	8,000	20,300	..	..
EDUCATION—RESERVED—AGENCY.				
Reduction in scholarships and stipends ..	2,000	..	..	..
Resumption of provision for new schools ..	..	2,000	..	..
Grants and subsidies for buildings and equipment	..	8,000	..	..
Miscellaneous savings	..	4,600	..	..
Total—Education—Agency ..	2,000	14,600	..	..
Grand Total, Education ..	10,01,000	2,99,700	12,500	..
32. MEDICAL.				
Abolition or reduction of five Civil Surgeons and 26 Civil Assistant Surgeons ..	45,500	..	..	..
Abolition of male and female Sub-Assistant Surgeons in certain Government hospitals	3,200	..	..	..
Abolition of 98 posts in the non-medical staff	14,300	..	..	..
Abolition of the post of Additional Assistant Surgeon attached to the Royapettah Hospital	..	..	1,000	..
Reduction in the pay of demonstrators ..	2,100	..	..	..
Cancellation of deputation of Civil Assistant Surgeons for training at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine in X-ray, Midwifery, Dental Surgery, etc.	4,900	..	..	..
Cancellation or postponement of study leave to medical officers	34,800	..	..	..
Introduction of substituted diet for special diet in the General Hospital ..	3,500	..	..	..

[28th January 1932]

TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings. (1)	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring. (2)	Non-recurring. (3)	Recurring (4)	Non-recurring. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Expenditure heads—cont.

32. MEDICAL—cont.

Introduction of flat rate of capitation grant to private leper asylums ..	2,900	..	..	..
Discontinuance of maintenance grant to private medical institutions ..	3,000	..	..	..
Postponement of building grant to private medical institutions ..	..	1,700	..	..
Economy in Home stores ..	..	93,600	..	..
Central Board of Indian Medicine—Restriction of memberships to residents of Madras ..	1,500	..	..	..
Other miscellaneous savings ..	..	28,900	..	..
Total—Medical ..	1,15,700	1,24,200	1,000	..

33. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Reduction of Plague staff ..	7,000	..	..	..
Stoppage of deputation of Health Officers for training in Calcutta ..	6,800	..	..	..
School of Tropical Medicine ..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of quinquennial training of Health Inspectors ..	..	..	..	..
Restriction of study leave to Health Officers ..	..	..	..	..
Abolition of Health Officer and staff, Planters' District ..	2,100	..	..	..
Abolition of compounders in the Vizagapatam Agency ..	1,000	..	..	..
Abolition of anti-malarial staff in the Vizagapatam Agency ..	1,300	..	..	..
Abolition of the post of Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the King Institute, Guindy ..	1,000	..	..	..
Discontinuance of the anti-drink and drug propaganda ..	..	1,40,200	..	..
Savings under Public Analyst's staff ..	..	2,400	..	..
Reduction in grants for water-supply and drainage schemes (including rural water-supply) ..	..	26,800	..	..
Reduction in the provision for sanitary works in malarial places ..	..	6,000	..	..
Other miscellaneous savings (including savings under the Sanitary Engineering Department, Director of Town-Planning, Bacteriological laboratories, etc.) ..	..	52,900	..	..
Total—Public Health ..	19,200	2,28,300	..	..

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TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings. (1)	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring. (2)	Non-recurring. (3)	Recurring. (4)	Non-recurring. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Expenditure heads—cont.

34. AGRICULTURE.

Keeping certain posts vacant (including the post of Assistant Lecturer in Engineering and about 10 Demonstrators' posts) ..	..	14,600	..	6,200
Works—Petty construction and repairs. Savings due to Director of Agriculture's post being vacant for some months ..	..	32,100	..	7,000
Other savings under purchase of seeds, stores, etc. ..	..	23,600	..	..
Total—Agriculture ..	..	70,300	..	13,200

* VETERINARY.

Suspension of six touring billets and three veterinary dispensaries and transfer of the Veterinary Dispensary at Kovilpatti to Tenkasi ..	10,000	800	..	..
Non-holding of the Refresher course in the Veterinary College ..	..	700	..	1,200
Other miscellaneous savings ..	..	500	..	..
Total—Veterinary ..	10,000	2,000	..	1,200

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Stoppage of grants to—	21,600	..	..	..
(1) District Federations ..	1,200	..	..	..
(2) Provincial Co-operative Union ..	..	..	900	..
Abolition of the Ramnad Circle ..	..	..	..	..
Non-employment of staff sanctioned for Land Mortgage Banks ..	..	12,500	..	800
Miscellaneous savings ..	..	2,900	..	..
Total—Co-operative Credit ..	22,800	15,400	900	800

35. INDUSTRIES.

Abolition of leather industry class in the Leather Trades Institute and the abolition of a post of teacher in the School of Arts and Crafts ..	600	..	..	..
Discontinuance of the contribution to Jamshedpur Technical Institute ..	6,000	..	..	..

