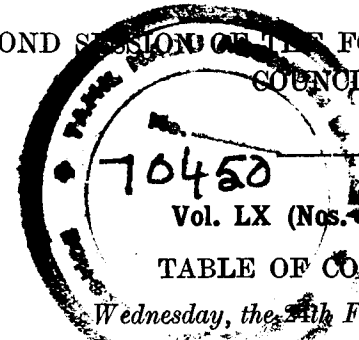


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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



23

Vol. LX (Nos. 1 to 5).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

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

Members of the Executive Council.

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D. | 12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor. |
| 2. Regulation of betting and gambling. | 13. Government Presses. |
| 3. Prevention of cruelty to animals. | 14. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures. |
| 4. Control of poisons. | 15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :— |
| 5. Control of vehicles. | (a) Factories. |
| 6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs. | (b) Settlement of labour disputes. |
| 7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses. | (c) Boilers. |
| 8. Laccadives. | (d) Gas. |
| 9. European vagrancy. | (e) Smoke nuisances. |
| 10. European and Anglo-Indian education. | (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes. |
| 11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards. | 16. Criminal tribes. |
| | 17. Stores and Stationery (required for Reserved Departments). |

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province. | 3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees. |
| 2. Provincial law reports. | 4. Escheats. |
| | 5. Coroners. |
| | 6. Treasure-trove. |
| | 7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps. |
| | 8. Prisons and prisoners. |

I.—Provincial Subjects—cont.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Industrial matters included under the following head :
Electricity, including hydro-electric scheme. | 10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor Ports. |
|--|--|

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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.
5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under subsection (1) of section 4 and declarations under subsection (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said 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. |
| 2. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power. | |

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (a) Defence of India.
(b) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues. | 8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including Banks and Insurance.
13. Trading Companies and other Associations.
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.

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

„ 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 Meeran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, 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. Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., v.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	EX-OFFICIO.
16. Chinnu Pillai alias Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
17. Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
18. Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
19. Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	NOMINATED.
20. Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
21. Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
22. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
23. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Be'lary, N.-M. Rural.
24. Harischandrudu Nayudu, A. . .	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
25. Hood, I.C.S., H. M.	NOMINATED.
26. Hutton, A. W.	European.
27. Indrayya, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
28. Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (Deputy President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
29. Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
30. 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-Jah 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. (Minister).	Tinnevelly, 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. Moidee Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts, Christian.
52. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
53. Muniswami Nayudu, the hon. Diwan Bahadur B. (Minister).	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
54. Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
55. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
56. Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A. . .	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

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. Nanjappah 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 <i>cum</i> 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. Raman Menon, K. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
85. Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ..	Madras University.
86. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
87. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ..	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
88. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G. ..	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
89. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevelly <i>cum</i> Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
90. Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
91. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
92. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
93. Satyanarayana Choudari, C. ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
94. Sesha Reddi, B. P.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
95. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
96. Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
97. Singam Ayyangar, K.	Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
98. Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
99. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
100. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S.H.	NOMINATED.
101. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. Conran.	NOMINATED.
102. Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
103. Sreshta, 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 <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Christian.
115. Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. A. ..	NOMINATED.
116. Tottenham, C.I.E. 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 Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
123. Winter, Captain, W. E. ..	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
124. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
125. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
126. Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.).	Southern Landholders.
127. Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
128. Zamindar of Ettayapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettap- pa 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 Ven- kataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.
132. Vacant	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Appu Nayar, P.	NOMINATED for the considera- tion of the Nambudri Bill and the Marumakkattayam Bills.
134. Newcomb, Lieut.-Col. Clive ..	NOMINATED for the considera- tion of the Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.
135. Strathie, I.C.S., D. N. ..	NOMINATED for the considera- tion 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.*

Wednesday, the 24th February 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.	Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur,
Bahadur Sir M.	Khan Bahadur.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D.,	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon.	Muthiah Chettiyyar, Mr. M. A.
Mr. H. G.	Muthu Chettiyyar, Mr. P. C.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Bahadur B.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	S. A.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Bahadur S.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
R.N.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Pattagar of Puzayakottai, Rai Baha- dur Nallathmbi Sarkarai Manradiyar.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Beyabani, Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Raja of Bobbili.
Birley, Mr. F.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Ramalingam Chettiyyar, Rao Bahadur
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	T. A.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Ellappa Chettiyyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
M.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Hutton, Mr. A. W.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
James, Mr. F. E.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Luker, Mr. F. G.	Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. C.

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PRESENT—cont.

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.	Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.	Badeti.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.	Winter, Capt. W. E.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Sahib.	Zamindar of Minampalli.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.	

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The undermentioned Members made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and took their seats:—

1. Mr. A. W. HUTTON.
2. Mr. S. H. SLATER, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Depressed Classes

Acquisition of a strip of land for the extension of a pathway for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidas of Gopalasamudram.

* 827 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of this House the answer to the question No. 431 asked on 31st October 1931?

A.—The report^a of the Collector of Tinnevely on the subject is placed on the table.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“I understand, Sir, that certain Adi-Dravidas were willing to pay the amount of Rs. 138. May I know when the amount was asked for by the Government?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I do not remember the exact date, Sir.”

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“May I know when the owner of the land which was sought to be acquired put in an objection?”

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

Law and Order—General

Circular to Police Officers regarding the use of lathis.

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

(a) whether there are any written circulars issued by the Government to the Police officers regarding the use of lathis; and

(b) what the limits are of the discretion vested in the Police officers by these circulars in the use of lathis?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 88 infra.

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4.—(a) No. Such instructions are issued by the Inspector-General of Police.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“May I know what are the instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police to the subordinate officers in regard to the use of lathis?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Notice of the question, Sir.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know if on the 30th August 1931 any instructions regarding the use of lathis were issued by the Inspector-General of Police?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I must ask for notice of the question. The question here is whether the Government have issued any instructions, and I have answered ‘no.’ I am not aware whether the Inspector-General has issued any instructions or not.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Having regard to the fact that some time previous to this a statement was made by me that such instructions were issued by the Inspector-General of Police and also having regard to the fact that an assurance was given by the hon. Member that he would make enquiries, may I know if he has since made enquiries?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It was with regard to the notification that appeared in the Gazette. In connexion with that, I am still making enquiries.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, in their Press Communiqué, the Government defend the use of force in regard to dispersal of assemblies. May I know if the Government have given any instructions as to the manner in which force is to be used and whether it is to be confined to the limits of the law as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government have given instructions that only minimum force should be used.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Is it a fact that the Government are not aware of the instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government are not aware.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“Will the Government now call for the instructions, if any, issued by the Inspector-General and place them on the table of the House?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall call for the information as desired; but I shall consider whether it should be placed on the table of the House.”

[24th February 1932]

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand then that these instructions are not sent up to the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, it is not necessary."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the expression of legal opinion which appeared in the papers, may I know whether the Government have called for opinion from the Advocate-General as to the legality or otherwise of the use of force?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir, it is not necessary."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what steps the Government have taken to satisfy themselves that only minimum force is being used and that the provisions of the law are being obeyed by the Police officers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have given instructions, and in every case that is brought to our notice, we examine it."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know why no information has been called for in this matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because you wanted to know only whether 'Government' have issued any instructions."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why the hon. the Home Member took such a long time in calling for the information in regard to this matter although it has been before the House for the past three months?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The question is whether the Government have issued any instructions; and I have said 'no'."

Lathi charge on picketers in Madras, Tiruppur and Mangalore.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that single individuals going about picketing or breaking the ordinances were severely beaten with lathis by the Police in Madras, Tiruppur and Mangalore and other places;

(b) under what provision of law the Police purported to act in so beating; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have no reason to suppose that individuals, not being members of an unlawful assembly or of an assembly likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace were beaten as alleged.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

[24th February 1932]

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know why no information has been called for all these days, although a definite allegation has been made against the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because the Government think it is not necessary. If anything untoward has happened, it would have been brought to our notice."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member has forgotten the assurance he gave to this House during the last debate on this subject, on the adjournment motion, that he would enquire into any allegation made by the Members of this House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, if any allegation is made, if the hon. Member writes to me giving full particulars of the case and also the source of his information, I am prepared to investigate the matter."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the two volunteers who picketed Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Madras, were members of an assembly, called the 'unlawful assembly'?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask, with reference to the mention of 'Madras, Tiruppur and Mangalore' in the question, whether two solitary volunteers who picketed Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Madras, were members of an 'unlawful assembly'?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I don't think the question arises out of this. If my hon. Friend wants information with regard to this particular case, I must ask for notice."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Am I to understand that the hon. Member is asking for notice?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if there have been any instances of single or two volunteers being beaten as members of an unlawful assembly in Madras?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"They might have been forcibly dispersed if they were bent upon committing any lawlessness."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member what is the number that constitutes an unlawful assembly according to him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The hon. Member himself knows the law on the subject."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether it is not illegal to use force against persons less than five?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I have already answered that question, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know if the Government are aware whether in Tiruppur, one Mr. Chidambara Ayyar who is not a Congressman, who was walking in the street, was assaulted by the Inspector and was left on the road practically dead; whether that case comes under any provisions of the law, or under any instructions that Government have issued to the Police?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“If the hon. Member is referring to the case that happened in Tiruppur, I think Government have already issued a Press Communiqué on the subject.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether Dr. Paton who was not a person constituting any unlawful assembly whatsoever was not beaten in Madras?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Notice of the question.”

Alleged beating of a volunteer at Coondapoor.

* 830 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Congress volunteer was severely beaten in Coondapoor on or about the 7th or 8th January 1932; if so, in what condition he is?

A.—A procession led by a volunteer on the 7th January 1932 in defiance of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, refused to disperse when ordered to do so, whereupon the participants were dispersed by force. The leading volunteer sustained an injury to the head, was given medical aid by the police and subsequently released. The Government have no information about the condition of the injured person.

Lathi charge on picketers at Mangalore on 21st January 1932.

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

(a) whether two picketers picketed Messrs. D. Kanji & Sons' cloth shop in Mangalore on 21st January 1932; whether they were beaten by the police with lathis;

(b) under what provision of law did the Police act in so beating;

(c) whether it is a fact they were severely beaten on heads, face and neck;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that they have been so ordered to beat;

(e) whether it is a fact that after beating the two volunteers with lathis at Kanji's shop in Mangalore on 21st January 1932 the police trespassed into Jupiter Jewellery Mart and beat the two sons of the proprietor Mr. N. L. Pal who were attending to their work in the shop;

[24th February 1932]

(f) whether it is a fact that the police also beat several other innocent passers-by with lathis on the said date in Mangalore; and

(g) what action the Government propose to take to prevent policemen from attacking innocent men who have taken no part in any civil disobedience movement?

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

(f) The Government have no information but have no reason to suppose that any innocent persons have been beaten with lathis.

(g) If and when the Government are satisfied that innocent men have been molested, the necessary action will be taken.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know why information has not been called for in this case also?”

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

“Because the Government do not think it necessary. We should remember that at present our district officers are all being over-worked as they have not only to do their normal work, but have also to fight civil disobedience. If therefore, we ask them for information which they may not have ready with them, it will mean more work for the officers. In the reports that the district officers have sent up to the Government, I think no mention is made about this case. If the hon. Member gives full particulars of the case and also the source of his information, I am quite prepared to enquire into it. I am as anxious as the hon. Member to get at the exact facts.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“I have given full particulars of the case in question. May I know whether at this time innocent persons are to suffer because the police and other officers are over-worked?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“As far as I know, no innocent person has suffered.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the fact that a definite allegation has been made, in view of the fact besides, that notice of the question was given in January, may I know why the hon. Member has not taken steps to find out the truth of the allegation?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I have already given the reasons. If my hon. Friend wants that I should call for the information, I have no objection.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Arising from the answer to clause (e), may I know what additional information is required by the Government to enable them to pursue the enquiry?”

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

“I want the source of information, so that the District Magistrate may communicate with him. It happens sometimes that officers have no information. If the hon. Member who asks the question will kindly give the source of his information, the district authorities will be able to get at the source and get the information from him in detail and make the necessary investigation afterwards.”

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"In this case, cannot the Government take it that the source of information is the hon. Member himself who puts the question?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The point is that in some cases the District Magistrate is unable to obtain full particulars. If the hon. Member gives the source of his information, the District Magistrate will communicate with him and get as much information as possible, before the investigation is regularly made."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The source of information being the hon. Member himself who puts the question, and the particulars being those already referred to in clause (e), may I know what additional information is required by the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"In regard to this, if the hon. Member is very particular, he will kindly give the source of information."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Will the Government call for the information in the light of the fact that the names of the persons are also given and the identification of the persons who were beaten actually, are also given?"

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I would like to draw your attention, Sir, to the answers given here by the Government to a series of questions relating to this matter. The answers are all to the effect 'no information'. I should like to ask for your protection, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I would rather advise the hon. Member to raise the question at a different stage altogether and not when the questions themselves are being answered."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know, Sir, arising from the answer to clause (f) where it is said that 'they have no reason to suppose that any innocent persons have been beaten with lathis,' the source of such pathetic faith of the Government in the humanity of the police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The reports that we get are all examined to find out if any innocent person has been beaten; and we find none."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"But in this case they say that they have no information and yet they have no reason to suppose that any innocent person has suffered. May I know what the source of that kind of faith is?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already answered that question."

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Lathi charge at Cannanore.

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

(a) whether there were lathi charges early in January 1932 on the Congress volunteers in Cannanore; if so, under what circumstances were they made; how many were injured and in what state the wounded are; and

(b) whether any persons that were beaten died; if so, what their number is?

A.—(a) & (b) Early in January it was found necessary in the interests of the public peace to disperse certain unlawful assemblies in Cannanore by force. The Government have no further information, but have no reason to suppose that any one who was beaten died.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the Government think that the allegations of the death of a person is not sufficiently serious to make them call for information in this case?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because if anybody had died, the matter would have come up to our notice. The District Magistrate would have mentioned it in his report."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is it impossible that the Government were not informed about the death of any individual in any part of the Presidency under such circumstances?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have given instructions to District Magistrates to inform Government about such happenings. So, if any such thing had occurred, Government would have been informed."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Do the Government think that it is not their duty to call for information when an hon. Member of this House makes a definite allegation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think it is necessary, because I would have heard from the District Magistrate, if this had occurred."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the answer given here is: 'The Government have no further information, but have no reason to suppose that any one who was beaten died.' In view of the fact that Government have not obviously called for any information themselves, I would like to know how Government came to the conclusion that no one beaten died?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because we have already given instructions to the District Magistrate to bring any such cases to the notice of the Government; and if anybody had died, Government would have received information."

[24th February 1932]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know, Sir, how many cases were brought to the notice of Government of deaths due to beating? "

11-15 a.m. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Two cases; one at Tiruppur and the other was in Berhampur."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" As a result of Police beating? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" As a result of dispersing the crowd by force. Press communiqués have been issued on the subject."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" In view of the statement made by the hon. the Home Member that he is in receipt of weekly reports, monthly reports and it may be even daily reports, is not the answer 'The Government have no further information' or 'no information' an inexactitude? "

Lathi charge at Cannanore.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a lathi charge on four volunteers in Cannanore on the 8th January 1932 in the maidan opposite the Fort by the police; if so, what led to the same; and

(b) whether it is a fact that even after the volunteers had fallen down unconscious, the police surrounded them and beat them with lathis from all sides?

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know whether it is a fact that the Government have received any information regarding the beating at Cannanore on the 8th January 1932? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Yes; we have not heard anything about this. Therefore I say that if my hon. Friend would give me some more particulars, I am prepared to call for the information. I am as anxious as the hon. Member to get at the facts."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" In view of the fact that notice of the question was given as early as the middle of January, why Government have not called for the necessary information even in spite of the specific allegations made against the Police? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" We have not got sufficient materials."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" A definite statement has been made of a lathi charge on the 8th January in the maidan opposite the Fort by the Police in Cannanore. What more information can Members of this House get? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" If the hon. Member tells me who the volunteers are, we will be able to know what exactly had happened. In a general statement like this, it is not possible to get any information. Anyhow, if the hon. Member insists, I shall try to get the information."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" Does the Government question the *bona fides* of the Members of this House in putting questions of this nature? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I did nothing of the sort."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Could not the Government ascertain whether or not, on the 8th January, there was a lathi charge in Cannanore? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have already answered that question that I would call for the information."

Alleged assault on Mr. K. Ramachandra Rao of Tanuku by the Police.

* 834 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 10th of January 1932 the Police gave a lathi charge on Mr. Kovvali Ramachandra Rao of Tanuku, West Godavari district, while he was sitting in front of his shop;

(b) whether it is a fact that several people returning from the shandy on the same day received lathi charges from the Police; and

(c) if so, under whose orders and under what authority such acts were done?

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

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I take it, Sir, that the assurance given by the hon. Home Member in respect of question No. 833 will hold good in respect of question No. 834 also? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Yes. With regard to question No. 835, information has been called for."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know what the information is, Sir? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have called for the information, I have not yet received it."

Alleged assault on Dr. Mulpuri Rangayya at Ellore.

* 835 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Mulpuri Rangayya, L.M. & S., Ellore, who was arrested at Ellore on the morning of 12th January 1932 and while he was in custody of the Police before trial, was beaten by the Reserve Police at the Ellore Town Police station;

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(b) whether any instructions were given to the Reserve Police to beat him; if so, by whom and for what reasons and also under what law or Ordinance; and

(c) whether any instructions were given to the Police to administer lathi charges to persons while in custody of the Police pending trial or while being removed to jail after trial or while being transferred from one jail to another?

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

(c) No.

Arrest of Mrs. K. Kanakamma of Tanuku.

* 836 Q.—MR. C. INDRAIYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Mrs. Kovvali Kanakamma of Tanuku of West Godavari district was arrested on the 17th January 1932 by the Police; and

(b) whether she was detained in the lock-up; if so, for how many days and why?

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

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know, Sir, whether in the light of the weekly reports of arrests and deaths received by the hon. the Home Member, it is a fact that this lady has been arrested? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Government have no information, but I shall call for a report.”

Alleged beating of Mr. B. Ramachandra Rao at Palacole.

* 837 Q.—MR. C. INDRAIYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a lathi charge by the Police at Palacole in West Godavari district on the 11th of January 1932.

(b) whether one Mr. B. Ramachandra Rao, the proprietor of a coffee hotel, was dragged out of his hotel by the Police and severely beaten by the Reserve Police;

(c) whether one Mr. Repaka Appanna, a shop-keeper dealing in Gandhi caps and national flags, was severely beaten by the Reserve Police; and

(d) if so, under whose orders and under what authority were the above people beaten?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The Government have no information.

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Alleged assault on Mr. M. Lakshmi Narasimham at Ellore.

* 838 Q.—RAO SAHIB B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Mr. M. Lakshmi Narasimham, the Hindi Instructor in the ‘ Gandhi Vidyalaya ’, Ellore, was taken to the Police station on 9th January 1932 and assaulted; and

(b) whether it is a fact that he was locked up in the Police Station for some hours and taken and left at his house at about midnight?

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

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ With reference to clause (b), may I know whether in addition to this, there has been any other complaint made by the party injured in this connexion? ”

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask, Sir, whether there is any provision of law authorizing the Police to beat people while in the Police station? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ We must first get information whether it is a fact or not.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the very serious allegation made that a man is said to have been beaten in the Police station, is it not enough material for the Government to enquire into the allegations? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The question will be investigated.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether it is the policy of Government to ban learning and teaching of Hindi? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ There is no such policy.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Are there no registers maintained in the Police stations to show the people who are locked up in them from time to time? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I am not aware of it. I shall make enquiries.”

RAO SAHIB T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ Is the hon. Member aware that there are such complaints from some other places also? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I have not received such complaints.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know what the normal period during which an arrested person is kept in the lock-up before trial? ”

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

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether Government have issued instructions to expedite such cases without detaining the persons arrested for a period of one week or 15 days? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I do not know whether my hon. Colleague, the Law Member, has issued any such instructions."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Does the detention for a number of days depend upon the accommodation in the Police station? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I suppose so, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government have prescribed any hour before which a person taken in to custody should be released, or is it the case that after transport to far off places, they may be dropped in places new to them even at mid-night or in the early hours of the morning? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" In the first place I do not know whether it is a fact."

Destruction by the Police of the Congress sheds at Palacole.

* 839 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether on the 10th and 11th January 1932 the Police set fire to the Congress sheds at Palacole;

(b) whether the Government have issued any instructions to set fire to places where Congress offices are located; and

(c) if so, under what law or Ordinance?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Is there any provision of law authorizing the Police or anybody the burning of Congress sheds or property? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I do not admit it. The answer simply says 'the Government have no information'. I shall call for the information. The question will then be investigated."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" There is a definite allegation made of the use of force by the Police. I would like to know under what provision or law or the Ordinance, the Police are burning the Congress sheds? "

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, notice of the question was given in January. I would like to know why the hon.

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Member did not take the pains to find out whether the allegation is true or not considering the fact that definite charges have been made of the use of force by the Police? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I shall call for the information."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" If more detailed information is required by Government, may I know whether Government will approach the Member to give particulars of such details? "

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

Seizure of the Swadeshi Exhibition by the Police in Madras.

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

(a) whether the Swadeshi Exhibition was seized by the Police or Magistrate of Madras; if so, what were the events that led up to the same;

(b) whether the said Exhibition was held under the agency of the Madras Mahajana Sabha; if so, whether the said Sabha was banned and declared illegal; and

(c) whether the stall-keepers' goods were seized by the Government; if so, under what provision of law they were so seized?

A.—(a) & (c) The ' Congress House ', General Patters Road, Madras, was taken possession of by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in pursuance of Public (General) Department Notification No. 77 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 12th January 1932 (copy* attached). A number of booths erected within the compound were also taken possession of but were subsequently released.

(b) (i) The Government understand so.

(ii) The Sabha as such has not been declared an unlawful association.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know, Sir, whether any notice was served on the Madras Mahajana Sabha that the building in which they were running the exhibition was going to be taken possession of by the Presidency Magistrate? "

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

" There was no necessity to serve a notice on the Mahajana Sabha.

Notices were served on the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee and the Madras Tamil District Congress Committee."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the Congress hall was in actual possession of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, which was running the exhibition in the hall as well as in the compound? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The question states that the exhibition was held under the agency of the Madras Mahajana Sabha. When the principals themselves were declared unlawful, there was no necessity to serve a notice on the agents.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether the stallholders paying rent to the Mahajana Sabha were given notices before their stalls were taken possession of; if not, why not?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The goods in the stalls were taken possession of and were immediately released to the owners, when it was made known that those goods did not belong to the Congress.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know what action was taken for this wrongful seizure and why was it that the articles were released at such a late hour?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
No action is necessary in all these matters. When it was brought to the notice of the officers that the stalls containing the goods seized did not belong to the Congress they were immediately released within a few hours.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Was there not some delay between the seizure of the goods and the exhibits and their release?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“As I have already said, a few hours.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Was the delay due to the absence of the Chief Secretary?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“That has nothing to do with it.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“Was not the Government aware that these stalls belonging to strangers had nothing to do with the Congress?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The properties were seized by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Assistant Commissioner of Police. It was then brought to their notice that they did not belong to the Congress and after taking orders from me, they were immediately released.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I know whether the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Police authorities were not aware at the time they seized those properties that they had nothing to do with the Congress?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“In all these matters, sometimes errors are committed and in this particular case they thought that all the properties belonged to the Congress and when the real facts were brought to their notice, the non-Congress properties were immediately released.”

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know from the hon. Home Member whether he is aware of the fact that the Government of Mysore also ran some stalls in the exhibition and, if so, whether the Government of Mysore was given notice before action was taken against their stalls?”

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

Alleged seizure and burning of the pictures of Mahatma Gandhi.

* 841 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders were seized by the Chittoor police from the shops where they were for sale and burnt, and under what law this was done?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether any report has been received from the Collector of Chittoor about this matter?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I shall call for the information.”

Removal of Gandhi caps by the police at Mangalore.

* 842 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Gandhi caps were being removed from the heads of wearers by the police of Mangalore since the 8th January; if so, why?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know, Sir, why in this case, where the caps of innocent persons who have nothing to do with the Congress were taken away and when a definite allegation is made to that effect, no information has been called for by Government?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“As I have already stated, I shall call for the information.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether Gandhi caps were not banned by any order of Government?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“They are not banned by any order of Government.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the wearing of Gandhi caps will not constitute an offence?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The hon. Member evidently knows it.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Arising out of the answer given by the hon. the Home Member that he would call for the information, would he give the information in the form of a Press Communiqué to the people, or would he wait till the Council meets again?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The usual procedure will be followed. I shall communicate the answer to the hon. Member concerned."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member that in view of his answer that the wearing of Gandhi caps is not an offence, whether he will issue instructions to the Police officers not to meddle with people wearing Gandhi caps, as they have been doing hitherto?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not see the necessity for giving any such instruction."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that the Police throughout the province believe that the Government have issued instructions to beat every man who wears khaddar or Gandhi caps?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"If the Government have not done so, will they issue instructions to the effect that the Police do not molest people who wear Gandhi caps?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not see the necessity for any such instruction."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that that is being done and if it is brought to the notice of Government, will Government do so?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think it is necessary, because nothing has been proved that the Police have done any such thing."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are Gandhi caps considered to be political symbols and their use considered objectionable as such?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government have made no pronouncement on the subject."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, several questions have been given notice of in which people wearing khaddar and Gandhi caps have been beaten. For instance, take the case of Dr. Paton. Is it not time for Government to issue definite instructions to the Police not to molest people who wear khaddar and Gandhi caps?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already made a statement on the floor of this House."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it a fact that the hon. the Home Member is not aware of all that is being done by the Inspector-General of Police?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is a very big question to answer."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I ask, Sir, whether Government will be pleased now at least to issue instructions to the Police that people wearing khaddar and Gandhi caps should not be molested?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I don't think instructions are necessary. I have already made a statement on the floor of this House. That is enough."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that because Dr. Paton appeared in khaddar, he was beaten?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is what the hon. Member thinks."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know that Government think that the allegations made against these Police officers by hon. Members of this House are false?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I did not say any such thing."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Having regard to the charges made by the hon. Members of this House, does not the hon. Home Member think it necessary that he must place some reliance on our statements and make investigations?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If my hon. Friend wants me to make investigation, I have no objection."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"It is not a question of permitting one to do his duty. What we want to know is whether he does not consider it necessary to make investigations when definite allegations are made against the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Many exaggerated statements are made against the Police."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Having regard to the frequency of the allegations, does not the hon. Home Member consider it necessary to investigate those allegations and prove that they are baseless?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Frequency of allegations does not convert a falsehood into a truth."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In view of the fact that there are such apprehensions in the mind of the public that the wearing of khaddar itself is an offence, will the hon. the Home Member consider whether it will not be right for Government to issue instructions to that effect?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"All right, Sir, I am prepared to consider it."

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Alleged ban by the District Magistrate, Salem, on the recitation of political songs.

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

(a) whether on or about 21st October 1931, the District Magistrate of Salem issued any orders to the C. B. G. S. Dramatic Company, prohibiting all political recitations, songs and speeches without discrimination in the enactment of the dramas, Kovilan, Valli Tirumanam, and Alli Arjuna and, if so, the reasons for such an order and the authority under which it was issued; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased further to furnish a copy of the order, if any, issued by the Magistrate?

11-30 a.m. A.—(a) & (b) A copy* of the District Magistrate's Proceedings, dated 21st October 1931, which contains the information required is placed on the table of the House.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it not a fact that these three dramas were being enacted for a very long time and that they are not new dramas composed and staged after the promulgation of the ordinances?”

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

“Yes, they have been staged for a long time. That is not the point. The District Magistrate thought there was a tendency on the part of the actors to make political speeches, recitations and songs and when he gave orders permitting them to enact these dramas, he made it a condition that no political recitations, songs or speeches should be made.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether such political recitations would ordinarily form part of the regular drama?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Yes, Sir, nowadays anything may happen.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“May I know what the word ‘political’ means? I do not see any objection to any thing political being sung. I can understand seditious songs being prohibited.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“In this connexion, the word ‘political’ means ‘seditious.’”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether in the present day political situation, all political recitations will necessarily be seditious?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Most of them, as far as I am aware.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is a political officer?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Not of the seditious type.”

* Printed as Appendix III on page 89 infra.

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Prohibitory orders against processions by Nadars.

* 844 Q.—Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARA PANDIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Nadars in Kamudi are being prevented by repeated orders of the local authorities from taking any processions along a public street with the result that several marriages and other important ceremonies have been held up on account of such orders;

(b) whether there are any mosques in the street along which such processions are prohibited and, if not, the reasons for prohibiting processions; and

(c) whether it is a fact that when the Nadars applied to the Joint Magistrate, Ramnad, asking for opportunity to prove their rights of procession, such opportunity was refused?

A.—(a) Three orders were passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting processions in Kamudi. The first order was passed on the 15th June 1931 and confirmed on the 20th July 1931, the second on the 12th October and the third on the 22nd December 1931. The first two orders prohibited any kind of procession being taken by any community (Hindu or Muhammadan) in any of the streets of Kamudi. The third order also applied to all processions except processions in connexion with marriages and funerals in which case licences were to be applied for from the police.

(b) The street referred to is presumably the Muhammadan street. The mosque is not situated in that street but in a lane leading into the street and about 30 yards away. The processions were prohibited in order to avoid a breach of the peace.

(c) The Nadars applied to the Joint Magistrate on 20th August 1931 under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, to determine the rights of parties but he did not take any action because the subordinate authorities reported that there was at that time no likelihood of a breach of the peace.

Dismissal of Sub-Inspector S. C. Krishnamurti.

* 845 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) if S. C. Krishnamurti who was Police Sub-Inspector at Peddapur was directed to disperse the students' meeting at Peddapur to be held on 15th February 1931, by the District Superintendent of Police, East Godavari;

(b) whether the orders issued by the District Superintendent of Police to disperse the students' meeting were recalled at any time;

(c) when a copy of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was communicated to the aforesaid Sub-Inspector by his superiors; and

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(d) whether it is a fact that the said Sub-Inspector was dismissed from service for carrying out the orders of the District Superintendent of Police on 10th March 1931, after the conclusion of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement but before any copy of the agreement was communicated to him by the District Superintendent of Police?

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

(d) The Sub-Inspector was dismissed because his action in dispersing the meeting on 10th March 1931 by force was held to be entirely without justification.

Police

Statement regarding rent-free quarters given to officers.

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

(a) the number, rank and grade of the officers who are entitled to rent-free quarters as a condition of their service and place the orders on the subject on the table of the House;

(b) whether it is a fact that Assistant Commissioners of Police from the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police were paid until 1921 a house rent allowance of only Rs. 40 a month and whether it is true that quarters are rented by Government for the same class of officers at Rs. 160 a month now; if so, what are the reasons for the change;

(c) whether it is a fact that the late Diwan Bahadur Parankusam Nayudu and Diwan Bahadur Bavanandam Pillai rented houses only at Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 respectively as Deputy Commissioners; what is the rent that is now being paid to Deputy Commissioners; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the last Retrenchment Committee found that these officers were not entitled to a free house or house allowance as a condition of their service; if not, what was their opinion and recommendation?

A.—(a) It is presumed that the question relates to the Police department. The different classes of officers of the Police department who are entitled to rent-free quarters are:—

- (1) Constables,
- (2) Head constables,
- (3) Sub-Inspectors,
- (4) Sergeants including charge Sergeants and Sergeants-Major,
- (5) Malabar Special Police (Subadars, Jamadars, Havildars-Major, Havildars, Naiks, Lance Naiks and constables),
- (6) All members of the Madras City Police,
- (7) Deputy Superintendents of Police, Railways and C.I.D.,
- (8) Inspectors of the C.I.D. stationed in Madras City,
- (9) Clerks of the Special Branch of the C.I.D., and
- (10) Principal, Police Training School, Vellore.

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The Government do not consider that any public purpose will be served by giving the number and grade of these officers or by placing the orders on the subject on the table of the House.

(b) The Assistant Commissioners of Police were granted until 1921 a house-rent allowance of Rs. 40 each per mensem. In that year it was raised to Rs. 100 owing to increase in house-rent. In 1924 the house-rent allowance was discontinued and the Government decided to rent houses for Assistant Commissioners at a rent not exceeding Rs. 160 each per mensem. This maximum was fixed to enable the Commissioner of Police to secure more or less permanently fixed houses for the officers in a suitable locality, since this is essential for the proper performance of their duties.

(c) It was reported by the Commissioner of Police in 1921 that Diwan Bahadur Bavanandam Pillai was paying rent at Rs. 150 per mensem for his house. The Government have no information as to the rent paid by Diwan Bahadur Parankusam Nayudu.

A bungalow has been rented at Rs. 300 per mensem for use as the combined office and residence of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing.

The Government pay rent at Rs. 275 per mensem for the quarters occupied by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch. The building was taken on a year's lease from 1st April 1931 as no other suitable building was available and the Commissioner of Police was asked to terminate the tenancy as soon as a suitable house on more advantageous terms could be secured.

The Deputy Commissioner, Law and Order, occupies Government quarters.

(d) The last Retrenchment Committee generally stated that as Government servants were expected to provide their own accommodation the grant of free quarters or house-rent allowance in lieu thereof should not be made and that all concessions then existing should be abolished. The Government after full consideration decided to continue the concession of rent-free quarters to all officers of the Madras City Police including Deputy Commissioners. The concession was originally granted to them on the recommendation of the Police Commission of 1902-03 as a condition of their service.

House-rent allowance to Police officers.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Superintendents of Police (C.I.D.) are paid a house-rent allowance of Rs. 150 each, while their pay is only Rs. 340 and Rs. 440 respectively;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chief Office, is paid an allowance of Rs. 75 only and no house-rent; and

(c) whether the Government have ascertained the rent which an officer of such a status is actually paying when he has to pay out of his own pocket, and the rent which the Deputy Superintendent of Police (C.I.D.), Rangaswami Ayyangar, was paying as house-rent before he was transferred to C.I.D., from his Chief Office appointment?

A.—(a) The Deputy Superintendents of Police, C.I.D., are not paid any house-rent allowance, but houses are rented for them at a rent not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem. They draw pay in the scale of Rs. 300—700 in addition to a special pay of Rs. 100 per mensem. The existing incumbents of the posts draw Rs. 580 and Rs. 480 per mensem respectively including the special pay of Rs. 100.

(b) Yes.