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TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings.	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Expenditure heads—cont.

35. INDUSTRIES.

Postponement of the purchase of plant and machinery for the Pumping and Boaring section	..	31,600	..	..
Non-grant of foreign scholarships ..	3,800	..	..	..
Non-purchase of machinery for the Industrial schools at Calicut, Bellary and Mangalore	..	27,500	..	..
Other miscellaneous savings	2,500	11,900	..	..
Total—Industries ..	12,900	71,000	..	..

FISHERIES.

Reduction in staff of Fisheries schools.	1,200	..	..	..
Postponement of annual docking and incidental expenses on "Lady Nicholson"	..	1,500	..	..
Suspension of the scheme for the purchase of an engine for Pearl and employment of additional crew ..	500	1,500	..	..
Expenses in connexion with the Pearl and Chank Fisheries	..	..	12,500	..
Other miscellaneous savings	..	35,200	..	..
Total—Fisheries ..	1,700	38,200	12,500	..

37. LABOUR—TRANSFERRED.

Closure of about 300 Labour schools and non-opening of new schools—				
Establishment	43,000	..	..	..
Allowances	6,300	..	..	..
Equipment for schools	..	16,000	..	..
Construction of repair of school buildings	..	6,000	..	..
Reduction of grants for well works	..	62,000	..	..
Other minor savings	..	900	..	..
Total—Labour—Transferred ..	49,300	84,900	..	..

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TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings.	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Expenditure heads—cont.

LABOUR—RESERVED.

Keeping in abeyance for two years the post of Labour Commissioner ..	31,700	..	..	..
Savings under establishment on account of—				
(1) Reduction in district staff ..	65,300	..	..	..
(2) Replacement of Tahsildar Labour Officers by Deputy Tahsildar Labour Officers ..				
(3) Temporary reduction in the staff of the Commissioner's office ..				
Closure of Kallar Industrial centres and nearly 70 Kallar schools in Madura, Ramnad and Tanjore districts ..	77,800	15,900	..	..
Closure of Reformatory school for girls at Nellore	4,500	..	..	..
Reduction in expenditure under Criminal Tribes Settlements ..	..	600	..	1,800
Postponement of construction of houses for Pulianthope Labourers	..	13,000	..	..
Abolition of District Labour Officers, Madras and Salem	..	..	3,000	..
Closure of Pallavaram settlement ..	..	..	3,600	..
Suspension of the scheme for the reclamation of Thottia Naicks ..	..	4,700	..	..
Reduction in Boarding grants to criminal tribes children	4,400	..	..	..
Other minor savings	..	7,600	..	..
Total—Labour—Reserved ..	1,83,700	41,800	6,600	1,800
Electrical Inspector—				
The posts of Junior Inspectors and certain others not being filled up and other minor savings	..	3,400	..	1,600
Compilation of Vital Statistics—				
Abolition of 26 posts of clerks in Collectors' offices	..	..	1,000	..
Total—37. Miscellaneous departments	2,33,000	1,30,100	7,600	3,400

[28th January 1932]

TABLE C—cont.

Statement showing the savings secured in departments examined by the
Retrenchment Committee—cont.

Heads of account and nature of savings. (1).	Amount actually surrendered.		Amount of savings anticipated.	
	Recurring. (2)	Non-recurring. (3)	Recurring. (4)	Non-recurring. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Expenditure heads—cont.

41. CIVIL WORKS.

Reserved—Residences of His Excellency the Governor—				
Reduction of grant for original works and repairs ..	..	8,900	..	..
Agency—Restriction of works expenditure ..	..	1,50,800	..	..
Transferred—Postponement of all new works and restriction of expenditure on works in progress and consequent reductions in establishment, etc. ..	..	16,10,000	..	..
Reduction of grants for roads and bridges including village communications ..	..	4,99,600	..	42,000
Water-supply and drainage ..	..	5,11,100	..	..
Additional appropriation required for Coimbatore, Saidapet, Tadpatri and Proddatur Water-supply schemes ..	..	..	..	—1,37,800
Total—41. Civil Works ..	..	27,80,400	..	— 95,800
Grand Total ..	18,74,400	49,85,800	1,63,600	— 47,200
Add lump sum savings under all heads due to reduction or abolition of special pays and allowances ..	69,100	..	2,200	..
Deduct lump sum savings under all heads in the Agency tracts* taken credit under the arbitrary out in Table B ..	..	— 21,400	..	..
Total—Expenditure heads ..	19,43,500	49,64,400	1,65,800	— 47,200
	69,07,900		1,18,600	

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