(c) The maximum rent of Rs. 150 for Deputy Superintendents of Police, C.I.D., was fixed after ascertaining the rent which Police officers of similar status, viz., Assistant Commissioners of Police, were paying when they had to rent houses themselves.

The answer to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

Administration of Justice

Compulsory retirement of officers in the Judicial Service.

* 848 Q.—Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the retrenchment measure of compulsorily retiring officers of 25 years' service has been applied to the Madras Judicial Service; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, the reason therefor?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of a Government Pleader at Kanigiri.

* 849 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Pleader at Kanigiri in Nellore district, who is entrusted with the Government work in that place at present; if so, for how long this has been the case;

(b) the reasons for this;

(c) whether the work was offered to any pleader in that place and with what results;

(d) whether the Government Pleader at Kavali has been entrusted with the work to be transacted at Kanigiri;

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(e) the amount of travelling allowance that the Government have to incur for each trip to and fro for the Government Pleader, Kavali, to attend to the work entrusted to him at Kanigiri; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the temperance propaganda work of the ex-Government Pleader, Kanigiri, is the cause of his removal from office?

A.—(a) Yes; Government have no information as to the exact period.

(b) & (f) The attitude of the pleader, formerly entrusted with Government work at Kanigiri, in political matters was such that the Collector withdrew Government work from him.

(c) The work was offered to two local pleaders who did not accept it.

(d) Yes, pending the appointment of a pleader at Kanigiri.

(e) The Government have no information.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether a pleader, who along with his other work occasionally conducts also Government work is an official or non-official for political purposes? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government like other clients do not entrust their cases to vakils who are against them."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" May I ask the hon. Member if temperance propaganda is a political offence? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" By itself, it is not."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" In answer to sub-clause (c), i.e., whether the work was offered to any pleader in that place and with what result, the Government say ' that the work was offered to two local pleaders who did not accept it '. May I know, Sir, whether the two local pleaders did not accept to work, because they thought that if Government work was going to be withdrawn for the reasons it was withdrawn, then, no self-respecting man should care to accept it? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" No, Sir, they refused to accept it because they did not want Government work."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the distance between Kavali and Kanigiri is 80 miles? "

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

Appointment of depressed classes men as members of Panchayat Courts in Tinnevely district.

* 850 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there are depressed class men sitting as members of the panchayat courts in the district of Tinnevely and if so, in how many of the village panchayat courts?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Will the Government call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As my hon. Friend is aware, these appointments are made by election, and I fear that calling for information will not serve any useful purpose."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"In view of the fact that only a few have seats in the panchayat courts, will not the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I said, it will not serve any useful purpose."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the depressed classes were being used as tools in the panchayat court elections?"

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

Prisons and Prisoners

Release of Mappilla prisoners from the jails and the Andamans and measures for their relief.

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

(a) the number of Mappilla prisoners released from the jails and the Andamans during the last five years;

(b) the number of released prisoners who have been dealt with by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras or elsewhere;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to settle the released prisoners;

(d) whether any organization has been set up for the purpose;

(e) whether the Government are aware that a great deal of discontent prevails amongst the released prisoners as they find it difficult to maintain themselves as the conditions are found to be quite different from those existing before the rebellion; and

(f) whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to deal with this matter apart from any help the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society may render?

A.—(a) About 5,000 since July 1926.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c), (d) & (f) Malabar rebellion convicts are allowed to return to their homes in Malabar on release and follow their usual avocations. Government have not set up any organization, other than the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, to help the released prisoners but have permitted the District Magistrate of Malabar and other officers of the district to assist the Mappilla Aid Committee recently formed there in securing work for the released prisoners and in collecting subscriptions to help them. The District Magistrate has been instructed to take all possible steps to settle the men in regular employment if possible.

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(e) The Government are not aware of any particular discontent among the prisoners released apart from the general economic depression which has affected all alike.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to sub-clause (c) of the question, will not the Government consider the advisability of helping these discharged prisoners by getting them work on some construction or some such thing in order that they may work and live?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"All that the Government are doing in this behalf are stated in the answer to the question. The Government have allowed the District Officers to raise subscriptions, and the District Magistrate has been asked to assist the Committee that has been formed recently for settling these discharged prisoners in their work."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government will see their way to provide more funds to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society as a special case?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am afraid Sir, that in the present financial condition of this presidency, this will not be possible."

Conviction of Mr. T. Ranga Rao.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Tellicherry Ranga Rao was convicted for civil disobedience movement in Coondapoor about the 16th or 17th January;

(b) if so, in which class has he been placed;

(c) what his status in life is and what his father was in Government service; and

(d) whether it is a fact that on the day he was tried, the magistrate in the open Court said he would place him in the A class?

A.—(a) Yes; he was convicted on the 15th January 1932.

(b) B class.

(c) He is a Law graduate of the Bombay University practising in the South Kanara district as an advocate and is accustomed to a superior mode of living. His father is a retired Circle Inspector of Police.

(d) No.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know as to which class the trying Magistrate recommended him?"

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have ascertained his status and position?"

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know what it is, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is given in the answer."

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Wages of convict weavers.

* 853 Q.—Capt. W. E. WINTER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the average amount earned by a convict weaver per week in the various jails in the Madras Presidency is;

(b) whether the Government pay the standard rate of wages to the convict weavers as is paid by local weaving mills;

(c) what number of hours do these convicts work per day;

(d) whether the convict weaver receives all the amount of wages that may become due to him on account of his work at the loom or elsewhere in the weaving or spinning sheds;

(e) if he does, whether the amount is paid to him monthly or on the completion of his term of imprisonment;

(f) whether there are any deductions made from the amount due to the convict weaver by any superior or subordinate official or person in charge; and

(g) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a), (d) & (e) The hon. Member is referred to rules 385-A and 498 (3) of the Madras Jail Manual. There are no special rules governing the payment of gratuity to convict weavers.

(b) No.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to section 35 of the Prisons Act, 1894, and the rules in Chapter XVIII of the Madras Jail Manual.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

Capt. W. E. WINTER:—" May I know, Sir, whether cloth woven in the jails by convicts is sold to the general public through Government agencies? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" So far as I am aware, it is not sold to the public."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the Government will consider the suggestion of giving the accumulated wages of these prisoners to themselves at the time of their discharge? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" My hon. Friend is under a total misapprehension. These prisoners are not entitled to wages and they are not given wages."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know the principle underlying the policy of the Government in regard to the wages that are legitimately due to these labourers and why they should not be given their wages for the work that they do regularly? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" No wages are due to these prisoners. They are put in prisons for offences committed. They are made to work there; they are clothed; they are fed; and they are housed. No wages are due to them."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Could not the Government adopt a system whereby all the wages earned by a particular prisoner may be entered to his credit and the amount expended on him debited to his account and such balance as may be available paid to him at the time of his release so as to give him a start in life? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" That will be treating these prisoners just like the ordinary labourers outside the jails."

General*Interference by the Tahsildar of Pollachi in the activities of a village munsif in Congress politics.*

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

(a) whether the Tahsildar of Pollachi, Coimbatore district, asked Mr. M. R. Chinnaswami Kavandar, village munsif and proprietor, Muthur Mills, Pollachi, to give an undertaking that he will not participate in Congress work and, if so, why and under what authority; and

(b) whether village munsifs are not, under the rules or orders of Government, allowed, while still in office, to become members of organizations like the Justice or the Congress party or take part in such activities as temperance propaganda, and lawful picketing of liquor shops?

A.—(a) No.

(b) There are no rules or orders of Government which prohibit village munsifs from becoming members of lawful political organizations or taking part in genuine temperance propaganda; but the active participation of a village officer in party politics is calculated to impair seriously his usefulness as a Government servant. Even in ordinary times therefore the Government would consider it undesirable that village officers should be associated with such political activities as the picketing of liquor shops. At the present time any picketing is illegal and will remain so while the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance is in force.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" If there are no rules or orders of the Government which prohibit village munsifs from becoming members of political organizations, why do they state that it is undesirable that they should be associated with any political activities? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Membership of a lawful political organization is what is referred to. Mere membership of an organization and taking an active part in its work are two distinct things. Picketing is illegal under the ordinance."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Will it not be held, Sir, that by mere continuance as members of a political organization, they are abetting one or the other activities of the organization? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Yes, to a limited extent."

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Eligibility of village officers to participate in political activities.

* 855 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether village munsifs are treated as officials or non-officials for political purposes;

(b) whether they can join political parties and take part in the political activities of these parties; and

(c) specifically, whether they can take part in temperance propaganda work?

A.—(a) Village munsifs are officials.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 854.

Land Revenue Administration

Eligibility of non-gazetted officers of over 45 years of age in the Revenue Department for promotion to the Gazetted rank.

* 856 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue has issued orders to Collectors that non-gazetted officers of the Revenue Department who are over 45 years of age should not be promoted to gazetted rank?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 5 (b) (i) of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) Rules published at pages 1866–1867 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th October 1929, under which no member of the Madras Revenue Subordinate Service is eligible for promotion to the rank of Deputy Collector unless he is less than 45 years of age.

Eligibility of subordinate revenue officers of over 45 years of age for promotion as tahsildar or deputy tahsildar.

* 857 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the presidential address at the Non-Gazetted Officers' Conference held at Vizagapatam in the last week of December 1931 which points out that a subordinate revenue officer of over 45 years of age is considered to be ineligible for appointment as tahsildar or deputy tahsildar?

A.—No.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to Press reports of the speech of the President of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Conference? ”

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

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the hon. Member has received a copy of the Presidential address delivered by one Government subordinate at a conference of the Non-Gazetted officers in December last? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I do not remember. I receive a large number of communications.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ My definite question is whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the speeches and to the Presidential address? Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether he has received a copy of the Presidential address? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I cannot say, as I receive communications and many are at once consigned to the waste paper basket.”

Selection of revenue subordinates for appointment as tahsildars and deputy tahsildars.

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

(a) whether the Board of Revenue has issued any circulars or orders between the years 1926 and 1931 prescribing an age-limit for the selection of revenue subordinates for appointment as deputy tahsildars or tahsildars; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay them on the table of the House?

A.—The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ In view of the misapprehension prevailing in the minds of Non-Gazetted officers that people over 45 years of age are not eligible for recruitment as Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar, will the Government be pleased to issue a statement contradicting the views that they are holding? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I do not think it necessary to issue any such instructions.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Are not names included in the list of those eligible for promotion as Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar without any regard as to what their age would be at the time of their actual appointment? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ It is a matter within the discretion of the Board of Revenue.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ In view of the fact that there is a widespread and persistent feeling in the minds of the Non-Gazetted officers that simply because they are over a certain age, they are not eligible for appointment as Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars, will the Government be pleased to state definitely by means of a Press Communiqué that that impression is wrong? ”

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

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know what is the policy of the Government in regard to the recruitment of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars from among the revenue subordinates? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I refer the hon. Member to the rules on the subject."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" I have seen the rules, and on this matter they are silent. Hence, may I ask the Government whether a subordinate who has served the Government faithfully, say for 20 years or so, and is aged about 50, is eligible for appointment as Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must once again refer my hon. Friend to the rules on the subject."

Transfer of Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors.

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

(a) whether there is any convention or general order of the Government or of the Board of Revenue by which the revenue officials in a district like the tahsildars and revenue inspectors are subjected to inter-district transfers after a period of about three years' service; and

(b) if there is any such convention or order, whether the Government will be pleased to state the number of years that each of the present tahsildars and deputy tahsildars in the Tanjore district has been in the same revenue circle without transfer?

A.—The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know from the hon. Member whether he is aware of the fact that the hon. Sir Charles Todhunter, replying to a question on the floor of this House, said that the definite policy of the Government was that these Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars should be subjected to transfer? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" This question relates to inter-district transfers which is quite a different matter. I am not aware what Sir Charles Todhunter said; but I may say that Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are subject to transfers within the district. Transfers within the district are made by the Collector of the district."

Acquisition of lands by revenue officials in Tanjore district.

* 860 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the revenue officials in the Tanjore district have recently acquired large tracts of land in the district?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether any confidential reports will be called for from the Collector of the district? "

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The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I do not think it necessary to do it. The implication in the question is that there have been corrupt practices. If hon. Members will draw my attention to any specific cases and mention the names of the individuals concerned, I will have enquiries made."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Has the attention of the hon. Member been drawn to the article which appeared in the *Justice* paper, which definitely alleged that almost all the Revenue officials in the Tanjore district have acquired lands which would in the course of two or three years be brought under the Cauvery-Mettur Project? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Will the hon. Member read the allegations contained in the *Justice* and see if there is any truth in the statement? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir. An investigation can only be undertaken if the names of the individuals concerned are given."

Basis for ascertaining commutation prices.

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

(a) the commutation prices respectively adopted by the Government as a basis at the time of settlement and resettlement of the red soil and black cotton soil taluks of the Bellary district;

(b) the lowest price which the staple grains selected for commutation of prices had reached within the last one year; and

(c) their present price?

A.—(a) A statement^a showing the commutation prices adopted at the original settlement and the commutation prices corresponding to the new rates of assessment introduced at the current resettlement in the red soil and black cotton soil taluks of the Bellary district is appended.

(b) & (c) Yellow cholam and paddy were adopted as the standard food grains in determining the commutation price for resettlement. A statement^a showing the lowest prices of paddy (first and second sort) and yellow cholam reached during the year ending December 1931, the prices prevailing in December 1931 (the latest month for which information is available) and the commutation rates corresponding to those prices is attached.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I refer the hon. Member to Appendix IV on pages 26 and 27 of the printed list of questions and answers and enquire of him whether the price he quotes for 1931 commutation rate is inclusive or exclusive of the 15 per cent merchants' profits? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" It is exclusive, Sir."

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Utilization of enhanced kist collections in Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 862 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the ruling prices of paddy were in East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna districts during the month of July and also during the month of December 1931;

(b) whether the Government propose to earmark the sum representing enhanced kist collections for any specific schemes relating to irrigation and drainage facilities in the said districts; and

(c) if so, when the Government propose to spend the money?

A.—(a) The average of the prices per garce of second sort paddy recorded in the several price recording stations of each of the districts was as follows:—

	July 1931.	December 1931.
	RS.	RS.
East Godavari—Agency	208	210
East Godavari—Littoral	184	191
West Godavari	182	208
Kistna	174	194

(b) & (c) No; but the Government have decided to provide in the budget for 1932–33 funds for certain schemes in these districts.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU:—“ May I know wherefrom the Government got the information? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ From the Board of Revenue.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know for what schemes the Government have provided funds in the budget for 1932–33? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ They will appear in the budget.”

Public Service

Rules regarding medical certificates for Ministerial Service.

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

(a) the reasons which have led the Government to decide that applicants for appointments to the Madras Ministerial Service may hereafter produce medical certificates signed even by Assistant Surgeons instead of by Civil Surgeons or District Medical Officers, as they were hitherto required to do;

(b) whether representations have been made to the Government that the Madras Services Commission may be asked to accept certificates signed by any registered medical practitioner; and

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(c) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of lowering the maximum fee leviable for such a certificate?

A.—(a) It was brought to notice that the requirement that certificates should be signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Civil Medical Officer of rank not lower than that of Civil Surgeon or District Medical Officer caused inconvenience and additional expense to candidates residing away from the headquarters of a district.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The maximum fee leviable has since been reduced from Rs. 7–8–0 to Rs. 5.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ With reference to the answer to sub-clause (b) may I know, Sir, whether the Government have considered these representations? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Yes, Sir. We could not go any further.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know, Sir, whether registered medical practitioners are not considered by the Government to be competent to give medical certificates? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ The question at issue is whether a candidate is suitable for Government employment and the Government consider it advisable to accept only certificates issued by their own Medical Officers.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ In view of the fact that Government are keeping on an honorary staff of medical officers in the hospitals, will not the Government recognize their powers to give medical certificates for candidates desiring to enter Government service as well as any other Government medical official? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I think the list is sufficiently wide.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ In view of the difficulties caused to the applicants, will not the Government consider the desirability of dispensing with the certificates at the initial stage when the candidates have to sit for the examination? ”

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I know, Sir, whether at the time of their becoming members of the service, i.e., at the time of their confirmation, the candidates are again required to produce a medical certificate from District Medical Officers or Civil Assistant Surgeons? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I believe not. If the candidate is confirmed in the post for which he was originally passed fit, no further certificate is required. But in the case of certain high appointments the successful candidates have to appear before a Medical Board.”

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Selection of candidates for clerks' posts by the Madras Services Commission.

* 864 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state how many of the candidates selected for the posts of clerks by the Madras Services Commission as the result of the examinations held early in 1931 have so far been provided with jobs?

A.—Seven hundred and ten, out of a total of one thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

11-45 a.m. Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Services Commission propose to hold another competitive examination for the recruitment of clerks shortly?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I believe so, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know what the necessity is for holding another examination, when there are nearly half the number of selected candidates still remaining to be provided for?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Some of those already selected have become over-age and some others who have been selected for a particular class may wish to qualify for a higher class."

Local Fund Audit*Application of the Communal Government Order in the Local Fund Examiner's office.*

* 865 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Communal Government Order is not being applied in making appointments or promotions in the Local Fund Examiner's office, and if so, what the reason is?

A.—The ministerial posts in the Local Fund Audit Department are governed by the Statutory Rules issued in G.O. No. 686, Public, dated 19th June 1931, for the Madras Ministerial Service. Rule 4 of these special rules requires that the communal rotation principle prescribed in rule 5 of the General Subordinate Service Rules issued in G.O. No. 712, dated 2nd July 1929, shall be applied in the selection of candidates for admission to these posts. That statutory requirement is being observed.

The posts of District Inspectors, which constitute the Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service, are filled almost entirely by the promotion of clerks serving in the Local Fund Audit Department. The communal rotation principle has not been applied to the case of this service, since it would produce the inequitable and undesirable result of clerks with short service and little experience being promoted as District Inspectors over the heads of experienced clerks with much longer service to their credit.

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Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU:—"With reference to the second paragraph of the answer, may I know whether the communal rule is applied in a similar way to other services?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Notice."

Local Self-Government*Elections to local boards.*

* 866 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which arrangements for the elections of new members to the local boards of the province at present stand; and

(b) whether the Government intend to extend the life of the present boards beyond the 1st of February, and if so, to what date?

A.—(a) Orders are being issued regarding division of the district and taluk board areas into circles and reservation of seats. Similar orders in respect of panchayats which were formerly unions have already been issued in most cases and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has been authorized to prepare, publish and make final the electoral rolls of such panchayats in advance of the taluk electoral registers.

(b) The life of the present boards has been extended up to the 31st March 1932.

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"May I know whether the life of the boards is likely to be extended beyond the 31st March next?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"In the case of the district and taluk boards, their life has been extended up to 31st March, and if by that time the preparation of the electoral rolls is not complete, a further extension would perhaps have to be made."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know for how many months would that further extension be?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Six months."

Instructions regarding elections to local boards.

* 867 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what instructions have been issued to the election officers in the matter of preparation of electoral rolls and in the conduct of elections to local boards; and

(b) whether a copy of such instructions will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils has been appointed as the 'Election authority' to conduct elections. He issues instructions from time to time

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to Election Officers. It is understood that he has issued about 17 circulars. The Government do not consider it necessary to place all the circulars on the table of the House. The Inspector will however give any hon. Member such information as he may require.

Reservation of seats for Muslims on the District Boards.

* 868 Q.—MR. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of seats reserved for Muslims in the District Boards of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur; and

(b) whether the seats proposed to be reserved are in proportion to the 'population and importance' of the Muslim community?

A.—(a) The number of seats proposed to be reserved are—

Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	3
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	2

(b) Yes.

Formation of a separate taluk board for Rasipuram sub-taluk.

* 869 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been passed for forming a separate taluk board for the Rasipuram sub-taluk attached to Namakkal taluk in Salem district; and

(b) whether the Government have ascertained what the income of the proposed taluk board of Rasipur would be and whether this amount would suffice for meeting even the ordinary expenditure of that taluk board?

A.—(a) & (b) The constitution of a separate taluk board for Rasipuram was proposed before it was known that the Rasipuram revenue taluk was to be converted into a sub-taluk. The matter is under re-examination in the light of the changes in the revenue jurisdiction that have since taken place.

MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether orders have since been issued for forming a single taluk board for the Namakkal and Rasipur area since they form a single taluk now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The question is still under consideration."

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Contributions to local bodies from motor vehicles taxes.

* 870 Q.—RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what instructions the Government have issued to the various local bodies as to the inclusion of amounts from the provincial taxes to be realized according to the Motor Vehicles Act of 1931; and

(b) what amounts have been paid to the various local boards and municipalities out of the promised amounts from the provincial motor vehicles taxes and what amount will still be paid to them before the 31st March 1932?

A.—(a) In view of the poor collection of tax so far made local bodies have been informed that they should take credit in the Revised Estimate for 1931-32 and in the Budget Estimate for 1932-33 for only 60 per cent of the compensation due with reference to the orders in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1081, L. & M., dated 28th March 1931 (copy already placed on the table of the House), and regulate their expenditure accordingly.

(b) 6/16 of the promised compensation for the abolition of tolls has been paid to District Boards and Municipalities so far. The question of payment of any further amount to local bodies before 31st March 1932 is under the consideration of the Government, and will depend on the collections made.

RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know whether the 60 per cent of the compensation is with reference to the amount embodied in the promise?"

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

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know what steps Government have taken to get better collection during the present year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It is difficult to say now."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know whether Government have made use of the report prepared by the Bombay Government on an identical question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am not aware of any such report."

Restoration of toll-gates.

* 871 Q.—RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that several local bodies have approached the Government for restoring toll-gates in their respective areas; and

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(b) what action the Government propose to take on those representations?

A.—(a) Some local bodies have suggested to the Government restoration of toll-gates.

(b) Government do not propose to revive the toll-gate system either for vehicles other than motor vehicles or for all vehicles.

Mr. F. G. LUKER:—“ With reference to clause (b), in view of the fact that considerable revenue has been lost to Government by the abolition of tolls on vehicles, will Government agree to give discretion to local bodies to start tolls on vehicles other than motor vehicles? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—“ In view of the loss of income to Government, have they considered the possibility of raising the schedule as early as possible? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The question of raising the maximum with reference to certain vehicles is under the consideration of Government.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask the hon. Minister, in view of the answer that there is no likelihood of the schedule of rates being revised, they cannot make the promised contributions to the local bodies henceforth? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The Act definitely lays down that if the collections are less, the local bodies will be paid proportionately. The Government did not promise to pay the amount whether collected or not.”

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—“ I would like to ask the hon. Minister to make it quite clear as to whether it is the considered policy of Government that no local board should be given discretion to introduce toll-gates on vehicles other than motor vehicles? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The Government do not contemplate any such thing. If toll-gates are to be set up they must be set up not in respect of one set of vehicles, but it must be in respect of all vehicles.”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ In view of the fact that so far as the city of Madras is concerned Government have collected all revenue from motor cars and have not given the Corporation any sum, will Government be pleased to exempt the Madras Corporation from the ban of toll-gates? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Government have given the Madras Corporation the necessary compensation and so the other question does not arise.”

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Medical Administration*Filling up of vacancies in the selection grade of District Medical Officers.*

* 872 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any vacancies in the selection grade in the cadre of District Medical Officers;

(b) when these vacancies occurred;

(c) what is the reason for not filling up these vacancies for such a long period; and

(d) who are the District Medical Officers that were given the selection grade and to what linguistic area do they belong?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In 1930.

(c) The vacancies have not been filled as the question of how the promotion of civil surgeons in the general and teaching lines should be regulated has been under the consideration of the Government and as the number of vacancies would depend upon the strength of the cadre of civil surgeons to be fixed after orders are passed on the retrenchment proposals.

(d) (1) Dr. B. Rama Baliga, B.A., M.B.C.M.—Kanarese.

(2) Rao Sahib Dr. M. K. Varughese, M.B.C.M., M.B.C.S., etc.—Malayalam.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU:—“ May I know why six months time is needed for answering such a simple question as this? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Notice. I shall communicate the answer to the hon. Member as soon as it is received.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I submit, Mr. President, that the information ought to be given to the House as a whole and not to any one Member. It was only the other day that the hon. President of the Legislative Assembly has made a ruling in regard to an identical question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I must advise the hon. Minister that when an information has been asked on the floor of the House, it should be given in the Council or should be placed on the Table of the House.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ I shall give the answer if the question is repeated.”

Examination of patients by Senior Medical Officers in the General Hospital.

* 873 Q.—Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of senior medical officers of the Madras General Hospital, posted for part-time work in the several sections of the out-patient department of the hospital, apart from the juniors;

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(b) whether it is a fact that these senior medical officers go to the out-patient department only after 10 or 10-30 every morning after most of the patients have departed;

(c) whether it is a fact that it will be impossible for people of the poorer and labouring classes to get the services of expert doctors, unless these doctors are made to attend much earlier than 10 a.m.; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the further fact that the senior doctor of each section, who is expected to examine all new cases every day, does not do so, particularly in the case of the poorer classes?

A.—(a) Three:

Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Dr. P. V. Cheriyan, F.R.C.S.E., and

Dr. M. G. Kini, M.C., M.B.B.S., F.R.C.E., M.CH. (Ortho).

(b) The Senior Medical Officers attend the out-patient department at 10 a.m. They see all new cases and such of the old cases as require their attention.

(c) No.

(d) It is not a fact.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the out-patient department is kept open from 7 to 9. In answer to clause (b) it is said that the Senior Medical Officers attend the department only at 10 a.m. Does this not cause serious inconvenience to out-patients?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"For the information of the House I shall read what the Surgeon-General has to say with regard to this: 'The Ear, Nose and Throat and the Orthopaedic departments are open from 7-30 in the morning. A House Surgeon is in attendance in the Orthopaedic department and a House Surgeon in the Ear, Nose and Throat department. These medical officers attend to all old cases detailed to be attended to by them by the specialists on the previous days, and if in their opinion any case requires again the attention of the specialists, they are detained for the purpose. New cases take some time to reach the department. They have to receive their tickets according to their turn, be sorted out to the medical or the surgical unit as the case may be, by the Sorting Medical Officer, seen by the medical officers of the unit and by them referred to the special department concerned. When they do arrive at the special departments, the medical officer on duty takes full note of their case in the special treatment cards of the department and keeps them ready for the specialist. All new patients are seen by the specialists at 10 a.m. and such of them as require again the attention of the specialists are told on what days and at what time they are to come up, e.g., a fracture of elbow is first seen and set up by the senior medical officer, again seen on the next day for seeing that the splints have not become too tight through oedema, etc., and then they are directed to come once in two days or a week as the case may be, if the Surgeon is satisfied with the progress."

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'The hours for treatment of cases of skin diseases are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., hardly any patient attends the department before that. If they do so, they receive treatment in the medical or surgical side of the out-patient and are directed to attend the skin department at 10 a.m. on their next visit to the hospital.

'It is not a fact that the senior medical officers attend the departments after most of the patients have departed. All new cases and such of the old cases as require their attention are seen by them. It is only on the first day of admission that the patients have to wait for some time but it cannot be helped as complete notes of each case have to be taken up before they can be seen by the specialists.' Thus it is a matter of adjustment and arrangement between Senior Medical Officers."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that out-patients are definitely not admitted into the hospital after 9 a.m.?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I don't think it is a fact."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will he make inquiries to ascertain for himself whether it is not a fact that no patient is admitted into the out-patient department after 9 a.m.?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"In view of the fact that out-patients have to enter the hospital between 7 and 9 in the morning and in view of the fact that it is then that they are directed to appear before the Surgeon at 10 o'clock,—thus is it not a fact that a man who is directed between 7 and 9 in the morning to go and see the medical officer at 10 o'clock, has to wait for three hours, and so, does this not constitute great inconvenience to the out-patients, considering that the poor have to go to their work early in the morning?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"One has to consider also the other duties of the doctor. I am sure the Surgeon-General will make arrangements to see that the attendance on patients by the Senior Medical Officers is given as early as possible."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the patients of the surgical ward are put to a great deal of inconvenience by their having to wait till 11 o'clock, will the hon. Minister consider the question of altering the hours of these medical officers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that many people who enter the hospital between 7 and 9 in the morning are attended to by the Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons and that it is only the serious cases that occupy the attention of the specialist?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I thank the hon. Member for the information."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether the present arrangement is also due to the fact to give scope for these medical officers to have private practice in the early hours of the day ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Not so.”

Application of Lieutenant Colonel Pandalai for permission to run a nursing home.

* 874 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the application made by Lieutenant Colonel Pandalai for permission to run a nursing home, and the orders of the Surgeon-General thereon?

A.—No.

Applications made by Medical Officers for permission to run a nursing home.

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

(a) whether any other officers in the Medical Department of the Government of Madras, besides the First Surgeon (Lieutenant Colonel Pandalai) of the General Hospital have applied to the Surgeon-General for permission to run a nursing home of their own;

(b) what the name and designation of the officers are who have so applied; and

(c) the orders passed by the Surgeon-General on their respective applications?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Alleged death of a child in Tanjore Hospital.

* 876 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 on the 1st of September 1931 a child was operated on in the Tanjore Headquarters Hospital for rectifying a minor defect in the lips;

(b) whether it is a fact that the child died on the table before the operation was performed; and

(c) what the death was due to?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The child died during the operation.

(c) On investigation it was found that death was due to sudden stoppage of the heart, though every possible precaution had been taken both before and during the operation. Such stoppage of the heart happens rarely and is unavoidable.

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there is a special officer called the Anæsthetist who is entrusted with the work of administering chloroform for cases of operation ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Not likely.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Is it not a fact that in this particular case the chloroform was administered not by the specialist, but by an inexperienced house-surgeon of the hospital and consequently the child died ? ”

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

Alleged death of a child in Tanjore Hospital.

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

(a) whether any representation was received by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras from one Govindarajulu Nayudu in September or October 1931, alleging that the Medical Officer in charge of the Government Headquarters Hospital in Tanjore has caused the death of his only child as a result of negligence and carelessness; and

(b) if so, whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to state what action was taken by the Surgeon-General against that officer?

A.—(a) & (b) A complaint about the matter was received by the Surgeon-General with the Government from one Mr. Govindarajulu Nayudu. After enquiry, the Surgeon-General decided that no action need be taken against the medical officer concerned as he had taken every precaution both before and during the operation and as there was no negligence or carelessness on his part.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether it is not a fact that the death of the child is due to the negligence and carelessness of the officer concerned ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ No, Sir.”

Number of beds in the Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

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

(a) the total number of beds in the Government Tuberculosis Hospital in Madras;

(b) the number of such beds reserved for the private patients of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of that Hospital; and

(c) the number of beds available to public patients?

A.—(a) Eighty (fifty-two for men and twenty-eight for women).

(b) & (c) There is no reservation of beds for private patients.

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Public Health*Working of the National Health Association, Madras.*

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

(a) the amount of annual subsidy that is being paid by the Government to the National Health Association, Madras;

(b) the nature of work that is being done by the National Health Association, Madras;

(c) whether the previous sanction of the Government or the Surgeon-General was obtained before the Association was started; and

(d) whether there are any other public bodies in Madras doing similar work?

A.—(a) No annual subsidy is made to the National Health Association. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the Association during 1930–31. It is proposed to make a grant of Rs. 500 to it during 1932–33.

(b) The Association conducts an organized and continuous campaign of educating the masses in matters relating to public health. It is also of use to mufassal health associations by lending them its exhibits, pictures and posters for the celebration of their annual health weeks.

(c) No.

(d) The following voluntary associations in Madras do educative work in regard to public health:—

(1) The Health Propaganda Board.

(2) The Indian Red Cross Society, Madras Branch.

(3) The Vigilance Association.

(4) The Sanitary Welfare Association.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether it is a fact that patients seeking admission into the Tuberculosis Hospital at Madras have first to see the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent and pay a certain fee if they want admission to the hospital ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ This has no bearing on this question. We are now on question 879 and not on question 878.”

Co-operative Societies

Abolition of the post of Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

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

(a) whether the Government or the Retrenchment Committee have considered the abolition of the post of the Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies as a measure of retrenchment and assigning his duties to the Local Deputy Registrars as has been the practice until some time ago; and

(b) what will be the saving effected by such a measure?

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A.—(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies employed under the Commissioner of Labour. The Retrenchment Committee has recommended that the post should be abolished. The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.

(b) About Rs. 9,000 a year.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether Government have since accepted the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee ? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ The matter is still under consideration.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Was it not a matter that came up before the Cabinet at its last meeting ? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ No, it did not come up.”

Education

Election of two teacher-managers to the District Educational Council of Malabar.

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

(a) whether the Government authorized the teacher-managers in the district of Malabar to elect two members to the District Educational Council in 1928;

(b) whether the Government have revised their orders on a representation made by the managers of the Mappilla schools;

(c) what the circumstances are under which the orders were revised;

(d) whether the teacher-managers were given an opportunity to present their case;

(e) whether the representatives of the teacher-managers sitting on the District Educational Council were not properly elected representatives;

(f) whether their election was not approved and the names of representatives gazetted;

(g) whether rules were not framed by the Council for the conduct of election of representatives of teacher-managers;

(h) if the answer to (g) is in the negative, whether the elections already held are deemed void;

(i) whether the District Educational Council was consulted before the revised orders were passed; and

(j) whether the Government will be pleased to place the connected papers on the table of the House?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have not revised their order of 1928 but it was directed last year that one of the two seats should be reserved for Mappilla teachers because it was reported to Government that on account of the numerical strength of the Hindu teacher-managers the Mappilla teacher-managers were not able to elect a member to the District Educational Council at the election held in 1928.

(d) The reservation of the seat was made on a representation from teacher-managers of Mappilla schools.

(e) & (f) The tenure of office of the members elected in 1928 has already expired and the president has not submitted a report to Government as to whether any election was held to fill the vacancies.

(g) It was reported in July 1931 that rules had not been framed. The Government have no information whether rules have been framed since.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) The District Educational Council was not consulted when it was ordered that a seat should be reserved for teacher-managers of Mappilla schools.

(j) A copy * of G.O. No. 1539, Law (Education), dated 29th August 1931, is placed on the table.

Circulation of the questionnaire prepared by the Muslim Education Committee.

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

(a) whether the questionnaire circulated for answers by the Secretary to the Muslim Education Committee was drafted as a result of the deliberations of the Committee, and if so, on what date was the questionnaire passed by the Committee;

(b) which the institutions or individuals were to whom the questionnaire was first sent for answering and on what date it was first despatched; and

(c) which the institutions or individuals in Malabar and South Kanara are to whom the questionnaire has been sent for answering, and whether the attention of the addressee has been in any way specially invited to suggest ways and means of developing Mappilla education in the communications accompanying the questionnaire, and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The questionnaire was drafted by the Secretary and approved by the Chairman of the Committee. It was discussed and agreed to by the Committee at its first meeting held on the 28th October 1931.

* Printed as Appendix V on page 91 infra.

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(b) & (c) A list^a of institutions or individuals to whom the questionnaire was sent is placed on the table. No record of the date of despatch of each questionnaire has been kept. No special invitation to suggest measures for developing Mappilla education was made as it was expected that persons on the West Coast would naturally deal with the subject.

Rejection of evidence offered by the Mappilla Education Board of Kerala Muslim Majlis.

* 883 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 Mappilla Education Board of Kerala Muslim Majlis, Tellicherry, requested the Muslim Education Committee to allow them an opportunity to give oral evidence by way of supplementing and explaining the written answers to the questionnaire by permitting them to send their representatives at their own expense to give such evidence before the Committee and the request was rejected;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether the letter of the said Board was placed before the Committee and whether the rejection of the request was the result of the conclusion arrived at by the Committee after consideration of the said letter; and

(c) whether the question of special steps to be taken to develop Mappilla Education is under consideration of the Muslim Education Committee, and if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Committee to elicit opinion on the subject?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes; it was not thought necessary to place the letter before the Committee as the Committee had decided not to take oral evidence.

(c) Yes.

Teaching of the elements of agriculture in Higher Elementary Schools.

* 884 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer to clause (e) of question 488 answered on 28th February 1931, whether the Government have now any scheme ready to introduce the teaching of the elements of agriculture in select Higher Elementary Schools with the aid of school gardens;

(b) when the Government propose to introduce the teaching of the elements of agriculture in select Higher Elementary Schools;

(c) whether Nature study is insisted upon in every elementary school; and

(d) whether the teachers receive any special training to give instructions in Nature study?

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 92-93 infra.

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A.—(a) No.

(b) It is not possible to say now when the teaching of the subject will be introduced.

(c) Nature study is one of the compulsory subjects to be taught in elementary schools.

(d) Yes.

Stipends to depressed classes girls in training schools.

* 885 Q.—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what the total amount is, what has so far been given from July 1931 from the budget amount sanctioned by this Council by way of stipends to depressed classes girls who have taken up training (Secondary, Higher and Lower Elementary); and

(b) whether it is a fact that several girls who took up training and were promised stipends were told not to expect stipends from Government from October 1931?

A.—(a) Separate provision is not made in the budget estimates for stipends and stipendiary grants for women teachers belonging to the depressed classes under training. The Government have not the information regarding the amount spent in the current year on stipends and stipendiary grants for these teachers.

(b) No.

Fisheries*Abolition of the Tanur Research station.*

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

(a) whether as a measure of retrenchment the Government propose to abolish the Tanur Research station;

(b) what is the nature of the work carried on at the station which is in any way different from the work carried on in the fish-curing yards;

(c) whether the present Research Assistant in charge of the station is competent to carry on any research work;

(d) what the qualifications of the present Research Assistant are; and

(e) whether at any time the station was in charge of a qualified assistant, and if so, for what period during the last three years?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (e) of Legislative Council question No. 677 answered on the 26th January 1932.

(c) Yes. He is competent to carry out experiments ordered by the Director.

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(d) He is the holder of a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and possesses more than seventeen years' experience in the department.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to answer to clause (c) of Legislative Council question No. 677 referred to above.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**Law and Order—General***Alleged obstruction of a bridal procession of Viswabrahmans in Ongole taluk.*

887 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the report called for by the Government in respect of interpellation No. 581, answered in the Council on the 3rd November 1931 is now available; and, if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay it on the table of the House?

A.—The Government have received the information called for. The following is the answer to clause (a) of question No. 581:—
No cases of obstruction to Viswabrahman processions by caste Hindus have come to notice in recent years.**Regulation of betting and gambling***Private gambling houses in Vizagapatam and its suburbs.*

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

(a) whether the police authorities of Vizagapatam launched any complaints against persons for the alleged offence of keeping the private common gambling houses in Vizagapatam town and its suburbs during the last three years;

(b) whether any persons were prosecuted and punished for the same; and

(c) whether the Government received any report either from the District Collector of Vizagapatam or any local authority concerned that private and common gambling houses are increasing in Vizagapatam town and its suburbs?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No.

Prisons and Prisoners*Importation of paddy for supply to prisons.*

889 Q.—Mr. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of paddy was imported into the Negapatam harbour by the Government for supply to prisons;

(b) if not, whether Government purchase paddy from foreign markets for any other purpose;

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(c) if so, what are the several purposes for which paddy is required by Government;

(d) how much quantity each year;

(e) what it costs to land it in Negapatam;

(f) how long has this system of importing paddy for Government use from foreign market been in existence;

(g) what were the special reasons that induced the Government to import paddy from a foreign market;

(h) whether the Government have verified the prices of Indian paddy and of the foreign one before indenting for the same from a foreign market; and

(i) if so, what the difference in prices is?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) to (i) Do not arise.

Public Service

Deletion of the Viswabrahman community from the list of "depressed classes."

890 Q.—PANDIT GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to furnish the following information—

(a) a statement showing the lists of communities in the Hindu fold which are recognized by the Government as covered by the definition of the term "backward communities" and the "depressed classes";

(b) whether the Government received any representation that the name of the Viswabrahman community may be deleted from the list of "backward communities" and added to the list of the "depressed classes" for all political and administrative purposes; and

(c) the orders of the Government regarding this request?

A.—(a) The lists^a maintained for purposes of communal representation in Public Services and for educational concessions are placed on the table.

(b) & (c) No such representation can be traced.

Industries

Rearing of silk worms in South Kanara district.

891 Q.—MR. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Sericulture Assistant to the Director of Industries visited South Kanara for the purpose of ascertaining whether any species of silk worm could be reared in this district; and

(b) if so, with what results?

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 94—98 infra.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government understand that a copy of the inspection report of the Sericultural Expert was sent to the District Advancement Association of which the hon. Member is a member. As South Kanara has a heavy rainfall, experiments have to be conducted for ascertaining the possibility of growing mulberry with success. The Sericultural Expert has arranged with certain gentlemen to start small mulberry plantations of about 10 cents each in extent with a view to ascertaining the possibilities. The question of extending the plantations and undertaking the rearing of worms will be considered if the results of the proposed experiments are encouraging.

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

III.—STATEMENT *RE* ANSWERING OF QUESTIONS PUT BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO GOVERNMENT.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to bring to your notice a point I already referred to in regard to the answers to questions. In a number of cases, Government, although they had notice of more than a month, have not taken the trouble of getting the requisite information. Even when allegations are made of a serious nature this is the sort of information we get. I would like to ask for the protection of the Chair, Sir, concerning the attitude adopted by Government although the hon. the Home Member states that inquiries would now be made concerning questions for which notices were given more than a month ago."

12 noon.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As far as I am concerned I have already said that if there are any questions in regard to the civil disobedience movement in which there is no information I shall call for it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish that the lead given by the hon. the Leader of the House will be followed by all Members on the Treasury Bench."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With regard to questions on the civil disobedience movement, as far as possible, I shall try to call for the information."

IV.—BUDGET FOR 1932-33.

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES in introducing the Budget for 1932-33 said—"I rise, Sir, to present to the Council the Revised Estimates of Provincial revenues and expenditure for the current year 1931-1932 and the Budget Estimates for 1932-1933.

"2. I do not propose to detain the House long by a detailed survey of the agricultural or economic history of the past

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twelve months. The year has been one of continued depression in trade and commerce generally; there was a further fall in the sea-borne trade of the Presidency as compared with 1930 which was itself a bad year. There are now some signs of improvement, but it would be too much to anticipate in the year for which we have now to estimate, anything more than a slow and gradual upward movement. As regards agriculture, prices have continued to be depressed, on the whole, though there have been, towards the end of 1931, some slight indications of some improvement in ground-nut. The continued low level of prices, especially of food-grains, has been accompanied by a tendency towards a general restriction of credit and shortage of money. By way of some alleviation, as the House will remember, the Government obtained their permission last March to advance for six months a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the assistance of various co-operative central banks as temporary accommodation. These advances were distributed, as required, through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and were all repaid by the end of October. Broadly speaking, Nature has not during the year treated us well in the matter of the rains, and we have some complaint against her as regards their distribution and timing. The south-west monsoon was not as strong as usual although in August it caused heavy floods with some attendant damage in the Ponnani taluk of Malabar district, it was much below the average in several districts, especially, Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. The north-east monsoon, though more copious and timely, was ill-distributed. It gave very heavy rain about October in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, with serious flood damage to irrigation works and roads, and some loss of life. In the West Godavari district during November excessive rains caused a certain amount of damage, but in the more southern districts the monsoon failed to develop properly until about December, when several short but violent storms relieved the crop situation though they occasioned considerable flood damage and a loss of some lives in Tinnevely district. In the Bellary district, which has been the worst off in the matter of rain, it is now reported that in a limited area the people are suffering from severe scarcity and absence of labour, which it is feared, may deepen into famine. The Government are, of course, prepared to take all necessary measures and have, as a preliminary step, placed money at the disposal of the local boards concerned to enable them to expand their road-making and other works activities in the villages affected. The situation is being carefully watched.

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"3. So far as politics are concerned, the period under review has been almost entirely covered by the duration of the Irwin-Gandhi 'pact'. This interval, which was from the outset declared by certain Congress leaders to be merely a truce or armistice, has been employed by them mainly in attempting to reorganize and strengthen their organization while keeping the civil disobedience movement before the public eye by a campaign of picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops. These activities, although ostensibly non-violent (A voice : Question) have contributed to sustain the atmosphere of turmoil, and the attitude of contempt for authority, the existence of which forced the Government in 1930 to strengthen their Police forces, and has rendered it impossible to effect in the Police expenditure many economies which in quieter times might have been feasible. They have also contributed to some extent to the decline in the Excise revenue (A voice : Hear, hear), though it is probable that for this collapse we have to thank mainly the general economic depression. Now the 'pact' has come to an end, and although we may hope for great improvement as the labours of the various committees engaged in evolving the future constitution of India and the Provinces proceed, it would certainly be unwise to base our financial expectations on too sanguine a footing. The situation, whether we regard it from the agricultural and economic or from the political standpoint, is not such as to justify any but a most conservative estimate of revenue and a most restricted and cautious policy of expenditure. This attitude, I believe, the Council will find reflected in the estimates which I am about to submit for their consideration.

"4. As the House is aware, the year has been one of retrenchment, and before I come to the detailed figures, there are some general observations to be made.

"5. I may remind the House that, at last year's Budget debate, I indicated as the main object of the policy of Government the adjustment from year to year of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure, 'balances or no balances'. I foreshadowed the necessity of general retrenchment, though I hoped to be able to avoid it, and in the debates which followed, the House gave ample evidence that they endorsed the policy of equilibrium, and that, should general retrenchment be necessary, they accepted, nay, they even enjoined, it. The Retrenchment Committee was accordingly appointed to go into the matter and at one of its earlier meetings, after a general survey of the course of Provincial revenue and expenditure, it decided that we should not for some years to come be able to count on a

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revenue of more than about Rs. 16½ crores, and that the general level of expenditure would have to be regulated accordingly. It accordingly desired the Government to call upon heads of departments to make suggestions as to how a reduction of expenditure of about 8 per cent, of which not less than half should be recurring expenditure, could be effected without serious detriment. It was intended that the replies to this circular should go direct to the Committee and be considered by them in consultation with the Departmental head, and that thereafter the Committee should submit to Government its recommendations in respect of each department, as soon as dealt with, for final orders. Actually, however, a different course of procedure was forced upon us by the urgent pressure of events. It became evident by May or June 1931, when first the actuals of 1930-1931 began to be available, that the anticipation of the budget for that year would not be realized and that the expenditure for 1931-1932, largely based on the figures of the previous year, would also be seriously affected. It was evident that immediate action was necessary, and Government accordingly decided to proceed to adopt, on their own initiative, a series of urgent retrenchment measures designed to meet, as far as possible, the current year's emergency. A series of orders resulted, with all the details of which I need not trouble the House. The carrying out of Part II schemes for which the Budget Estimate for 1931-1932 had allotted some Rs. 39 lakhs was, as far as possible, held in abeyance; an emergency reduction of the normal provision for supplies and services and contingent expenditure was ordered in all departments; the rates of travelling allowance (both ordinary and fixed) were subjected to an emergency reduction; building and irrigation works were either stopped or their completion slowed down wherever this could be done without loss or serious detriment; expenditure on touring, transfers of staff and travelling generally, was ordered to be restricted, as far as possible, to what was essential. These instances out of many may suffice to indicate the nature of the measures taken. Every such order was communicated without delay to the Retrenchment Committee, and, as far as possible, Government refrained from issuing orders on matters involving large questions of principle without giving the Retrenchment Committee an opportunity of putting forward their views, and, in respect of future years, of formulating independently their recommendations. In the majority of cases the Retrenchment Committee have endorsed the action taken by Government; in some they have made them the basis of their own further recommendations, and in most departments

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they have been able to make substantial original or contributory suggestions. Their final report will shortly be submitted to Government and laid on the table of the House. I should like, before going further, to express the obligation under which the Retrenchment Committee have placed us all by the public spirit and courage which they have brought to the discharge of the very difficult and unpopular, though necessary, task that the House laid upon them. However much people may advocate retrenchment in the abstract, it is not, I suppose, in human nature to accept its practical application without a murmur. The Committee, notwithstanding, has not been deterred by fear of clamour from adopting in many instances recommendations, which could not but excite opposition, when it was convinced that they were practicable and necessary.

"On the Retrenchment Secretary, Mr. Tottenham, and his staff all the laborious spade work which a general retrenchment enquiry involves has fallen, and the House will, I feel sure, endorse my words if I here express to him and to his assistants my cordial appreciation of their work. (A voice: Hear, hear.)

"The year has also been one of exceptional strain for the Finance Secretary, Mr. Hood, and the officers and staff of the Finance Department proper. One of our oldest and most valued financial officers, Rao Bahadur V. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Senior Assistant Secretary, has, I greatly regret to say, been obliged under medical advice to desist from work entirely. The duties of the department are at no time easy; how much more laborious they become under circumstances such as have prevailed in the past year, I fear not many will realize who are not in touch with their work from day to day. On behalf of the Government, and on my own behalf, I have to thank them for their loyal and unsparing efforts to enforce the difficult and distasteful, not to say thankless policy of retrenchment which circumstances have forced upon us. (A voice: Hear, hear.)

"6. With these preliminary observations I turn to the Estimates that are now to be laid before the House. I proceed in the first place to examine the position with reference to the actual Receipts and Expenditure of 1930-1931 and the Revised Budget of 1931-1932—the year now closing.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Accounts for the year 1930-1931.

"7. The year 1930-1931 opened with a balance of Rupees 451.71 lakhs. The expenditure of that year, however, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 105.75 lakhs, and, after meeting this deficit

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from balances as also Rs. 67.64 lakhs in repaying debt and a sum of Rs. 55.04 lakhs for financing capital expenditure, loans and advances by the Provincial Government, the year 1931-1932 opened with a balance of Rs. 223.28 lakhs.

Revised Estimate for the year 1931-1932.

"8. During the course of the year as I have said it became evident that the expectations on which we had based our revenue estimates were too sanguine, and that it would be impossible to realize the hope of achieving at its close even an approximately balanced budget. The revised estimates of revenue now submitted display under every head a more or less marked fall, the total decrease amounting to no less than Rs. 187 lakhs. The following table exhibits the results under the main revenue heads :—

	Budget estimate, 1931-1932.	Revised estimate, 1931-1932.	Worsening (—).
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
II. Taxes on Income ..	5 00	3.00	— 2.00
V. Land Revenue ..	766.09	753.87	— 12.22
VI. Excise ..	496.33	405.55	— 90.78
VII Stamps ..	238.84	226.34	— 12.50
VIII. Forest ..	55.84	44.59	— 11.25
IX. Registration ..	31.95	29.33	— 2.62
XVI. Interest ..	37.98	31.02	— 6.96
XXVI. Miscellaneous Depart- ments ..	82.97	43.36	— 39.61
Other Leads ..	114.70	105.03	— 9.67
Total ..	1,829.70	1,642.09	— 187.61

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p.m.

"I propose to give a few brief remarks explanatory of the variations under these heads. Under II. TAXES ON INCOME the fall of Rs. 2 lakhs is probably due to continued economic depression; under V. LAND REVENUE we find a fall of Rs. 12.22 lakhs, which is arrived at on the basis that, while we anticipate to collect during 1931-1932 a part of the outstandings of the previous year, and to realize in addition about Rs. 3 lakhs from the enhanced settlement rates in the Godavari and Kistna districts—the total increased collection being Rs. 28 lakhs—we have felt bound on the other hand to allow for a short collection during the year of about Rs. 34 lakhs due to the continuance of the depression in trade and food-grain prices, the occurrence of floods in various parts of the Presidency and adverse seasonal conditions in others which may involve considerable postponements or remissions of revenue. Further, a consideration of the

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latest actual figures of collections relating to sale-proceeds of waste lands and other miscellaneous items of revenue, coupled with an increased demand of Rs. 1 lakh on account of revenue refunds, has compelled us further to reduce the total anticipated income under the LAND REVENUE head by Rs. 6.22 lakhs. No credit has been taken in the Revised Estimate for 1931-1932 or in the Budget Estimate for 1932-1933 for enhanced revenue due to the introduction of re-settlement in certain taluks of Malabar for which figures have not yet been reported.

"Leaving LAND REVENUE, we find under EXCISE the most marked decline of all. The total is Rs. 90.78 lakhs, and the fall is apparent under every head of the abkari revenue, but particularly under those relating to arrack and toddy. It has been frequently observed that the abkari revenue reflects very faithfully the prevailing adversity or prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes who, in this Presidency, are the main contributors to it and to few other Provincial taxes or none. There is little doubt that the causes of the present decline are mainly to be found in the general economic stagnation which has been prevalent. FOREST Revenue shows a fall of Rs. 11.25 lakhs due, again, to the same general causes which have resulted in a slump in the timber market and contraction in that for sandalwood; under INTEREST the decrease is Rs. 6.96 lakhs mainly due to the reduction in the amount of interest earned on the sums deposited with the Government of India. As regards the two heads XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS and OTHER HEADS no special remarks appear necessary, except to note that, under the former the heavy fall of Rs. 39.61 lakhs is almost wholly due to the failure to realize the anticipated revenue from the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act passed by the Council in March 1931. As against an anticipated revenue of Rs. 70 lakhs, the collections, on the basis of nine months' actuals, are not expected to exceed Rs. 31.50 lakhs, a drop of Rs. 38.50 lakhs. Although the Government is not untouched, the main sufferers by this result are the District Boards whose finances cannot but be very adversely affected. As the House will shortly have an opportunity of discussing the matter in connexion with the Government's proposals for the amendment of the Act, I need not go into the question at length in the present context.

"9. The revised estimates of expenditure for the current year disclose the estimated effects of our efforts at retrenchment to which I have already referred. Against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,822.13 lakhs, the Revised Estimate is now put at Rs. 1,692.83 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 129.30 lakhs. The estimates provide for an increase of Rs. 3.46 lakhs due to greater

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provision partly for repairs to damage caused by recent floods in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely and to the more rapid completion of certain works in the Godavari Delta Irrigation system, and partly to provide for increased expenditure under Superannuation allowances and pensions. On the other hand, we contemplate reduction of expenditure amounting to Rupees 132.76 lakhs, of which Rs. 20.15 lakhs is due to the reduced amount payable to local bodies under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, to which I have just referred. The remainder, Rs. 112.61 lakhs, is due to measures of retrenchment adopted in the current year including the emergency cut in the salaries of Government servants. I have caused to be prepared, for the information of the House, the statement^a which is laid upon the table to-day. This shows in a convenient form the estimated savings in the Revised Estimate for 1931-1932 and the Budget Estimate for 1932-1933, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1931-1932. These figures include both retrenchments ordered by the Government on their own initiative and also those on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee. There are still various other possibilities of economizing which have yet to be explored, or in respect of which, though proposals are before Government, a decision has yet to be reached; in a few cases, again, though orders have issued, exact figures have not yet become available. These have not been included in the statement, which, both as regards the Revised Estimate for 1931-1932 and the Budget Estimate for 1932-1933 takes into account only those retrenchments for which reasonably exact estimates of saving have been available up to date.

"10. In making the above brief explanatory remarks on the statement just referred to, I have been led into a slight digression. I will now, with the permission of the House, complete the brief survey of the Revised Estimate figures for 1931-1932 under Capital and Debt Heads.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

Revised Estimate for the year 1931-1932.

"11. For the Cauvery-Mettur Project we budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 84.82 lakhs, but, owing mainly to more rapid progress due to the working of the concrete-placing towers, a larger quantity of cement has been required raising the Revised Estimate of expenditure to Rs. 104.59 lakhs. To meet this, loans from the Government of India provided Rs. 81.85 lakhs, and for the balance of Rs. 22.54 lakhs we shall draw temporarily

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on our general balances which will be recouped in 1932-1933 by a correspondingly increased loan from the Government of India.

"Under the heads CAPITAL EXPENDITURE other than on the Cauvery-Mettur Project, and LOANS and ADVANCES BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT the total disbursements are now estimated at Rs. 110.36 lakhs against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 118.18 lakhs. I do not think I need weary the House by a detailed discussion of the figures. It is enough to observe that, realizing the special difficulties in which the District Boards are likely to be placed by the failure to receive so large a proportion of the revenue anticipated from motor vehicles taxation, we have provided a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to be used in the form of short-term loans to be recovered in instalments with interest, so that time may be given to them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The expenditure of Rs. 110.36 lakhs will be financed, as to Rs. 55.09 lakhs by recoveries of loans and advances, and as to Rs. 55.27 lakhs from the revenue balances."

Closing Balance in the year 1931-1932.

"12. It is now possible to indicate what the closing revenue balance for 1931-1932 will be. Starting with Rs. 223.28 lakhs as our opening balance in April 1931, we have to deduct Rs. 50.74 lakhs on account of the revenue account deficit, Rs. 55.27 lakhs utilized for capital expenditure on objects other than the Cauvery-Mettur Project, and Rs. 22.54 lakhs being temporary advance to the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the necessity for which I have just explained. The total is Rs. 128.55 lakhs and the result is that by the end of 1931-1932 our revenue balance proper will be reduced to Rs. 94.73 lakhs, excluding the balances under SUSPENSE and DEPOSIT heads. That, in my opinion, represents the lowest to which we should, if we can possibly help it, allow our working balance to decline. With a revenue of about Rs. 16 crores, and an expenditure from revenue of a similar amount, I do not think that, broadly speaking, a working balance of Rs. 1 crore or near it, is an excessive minimum figure to aim at.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Budget Estimate for the year 1932-1933.

"13. I now turn to the Estimates for 1932-1933. We estimate the total revenue at Rs. 1,593.61 lakhs which falls short of the Revised Estimate for 1931-1932 by Rs. 48.48 lakhs and of the Budget Estimate of revenue for the same year by no less than Rs. 236 lakhs.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 99-109 infra.

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"The figures disclose slight increases under LAND REVENUE, FOREST, REGISTRATION and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS. These call for no special remarks; it may, however, be observed that, as in the case of the estimates for the current year, while we have taken credit for additional revenue in the Godavari and Kistna districts on account of the resettlement, we have not made any corresponding addition on account of increased revenue for resettlement of certain taluks of Malabar for which no figures are, as yet, available. Under FOREST and REGISTRATION small increases, respectively, of Rs. 2·68 lakhs and Rs. ·90 lakh are due, in the former case partly to changes in methods of accounting, and partly to the fact that about one-half of the sale-proceeds of sandalwood sold in the current year will be realized in 1932-1933, and in the latter case to the credit for a full year of the fees levied from October 1931 on transactions connected with Co-operative Societies. Under EXCISE we have allowed for a further fall, as compared with the revised estimate for 1931-1932, of Rs. 40·49 lakhs. This represents, as compared with the budget estimate figure for Excise presented in February 1931, a fall of no less than Rs. 131·27 lakh; and, if we compare the budget estimate for next year with the Excise revenue on which my predecessor thought he might count in the Budget for 1930-1931, viz., Rs. 565 lakhs, the fall is no less than Rs. 2 crores. I do not now pause to enquire as to the causes of this phenomenon, or to conjecture whether it is due to a real 'change of heart' or an 'urge to temperance' (A voice: Hear, hear) on the part of the drinking classes, or due rather to the depth of the economic depression coupled with disturbed political conditions such as have obtained in the past one and a half years. If, however, it is to be ascribed mainly or, in any marked degree, to the former, one can only observe that the change must have been miraculous; for, for a number of years prior to 1930-1931 the abkari revenue steadily rose and reached its peak figure (just short of Rs. 6 crores) in 1929-1930. I prefer myself to accept the more prosaic explanation that the fall is mainly to be ascribed to the economic depression. (A voice: Hear, hear). There is no doubt that the liquor trade, like everything else, has been badly hit during the past two years, and it would be unwise to count upon an immediate recovery. In fact, so far as next year is concerned, even if some improvement in general economic conditions and prices begins, it is probable that any corresponding improvement in the abkari revenue will follow on the establishment of better conditions rather than accompany that process. We anticipate for the year just opening that the repercussions of the shock which the liquor trade and the Excise revenue have received

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will continue to be felt, and we have not felt justified in taking a more hopeful view than the figures now put forward represent.

"I do not think I need detain the House further on this part of the estimates beyond observing that the decrease of Rs. 3·17 lakhs under the head INTEREST is due to the fact that in all probability the depletion of our balance will not enable us to deposit any large portion with the Government of India so as to earn interest.

"14. Turning to the figures of Expenditure, that under Part I is estimated at Rs. 1,585·25 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 107·58 lakhs as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year, and of Rs. 236·88 lakhs as compared with the Budget Estimate presented last February. We have been obliged to provide for increased expenditure amounting to Rs. 18·55 lakhs mainly on account of unavoidable charges such as increments on time-scales of pay, debt charges and pensions; there is also a small increase (Rs. ·92) for elementary education. Against these increases we have to place reductions in expenditure amounting to Rs. 255·43 lakhs, and the House will wish to have a few general remarks as to these. Details are given in the appropriate column of the statement^a placed on the table to-day, which I have already mentioned. There are, first two items of Rs. 20·13 lakhs and Rs. 4·38 lakhs which are due, in the former case, to the reduction in the amount which we had anticipated would be payable to local bodies under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, and, in the latter case, to reduction in the amount of repayments due under the old Provincial Loan Account. These two items cannot be said to be items due to retrenchment. The emergency cut in pay of Government servants gives us Rs. 39·59 lakhs; by the reduction in the rates of travelling allowance and restriction of tours and transfers and in the rates of compensatory allowance and by the curtailment of expenditure in contingencies and supplies and services we hope to save Rs. 22·79 lakhs. We have been able to achieve a reduction of Rs. 13·44 lakhs in recurring grants-in-aid under 'Education,' 'Medical,' 'Co-operative Credit' and 'Industries.' Under non-recurring grants-in-aid the total economy is Rs. 37·84 lakhs, of which the major portion (Rs. 29·70 lakhs) relates to grants for 'Civil Works,' while 'Public Health' and 'Education' contribute respectively Rs. 5·80 lakhs and Rs. 1·58 lakhs. Owing to completion of irrigation schemes and of works such as raising and strengthening banks and the like we anticipate a saving of Rs. 16·83 lakhs. By restricting the general Civil Works programme,

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 99-109 infra.

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slowing down expenditure and reducing the provision for minor works, we hope to save Rs. 35.04 lakhs. There are, further, anticipated savings amounting to Rs. 65.39 lakhs due to other miscellaneous specific retrenchments ordered by Government which have been detailed in the statement referred to.

“The actual net savings which we hope to achieve in 1932-1933 are now estimated at Rs. 226.92 lakhs, taking into account only those retrenchments on which orders have been issued by Government and for which definite figures are available.

“15. The result of these economies is that we hope to reduce our expenditure chargeable to Revenue below the revenue and to have a very small surplus of Rs. 8.76 lakhs, which would normally be available for Part II schemes.

“I shall presently have something to say as to the question whether, circumstanced as we are, we shall be justified in so devoting the small surplus. For the moment I have to invite the attention of the House to the significance of the figure. It is infinitesimal as compared with the sums which my predecessors were able to allot in former years. In 1925-1926 the figure was Rs. 62.45 lakhs; in 1927-1928 it was nearly doubled, rising to Rs. 120.42 lakhs. Since then it has declined, but even so late as 1930-1931—the last year for which my predecessor framed a budget—it was as high as Rs. 97.59 lakhs.

12-30 p.m. “To a great extent it was only possible for Government to allocate such large sums for expansion by reason of the existence of ample balances which accrued on the somewhat abrupt remission (completed within two years) of the provincial contribution. In 1900-1931 my predecessor actually budgeted for a revenue deficit of over Rs. 16 lakhs while allotting nearly a crore for expansion. It was obviously impossible that such a policy could be indefinitely pursued. In 1931-1932 the Government decided that revenue and expenditure chargeable thereto must balance, and that we must get away from the hypnotic contemplation of what I referred to in my budget statement last year as ‘these fascinating but demoralising balances.’ (A voice: Hear, hear). We hoped during 1931-1932 to do this, meeting from balances only a small sum of Rs. 9½ lakhs arising from flood emergencies and to be able at the same time to allot about Rs. 39 lakhs for Part II schemes. In this we have been disappointed owing to the rapid development and deepening of the economic depression which, as soon became apparent, threatened with collapse almost every head of revenue: and, notwithstanding the various efforts to effect economies in the current year, as already explained to you, we

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are confronted with a deficit of over half a crore. The balance remaining is only enough to provide a reasonably safe working balance below which we must endeavour not to fall in future years. This means that the policy of confining expenditure from revenue within the limits of revenue must be continued and enforced: we should seek only to draw on our balances for real urgent and unavoidable non-recurring expenditure. The era of ‘fascinating but demoralising balances’ has departed, so far as can be foreseen, at least for a number of years to come. And expansion in the shape of Part II schemes can only be contemplated within the limits of revenue.

“16. If this is to be achieved, it follows that, in normal years, it will be necessary to provide a reasonable sum—say Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 30 lakhs annually—for expenditure beyond normal commitments. The budget now presented does not provide for this. To the small surplus we have been able to show, the emergency cut in salaries of Rs. 39½ lakhs has largely contributed; and we are under pledge, if we possibly can, to give relief from that reduction at least by 31st March 1933. This means that the saving thus temporarily secured will have to be replaced by economies in other directions if the Budget for 1933-1934 is to be balanced. To produce a satisfactory budget for that year providing for the removal of the salary cut, and a moderate provision for Part II schemes, a further betterment in our position by about Rs. 60 lakhs is essential. Unless by devising new sources of revenue, or by an improvement in our existing ones upon which at present we should be unwise to count, we can only achieve the desired result by a further reduction in expenditure, and this must be our object during the year now opening. I commend these observations to the consideration of those members of this House (if there are any) who are disposed to demand increasing expenditure and also to the spending departments of the Government.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

Budget Estimate for the year 1932-1933.

“17. My remarks on the Capital and Debt heads of the budget will not, I hope, detain the House for long. The expenditure in respect of the Cauvery-Mettur Project is estimated at Rs. 78.84 lakhs, a decrease as compared with the revised estimate, of Rs. 26.55 lakhs. This relates mainly to the Head Works, owing to smaller expenditure on special tools and plant, on shutters and gates for sluices and on the main dam itself whose progress will be slower as the level of the dam rises.

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The sum of Rs. 78·84 lakhs together with Rs. 22·54 lakhs advanced from the revenue balance in the current year totalling Rs. 100·33 lakhs will be borrowed from the Government of India. For 'Capital Expenditure other than on the Cauvery-Mettur Project' and for 'Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government' the budget (Part I) provision is Rs. 76·49 lakhs against Rs. 110·36 lakhs in the revised estimate for the current year. The decreased provision arises mainly in connexion with the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme; it is reported that the bulk of the machinery and plant will be paid for in the current year. The expenditure on the Pykara main scheme during 1932-1933 is put at Rs. 26·71 lakhs; for the supply of power to Salem and Erode Rs. 13 lakh is provided, while, for the distribution of power in the Coimbatore district, Rs. 4·88 lakhs is proposed. The main Pykara scheme will, we hope, be completed in the year; the cost of doing so and of the other connected works mentioned amounts to Rs. 31·72 lakhs. For the Kattalai scheme Rs. 6½ lakhs is provided and Rs. 10 lakhs for the instalment contribution to be made by this Government in 1932-1923 for the Fourth Stage works of the Cochin Harbour. It is proposed, in all, to borrow from the Government of India Rs. 150·23 lakhs.

"The House will note, with reference to this part of the Budget, that for the completion of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Kattalai irrigation scheme, we must rely on borrowed money. The depletion of our balances renders it impossible to continue to use that source for financing large schemes of expenditure of the kind. The effect of the change will be to add to our annual charges for interest and debt repayment, but on the other hand to distribute the financial burden of these enterprises over a series of years, which is also the theoretically correct and equitable procedure in such cases.

Part II Schemes for the year 1932-1933.

"18. The amount available for Part II schemes is, on the present estimate, Rs. 8·76 lakhs. In certain quarters the question has very naturally been asked 'Why, if you have any surplus at all do you contemplate any expansion of expenditure, when you have been obliged to impose on your servants an emergency reduction of salary? Is not the relief of your servants from the emergency cut to be placed as a first charge on your resources, and are you not pledged so to treat it?' The point was raised, in somewhat different language, by the Finance Committee, to whom, in accordance with our

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usual procedure, the proposals of departments in respect of Part II schemes were submitted. After examining the various proposals and classifying them in order of necessity or urgency, the Finance Committee added to their report the following rider:—

"The Committee considered the Part II schemes for 1932-1933 placed before it and made its recommendations as to which are necessary and urgent.

"In this connexion, however, its attention has been called to the fact that the Government of India and the Provincial Government have undertaken to restore the cuts in pay of Government servants immediately the exceptional emergency has passed and the financial conditions of the country have improved. The Committee fully accepts the implications of this undertaking and suggests that the Government should bear in mind this obligation in coming to a conclusion on the Committee's recommendations."

"19. I may first recall to the House the exact pronouncements that have been made by this Government and by the Government of India on this subject. In their communiqué published on 14th December 1931 this Government said:—

"In conformity with the announcement made by the Finance Member of the Government of India regarding the duration of the cut, these measures will be of a temporary nature not extending beyond the needs of the present exceptional emergency and will be removed as a first measure of relief as soon as financial conditions improve. There is no present intention that the cut should remain in operation after 31st March 1933."

"The Government's intention was to follow in all respects the line taken up in his pronouncement on this question by the Finance Member of the Government of India. In the course of his speech to the Assembly on 29th September 1931 the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster said:—

"It must be clearly explained that there is no intention that they should remain operative beyond March 31, 1933. They will not be continued beyond that date without further examination of economic conditions; and if economic conditions so required or permitted, we should reconsider them before that date."

"Later in his speech Sir George Schuster, in describing how the anticipated surplus as on March 31, 1933, would be utilized, stated:—

"It is perhaps forecasting events too much to say in what order these reductions should be made. But there are certain principles which we consider must be observed. Relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the

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income-tax now to be imposed. I think we may predict with as much certainty as is possible for any such forecasts that these special impositions will not in any case be extended beyond March 31, 1933."

"The view which, as I said, has been urged in some quarters amounts to saying that Government would not be justified in contemplating the spending of a single anna on any Part II scheme so long as the 'pay cut' remains in force. In the view of Government that is an extreme position, and not consistent with the meaning or the intention of the pronouncements that have been made. The meaning and intention of those pronouncements is, in their view, that, when the Government's general financial position is so far improved as to enable relief to be given, it is their duty, as it is their intention, that the relief of their officers from the emergency cut in pay shall receive the first place in their consideration. In any case, unless Parliament sanctions for the All-India Services an extension of the 'cut' beyond the end of March 1933, it must then come to an end, both for those services, and also for the Provincial and Subordinate Services affected. For it would not be equitable or right, in our view, that the 'cut' should be retained for the latter and not for the former. (Voice: Hear, hear). It cannot be said that for us the time has already come to give relief. The anticipated surplus is anticipated only; it remains yet to be seen if it is to be realized. And, in any case, to say that our financial condition is restored because we hope in 1932-1933 to have a trifling surplus of Rs. 8½ lakhs in a budget which runs into Rs. 16 crores or so, is an unduly sanguine proposition.

"We shall have to realize, or at least have well in sight, a very much more substantial margin of revenue over expenditure than this before we can claim to be 'out of the wood.' There are only three methods of securing this, to any or all of which we can resort. Either the revenues must improve: or we must improve them by increased taxation; or we must reduce expenditure. The 'pay cut' is an expedient of a temporary character sanctioned for (practically) a single year only, with the object of enabling us to set our house in order to meet the new conditions which events have produced or are likely to produce in the near future. It does not get us out of the wood; it only enables us to feel our way out of the wood. We are bound therefore to refrain from expansion as far as possible and to devise, within the period of grace secured, means for restoring the pay cut in accordance with the undertakings given, and for balancing our revenue and expenditure without its aid.

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"It is partly for this reason that I have so strongly emphasised earlier in my speech the necessity of devising further economies in the year now about to commence. I trust what I have said will assure all concerned that we fully realize the implications of the pronouncements which we have made.

"But it would scarcely be reasonable to go further and say that no money whatever must be spent on any Part II schemes so long as the 'cut' subsists. The business of Government is not so simple that one can draw a line and say 'Here is our limit: further expenditure beyond this is unnecessary.' The further expenditure may be for administrative reasons unavoidable; the High Court, for instance, has asked for provision during 1932-1933 for two temporary courts for a few months in areas where arrears have been unavoidably accumulating. Are we to say to suitors 'No, you cannot get your cases heard because the Judges are still having their pay cut?' Or again, the expenditure may be such that we shall lose money if we do not incur it; that applies to several of the schemes now in question; or again, the scheme may be one for which, though we do not recognize a standing liability, we are to some extent committed by past action. Certain schools, for instance, have in the past usually been able to count on grants-in-aid for equipment, and the abrupt cessation of such aid may be the cause of serious embarrassment.

"I need not weary the House with further instances. I quite realize that the line of argument I have been advancing can be pressed too far; however large the surplus, claims on Government can be swelled to correspond, and the ingenuity of those who press such claims will usually find no difficulty in urging in support of their claims one or other of the considerations to which I have alluded. But, within due limits, the Government consider that, in the present circumstances, Part II schemes may be admitted, provided that they are of pressing necessity, that they do not commit us, or materially commit us, beyond the year 1932-1933, and that the amount is modest and in no case such as may affect our ability to redeem the undertakings given. I believe that the schemes now submitted to the House comply with these conditions.

"Taking the proposed Part II expenditure and that for Part I together, our estimated expenditure chargeable to Revenue works out to Rs. 1,593.61 lakhs and balances the estimated revenue. To Rs. 94.73 lakhs, the opening balance of the year, we hope to add Rs. 13.10 lakhs being recoveries of loans and advances, and Rs. 22.54 lakhs by recoupment from

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loans of the advance made from the balances of the current year to the Cauvery-Mettur Project expenditure; the result is that we hope to close 1932-1933 with a balance of Rs. 130.37 lakhs. That is indeed a modest figure, but it is a matter for congratulation that it is on the right and not the wrong side of the account.

CONCLUSION.

12-45 p.m. "20. In the concluding passages of my Budget speech last March I indicated that we were entering on a period in which, though there was every need for caution and for patience and care in utilizing our resources, there was yet no need of despair. To that general position I adhere. The course of events of the past twelve months, I would urge, justifies and reinforces that forecast. During the year 1932-1933, and possibly for several years to come, the expansion of the activities of Government, which the affluence of the preceding period rendered possible, must be curtailed; we must, so to speak, be content to live at a less rapid rate and be content with a less ambitious programme. Apart from the difficulties of our fallen revenues, and of satisfying even in a small degree the urgent needs of the province in so many directions, we are faced with the uncertainty as to how we shall be affected financially by the great constitutional changes which the near future will bring. It has yet to be seen whether a system of federal finance can be devised that will not entail, in some form or other, direct demands on the provincial resources in the shape of a provincial contribution, while it is not improbable that, with an enlarged electorate and legislative council, the cost of the provincial administrative machinery will under provincial autonomy be higher than heretofore. It is impossible for us, consistently with the maintenance of provincial solvency, to contemplate on the existing basis of provincial taxation a forward policy such as that adopted in the past five or six years. We must be content to take in sail, or even to heave our ship to altogether, while we refit her after the storm. A general advance along many lines will no longer be possible: if any advance is contemplated at all, it will be necessary to concentrate upon one or two and confine ourselves to those, whether it be primary education, or medical relief, or whatever it may be. Expenditure must be regulated in greater degree with reference to a fixed and settled policy, rather than to pressure from this or that section or body of opinion. There will certainly not be enough money to satisfy all. And it will still be necessary to scrutinize closely our existing administrative system as well as future schemes with a view to the elimination or avoidance of waste.

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If we can proceed on these lines we need not despair of being able, with returning prosperity, to set our course once more with increased canvas towards the desired haven. It may well be that the years of adversity, if we can learn to profit by our experiences, will in the long run prove beneficial." (Cheers.)

ANNOUNCEMENT RE TIME-LIMIT OF SPEECHES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The general discussion on the Budget will commence on the 26th February 1932. I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 20 minutes for the speech of a Leader of a party and 10 minutes for the speech of any other hon. Member. I would suggest that the reading of manuscript speeches should be exceptional. In regard to such speeches, I propose to prescribe a time-limit of six minutes. The afternoon of Monday the 29th February 1932 will be at the disposal of the hon. Members of the Government to make their replies."

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

GRANT XXII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred.'

"This token demand provides for the establishment of a Serum Institute at Madras. The explanatory note that has been circulated to hon. Members gives at length the reasons for this demand. There was some delay in opening this Institute for this reason. The scheme which was submitted to the Government previously was a costly one, and it was proposed to open the Institute in a cool place like Coonoor, because the consensus of opinion was that the serum could be produced only in a cool place. As against this, the Director of Veterinary Services and his staff wanted to find out whether it could not be produced in a hot climate like that of Madras. An experiment was started here, which lasted for six months. During that period, about 3,000 animals were inoculated and the experiment proved very satisfactory. On the score of this, the Director of Veterinary Services comes forward with a proposal to open an Institute in Madras itself, and it will be housed in a Government building at Perambur. The amount of money that Government expect to save by having this Institute is about Rs. 2 lakhs, and the number of animals that can be inoculated when this Institute is opened will be about 200,000. It is proposed to start the work of this Institute in April 1932. With a view to enable the work being started then, I have come forward with this demand for a grant

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involving an expenditure for the current year of Rs. 200, and the balance of money necessary will be found from re-appropriations. With these words, I ask this House to pass this grant."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr President, Sir, the need for a Serum Institute in this province has long been felt, and it has been urged on the attention of the Government time and again both by the department as well as the hon. Members of this House. I find from the explanatory note that this Serum Institute will manufacture only anti-rinderpest serum. There are other cattle diseases which are very common and contagious, such as hæmorrhagic septicaemia, black-quarter and anthrax. I suppose Government are getting the necessary sera and vaccines for inoculation against these diseases from Muktesar, and they are spending a fairly large amount for this purpose. It would be very helpful if Government make provision in this Institute for preparing the sera and vaccines necessary for inoculation against these common and contagious diseases also; we can have good serum prepared and at a cheaper cost. Also the sera and vaccines prepared at this Institute will be available for taking immediate action when there is a sudden outbreak of these diseases. So, I hope the hon. Minister will pay his attention to this matter and see that in this Institute provision is made for the manufacture of those sera and vaccines also, as the Mysore Government have done in their Institute in Bangalore."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I think, Sir, the House will be grateful to the hon. Minister for the step he is taking, but I am very sceptical about the things to be achieved in the future. Because, Sir, in the past, it has been our experience that the Veterinary department with its equipment and personnel was totally unable to cope with the problem of cattle mortality and cattle diseases, and we have frequently urged that the Veterinary department should be rendered so efficient that it will be in a position to give relief to the suffering people whenever there was a serious epidemic of cattle disease. Now, Sir, what has Government done to satisfy the demands of the House? First of all, I suppose that the retrenchment proposals have affected the Veterinary department as much as they affected other departments. The hon. Minister has not told us what exactly they have done in the matter of retrenchment of personnel as against the demand of this House frequently made to increase the personnel and make it efficient so that the department would be in a position to deal with the problem of cattle diseases and cattle mortality satisfactorily. If you have reduced the personnel in connexion with retrenchment, what work is the Institute going to do? You may be effecting a saving in the cost of serum by manufacturing it here instead of getting it from Muktesar. My point is while you are going to effect a saving of money in the cost of serum, will you also be reducing the establishment that is to use the serum? What are you going to do with the serum if you have not got the men to use it? Our experience has been that even the serum we have been getting from Muktesar, with all your establishment, has not been useful in stemming the tide of

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cattle mortality, and from my personal experience I can say there have been many villages where serious cattle mortality has not been prevented because there were not the men, and not because there was no serum. Now, Sir, are you going to utilize all the serum to be manufactured properly to the advantage of the people, or are you going to get on with the existing personnel looking only to the small saving you may get by manufacturing the serum here? What is the provision you have made for dealing with this question in all its aspects? The hon. Minister has not told us whether he has got the requisite establishment to deal with this cattle mortality problem.

"Sir, that is the main point I should like the hon. Minister to elucidate. I find on page 3 of the printed explanatory memorandum furnished to us, the recommendation of the Finance Committee which runs thus:—'that the seven compensatory allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem each should be omitted.' I do not see to whom the compensatory allowance that is referred to above is given at present, and which is recommended by the Finance Committee to be omitted. There are some clerks only who are now going to be appointed. Under those circumstances I should like to know to which item this compensatory allowance which has been recommended to be omitted by the Finance Committee refers. But that is only a minor point. I should like the hon. Minister to tell us as to what he is going to do with regard to the establishment that would be necessary for working this Serum Institute and for attending to cattle mortality in this Presidency."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I hardly thought that the demand which the hon. Minister for Public Works moved would be the subject of any speeches on the floor of this House, and as I am partly responsible for the initiation of the scheme under discussion I feel it my duty to intervene in the debate. The Madras Government were previously getting serum from Muktesar at a very high cost, which was the only place they could think of. I came to know that Mysore Government were manufacturing their own serum at almost a quarter of the cost charged by the Muktesar Institute and mentioned it for consideration by the Director of Veterinary Services at one of the conferences of the heads of departments, which I used to convene occasionally in those days. The Director took up the whole matter for investigation. The progress has perhaps been slow but the Government are now satisfied that very good serum can be manufactured at Madras and also at a comparatively cheaper cost. I do not think it is quite correct to say that there has not been enough of establishment to use even the serum that Government were obtaining from Muktesar previously. On the other hand, I think, there have been occasions in the past when work was at a standstill, not because they had not the necessary staff, but because they had not sufficient quantity of serum. Then as regards the staff, I think the Government have changed their old policy in this matter. At first it was thought that the Deputy Superintendent alone was competent to administer serum, but later on Senior Inspectors have, with a little training, been allowed to do this work. There is no reason why Veterinary Sub-Assistant Surgeons cannot be safely entrusted with this

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work. Even assuming you entertain no additional staff, the present staff is quite able to deal with the quantity of serum expected to be manufactured at the new institute and if, at any time, it is found that the existing staff is inadequate to deal with the quantity of serum that is going to be manufactured at the new institute, we may then consider the question of increase of staff. With these words, I support the demand that has been moved by the hon. the Minister for Public Works."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, said that vaccine and sera should be produced for diseases such as anthrax, blackquarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia. This institute is mainly concerned with preparing serum for rinderpest at a comparatively cheaper cost. If necessity arises, I am sure the Director of Veterinary Services will take that matter also into consideration."

"Coming to my Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, the point he raised no doubt deserves consideration, although it is not, I may be permitted to say so, relevant to the Demand now under consideration. All that the Demand asks for is that we should be allowed to open a serum institute, so that we may save money and produce as much serum as possible without waiting to get the same from Muktesar or Bangalore. As a matter of fact, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar in the course of a supplementary question asked me whether Government had taken enough measures to deal with cattle mortality situation in this Presidency. I asked the Director of Veterinary Services to tell us if protective measures could be taken and he replied that it would take seven years to inoculate all the cattle at the rate of two millions a year as against two lakhs of animals that are being inoculated. That means a good deal of expenditure. If Government can afford to spend such a large amount, and if the Council passes such a Demand, the Director will be glad to undertake the task. Now we are taking preventive measures only. If protective measures are to be taken, it would mean that we will have to spend 10 to 15 times as much as we are now spending. Our view is that as time goes on and when money is available we may increase the activities of the department, increase the production of serum, and also increase the number of men to deal with such diseases as rinderpest, anthrax, etc. The number of men that are proposed to be sent away in view of retrenchment is 7. Out of these, five men will be re-absorbed in connexion with the new serum institute. The two other men also will also be absorbed in course of time. The Demand is for the current year, so that the main staff will come in next year."

(A voice:—"What about the recommendations of the Committee?")

"They have made the recommendations, and the Government will consider whether they could accept them."

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

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GRANT XXIX—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Transferred.'

"Sir, this demand refers to one of the details of the work to be done in connexion with the institute which has to be started. I hope in view of the explanation given in the explanatory memorandum that is supplied to hon. Members, the House will accept the demand."

(A voice:—"May I know what are the details of the items?")

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"The items include—

	RS.
Minor alterations and additions	200
Cost of cattle sheds	3,000
Drains and water taps	500
Electric fittings	3,000

"The original estimate was for Rs. 9,000. Subsequently the Director said that Rs. 9,000 was not required but only Rs. 5,000."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, the previous demand having been passed, I take it that this demand will also be passed by the House. One point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this: the Government so far as this particular department is concerned have been following a very cautious policy, cautious even to the extent of limiting their expenditure to the utmost possible minimum. Sir, if Government are starting a serum institute now, it is not because that after completing the necessary experiments they feel that they can start a serum institute, but because they are not able to get their necessary supplies from Muktesar and they are obliged to start an institute of their own. Even after these experiments have been made they have been thinking of starting a factory either at Bangalore, or Coonoor and so forth and after all they have come to the conclusion that they can start a factory at Madras. After all this is done, and when a supplementary demand is to be passed by this House, I am afraid whether even now the Government have finally made up its mind to do so, because I understand that an officer from outside the Presidency has been called upon to take up this work and proceed with the investigation into this question. I wish the Government stops with the question of investigation and undertakes the practical solution of these problems. After the experience of so many years, there is no use of sitting with folded hands without tackling the problem of huge cattle mortality in this Presidency sufficiently and adequately."

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* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am sorry there has been a certain amount of misapprehension on the part of my hon. Friend Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. There is no proposal whatsoever to bring an officer from Bombay for this purpose. The experiment stage has passed. The Director and his staff are thoroughly satisfied with the results of the experiment and serum is going to be produced on a large scale now. The work will be started next April."

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

GRANT XV—AGENT FOR GOVERNMENT CONSIGNMENTS—RESERVED.

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

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,100 under Grant No. XV—Agent for Government Consignments—Reserved.'

"Sir, the actual cost to be incurred every year on account of this item of expenditure varies. This year in addition to the amount that has already been provided for in the budget, viz., Rs. 11,100, an additional sum of Rs. 2,100 is necessary. The facts that lead to the moving of this demand are given in the printed explanatory memoranda that have been distributed to hon. Members of this House."

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

VI.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION FOR 1930-31.

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I beg to move that the report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1930-31 be taken into consideration."

1-15 p.m. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I submit that we have not had much time to go through the report carefully. Therefore I propose that it may be considered after the Co-operative Societies Bill is finished. I move that the consideration of this report be postponed till after the Co-operative Societies Bill is finished."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I second it."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I have no objection."

The motion was put and carried and the consideration was adjourned.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 26th February 1932.

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VII.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. ^a *Press Communiqué issued in connexion with the meetings of the Retrenchment Committee held on the 19th to 22nd January 1932.*
2. ^b *G.O. No. 10, Revenue, dated 4th January 1932, regarding the Settlement proposed according to the Madras Ryotwari System of the twenty "rented" villages in Polavaram taluk (East Godavari district).*
3. ^b *G.O. No. 34, L. & M. (L.S.G.), dated 6th January 1932, appointing a Committee to enquire into the incidence of taxation on motor vehicles.*
4. ^c *Report of the Proceedings of the Madras Services Commission for 1930-31.*
5. ^d *Press Communiqués issued in connexion with the meetings of the Retrenchment Committee held on the 29th and 30th January and 11th to 13th February 1932.*
6. ^e *G.O. P. No. 171, Revenue, dated 25th January 1932, publishing the notification regarding the amendment to rules under the Survey and Boundaries Act.*

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

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 110-113 infra.
^b Placed on Editors' Table.
^c Printed as Appendix X on pages 113-123 infra.
^d Printed as Appendix XI on pages 124-126 infra.
^e Published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 827 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1932, page 12 supra.]

Report of the Collector of Tinnevelly.

[Land Acquisition—Tinnevelly district—Ambasamudram taluk—Gopalamudram village—pathway for Adi-Dravidas.]

At the instance of the Adi-Dravidas acquisition proceedings were started in 1920 in respect of an extent of 11 cents in S. No. 284/1 for the formation of a path leading to the cheri of the village. The value of the land and the palmyras on it and 15 per cent compensation was estimated to be Rs. 39-1-7. On 15th April 1920 the Adi-Dravidas paid the amount. A draft declaration was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. When the subdivision statement was checked by the Land Record Staff the area was found to be 12 cents. The value of the additional extent of one cent, viz., Rs. 2-4-10, was also paid by them on 18th October 1921. Before passing the award the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, inspected the land on an objection from the owner regarding the valuation. The cost of acquisition was then estimated to be Rs. 179-6-5. The Adi-Dravidas pleaded inability to pay the balance of Rs. 138. The Taluk Board consented to take up the acquisition only at the cost of the Adi-Dravidas. The acquisition was therefore withdrawn.

2. The Adi-Dravidas applied again in 1929 and they were informed that the matter would be considered when the village was investigated by the Labour Department.

3. They presented another petition on 5th June 1931. Owing to the financial stringency all further investigations were stopped. The District Labour Officer considered that the formation of the road is not urgent. The petitioners were informed that the question would be taken up only when the village was investigated in the usual course by the Labour Department and that they might get a refund of the money deposited by them, if so advised.

4. The Union Board, Gopalamudram, considered in its resolution No. 3, dated 21st July 1928, that a pathway was necessary but it did not sanction the cost of the acquisition of the land.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 840 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1932, page 25 supra.]

Government of Madras, Public (General) Department; Notification, dated Fort St. George, the 12th January 1932.

No. 77.—Whereas in the opinion of the Local Government the place specified below is used for the purposes of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee and the Madras Tamil District Congress Committee, which together with their 'dictators' and 'satyagrahis' or 'volunteers' have been declared unlawful associations under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Local Government, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1932 (Ordinance No. IV of 1932), is hereby pleased to notify the said place for the purposes of the said Ordinance:—

'Congress House', General Patters Road, Madras.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 843 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1932, page 30 supra.]

Copy of District Magistrate's Proceedings L. No. 9270 of 1931, dated the 21st October 1931.

[*Read*—Application dated 18th October 1931 from the Agent, C.B.G.S. Dramatic Company, c/o Postmaster, Shevapet, Salem.]

Order.—Under section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, a licence, valid till 31st December 1931, is granted to the Coimbatore Bharatha Gnana Sabha Dramatic Company to enact the following dramas at any place in the district subject to the condition that no political recitations, songs or speeches are made:—

- (1) Kovilan.
- (2) Valli Thirumanam.
- (3) Alli Arjuna.

APPENDIX IV.

[24th February 1932]

[Vide answer to question No. 861 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1932, page 43 supra.]

[I.—Vide answer to clause (a) of the question.]

Prices per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.

	Red soil taluks.		Black cotton soil taluks.	
	Hosret, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadurg.		Bellary, Adoni, Alur and Siruguppa.	
	Wet paddy. (Average of first and second sort.)	Dry yellow cholam.	Wet paddy. (Average of first and second sort.)	Dry yellow cholam.
Commutation prices adopted at the original settlement.	RS. 141	RS. 125	RS. 139	RS. 135
Commutation prices corresponding to the new rates of assessment introduced at the current resettlement.	167 for lands under Tungabhadra irrigation and 159 for lands under sources other than the Tungabhadra.	141	165 for lands under Tungabhadra irrigation and 156 for lands under sources other than the Tungabhadra irrigation.	152

[II.—Vide answer to clauses (b) and (c) of the question.]

Name of the crop.

Paddy, first sort. Paddy, second sort. Yellow cholam.

Black cotton soil taluks.

1. Lowest price reached—			
(a) Imperial seers per rupee ..	16.55 (July 1931.)	19.05 (July 1931.)	21.68 (October 1931.)
(b) Commutation rate corresponding to the price in 1 (a). [Rupees per garce of 3,200 (Madras measures) less 15 per cent for merchants' profits.]	Rs. 184	Rs. 160	Rs. 179
2. Price for December 1931—			
(a) Imperial seers per rupee ..	15.35	17.35	18.83
(b) Commutation rate corresponding to the price in 2 (a). (Rupees per garce of 3,200 Madras measures).	Rs. 193	Rs. 175	Rs. 207

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Name of the crop.

Paddy, first sort. Paddy, second sort. Yellow cholam.

Red soil taluks.

3. Lowest price reached—			
(a) Imperial seers per rupee ..	20.61 (August 1931.)	22.41 (June 1931.)	29.03 (September 1931.)
	Rs. 148	Rs. 136	Rs. 134
(b) Commutation rate corresponding to the price in 3 (a). (Rupees per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.)			
4. Price for December 1931—			
(a) Imperial seers per rupee ..	16.59	17.50	23.60
	Rs. 184	Rs. 174	Rs. 165
(b) Commutation rate corresponding to the price in 4 (a). (Rupees per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.)			

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 881 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1932, page 58 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1539, Law (Education), dated 29th August 1931.

The Government have considered the points raised in the memorial, dated the 19th January 1931, from the managers of Mappilla elementary schools in the Malabar district; they are pleased to pass the following orders:—

Representation on the District Educational Council.

In G.O. No. 753, Education, dated 14th April 1928, teacher-managers have been authorized to elect two members to the Council. It is understood that the Council has not framed rules for the conduct of the election and that when the last election was conducted there was neither an electoral roll nor were associations of managers actively functioning. The president is requested to make proper arrangements for future elections and to reserve one of the two seats for Mappilla teacher-managers.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise.)

A. F. W. DIXON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To V. Ahamad Musaliyar, Manager, East Aided Mappilla School, P.O. Kottakkal.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the President, District Educational Council, Malabar.

[24th February 1932]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 882 asked by B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1932, page 59 supra.]

List of persons to whom the questionnaire has been sent.

1. The Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.
2. The Secretary, The Muslim Educational Association, Vizagapatam.
3. The Secretary, Muhammadan Educational Association of South India, No. 11, Singanna Naick Street, Georgetown, Madras.
4. The Secretary, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society, Vaniyambadi.
5. The Principal, Islamia College, Vaniyambadi.
6. The Headmaster, Government Muhammadan High School, Guntur.
7. The Headmaster, Government Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.
8. The Headmaster, Government Muhammadan High School, Georgetown.
9. The Headmaster, Government Muhammadan High School, Arcot, North Arcot district.
10. The Headmaster, Government Islamiah School, Trichinopoly.
11. The Headmaster, Muslim High School, Triplicane.
12. The Headmaster, Muslim High School, Ambur.
13. The Headmaster, Muhammadan High School, Melvisharam.
14. The Headmaster, Madrasathul Mohamadiah, Calicut.
15. The Headmaster, Malappuram Training School, Malappuram.
16. K. M. Suthi Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L., Secretary, All Kerala Muslim Aryka Sangam, Ernakulam.
17. P. Kunhikalamdar, Esq., District Board Member, Kalnad post, Kasaragod.
18. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Advocate, 'Khalif Mahal,' Trichinopoly.
19. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Cumbum, Kurnool district.
20. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Mufti Munzil, Nellore.

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21. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Rowther Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., No. 109, Angappa Naick Street, Georgetown, Madras.
22. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., 'Anumanthakudi Lodge,' Tenkasi, Tinnevely district.
23. B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., No. 3/54, Royapetta High Road, Madras.
24. Moulana Syed Murhiya Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Trichinopoly.
25. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Tellicherry, Malabar.
26. The Principal, Jamalia Arabic College, Perambur, Madras.
27. The Secretary, Madras Presidency Muslim League, Linga Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.
28. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, M.A., District Educational Officer, Chittoor.
29. Gulam Dastagir Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.
30. Abdul Hamid Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, South Malabar.
31. Muhammad Abdus Salam Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, Anantapur.
32. K. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, South Kanara.
33. M. Abdur Rahman, Editor, *Al-Ameen*, Calicut.
34. Saiyid Nyamatallah Sahib, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam Muhammadan Range, Vizagapatam.
35. Muhammad Ahmed Ali Sahib, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Muhammadan Range, Chittoor.
36. E. M. H. Saiyid Ghulam Dastagir Sahib, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madras Muhammadan Range.
37. Muhammad Rahmatullah Khan Sahib, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Muhammadan Range, Coimbatore.
38. Syed Abdul Gaffoor Shah Sahib, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Badagara Mappilla Range, Badagara.
39. K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, No. 43/44, Anderson Street, Georgetown, Madras.
40. Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Esq., Merchant, No. 16, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.
41. The President, Coimbatore District Muslim Anjuman, Coimbatore.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 890 asked by Pandit Ganala Ramamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1932, page 62 supra.]

List of backward classes.

The following may be regarded as backward classes or castes :—

I.—Depressed classes.

1. Annadan.	34. Konda Dora (aboriginal tribe).	62. Padayachi (Villayan Puppam).
2. Badaga.	35. Koracha.	63. Paidi.
3. Bagata.	36. Koraga.	64. Pallan.
4. Baira.	37. Koravan.	65. Pambada.
5. Bakuda.	38. Kota.	66. Pamula.
6. Bavuri.	39. Koya.	67. Panian.
7. Bellara.	40. Kudubi.	68. Panu.
8. Boya.	41. Kurichan.	69. Paraiyan (Adi- Drayida of Tamil and Adi-Andhras of Telugu districts).
9. Chalavadi.	42. Kurumba.	70. Paravan (Bhara- thas).
10. Chenchu.	43. Lambadi.	71. Polaiyan.
11. Cheruma.	44. Madari.	72. Poraya.
12. Chuckler.	45. Madiga.	73. Raneyar.
13. Dandasi.	46. Madugar or Medavar.	74. Relli.
14. Dasari.	47. Maila.	75. Savara.
15. Domba.	48. Mala.	76. Sembadavan.
16. Dommara.	49. Malsa or Mala- sar.	77. Semman.
17. Enadi.	50. Malaiyalis.	78. Sholagar (includ- ing Panis).
18. Godaba.	51. Marati.	79. Tatapu.
19. Godda.	52. Maravan.	80. Toda.
20. Gond.	53. Mavilan.	81. Toti (Tottiyen).
21. Haddi.	54. Melakudi or Kudiyan.	82. Valaiyan.
22. Holey.	55. Moger (Mara or Kaipullas).	83. Valluvan.
23. Idiga (including Settibalija).	56. Muduva.	84. Vettuvan.
24. Irula.	57. Mundala.	85. Yerukala.
25. Jogi.	58. Nakkale.	
26. Kada (Kadan).	59. Nalkedaya.	
27. Kallan.	60. Nayadi.	
28. Kani or Kani- yan.	61. Oddan.	
29. Kapu.		
30. Karumbalan.		
31. Kattunayakan.		
32. Khond.		
33. Konda Dora (cri- minal tribe).		

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II.—Castes other than the depressed classes.

1. Agamudaiyan.	35. Kalal (Kalali).	65. Nagarams.
2. Agasa.	36. Kalavanthula.	66. Namdev Mahrat- tas.
3. Ambalakaran.	37. Kamma.	67. Odde.
4. Ambattan.	38. Kalingis.	68. Odiya.
5. Are Mahrati.	39. Kammalans (Kamsalas).	69. Oriya.
6. Atagara.	40. Kammavar.	70. Palli.
7. Atchukatlavandu.	41. Kannadiyan.	71. Pangadikara.
8. Balolika.	42. Kelasi.	72. Pattanavan.
9. Bandi.	43. Kharvi.	73. Patnularan.
10. Bestha.	44. Khatri.	74. Perike.
11. Bhandari.	45. Khodala.	75. Pichigunta.
12. Billava.	46. Kottiya.	76. Pusala (Pusala- vadu).
13. Bondili.	47. Kumbara.	77. Rajapuri.
14. Chaptegar.	48. Koteyars (Shera- garas, Ksha- triyas of South Kanara).	78. Reddi (Ganjam).
15. Devadiga.	49. Kuruba.	79. Saliyan.
16. Devalkar.	50. Kuruman.	80. Samagara.
17. Devanga.	51. Kusavan.	81. Sourashtra.
18. Dudekula.	52. Labbai.	82. Sedan.
19. Galada Konkani.	53. Lingayat.	83. Sugali (Sukali).
20. Gamalla.	54. Madivala.	84. Senaithalaivars (Senaikuda- yans).
21. Ganika.	55. Male.	85. Telaga.
22. Gatti.	56. Mangala.	86. Thorian.
23. Gauda-Tulu Kana- rese.	57. Mappilla.	87. Tigala (Tigla)-
24. Gavara.	58. Mahrattas (Non- Brahmans).	88. Togata.
25. Golla.	59. Moili.	89. Tondaman.
26. Gudigara.	60. Modi Banda.	90. Tsakala.
27. Idaiyan.	61. Muchis (including Chitaris).	91. Uppara.
28. Iluvan (Ezhuvan).	62. Mukkuvan.	92. Vada Balija.
29. Jandara.	63. Mutracha.	93. Vaduvan (Vad- gan).
30. Jangam.	64. Muttiriyen.	94. Vannans.
31. Kabbera.		95. Velama.
32. Kadaiyan.		
33. Kaduppattan (Malabar).		
34. Kaikolan.		

Hill and aboriginal tribes.

Names and districts.

1. Anandan.
2. Badaga.
3. Bagata.
4. Chenchu.
5. Domba (Dombo).
6. Gadaba.
7. Gond.
8. Jatapu.
9. Kada (Kadan).
10. Kani (Kaniyan).
11. Kapu of Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.

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Names and districts.

12. Karumbalan.
13. Kattunaicken.
14. Kondh.
15. Konda Dora.
16. Kota.
17. Koya.
18. Kudibi.
19. Kurichan.
20. Kurumba.
21. Madugar or (Medavar).
22. Maduva.
23. Malasar.
24. Malayalee (of Pachamalai Hills of Salem and Trichinopoly districts).
25. Marathi (of South Kanara district).
26. Mavilah.
27. Melakudi or Kudiyan.
28. Paniyan.
29. Panu (Pano).
30. Polayan (Pulayan).
31. Poroga (Poroja).
32. Savara.
33. Sholagar.
34. Toda.
35. Vettuvan.

Others.

1. Amagunta Poligar (Chittoor).
2. Ambalagars (Trichinopoly).
3. Anebojinapalli Malas (Nellore).
4. Anipey Malas (Godavari, East and West).
5. Attur Kilnad Koravars (South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly).
6. Attur Melnad Koravars (Salem).
7. Bavuri (Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts).
8. Bavira (South Kanara).
9. Bakuda (South Kanara).
10. Bellara (South Kanara).
11. Bhattu Turkas (Chittoor).
12. Boyas (Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Kurnool).
13. Budabukkals (Guntur).
14. Chakala (Guntur).
15. Chalavadi (Bellary).
16. Chengampundi Koravars (Arcot, North).
17. Cheruma (Malabar).
18. Chettinad Valayars (Ramnad).
19. Chuckler (Tamil districts).
20. Dandasis (Ganjam).
21. Dasari [Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore (Kavali Settlement)].
22. Debi Koravars (Trichinopoly).
23. Dommaras [Anantapur, Arcot (North and South), Chittoor, Kurnool, Nellore, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna].

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Names and districts.

24. Dubbai Koravars (Arcot, North).
25. Gandarvakottai Koravars (Tanjore).
26. Ghasis (Jeypore).
27. Godda (South Kanara).
28. Gudu Dasaris (South Arcot and Coimbatore).
29. Gundlapad Woddars (Guntur).
30. Haddi (Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts).
31. Holey (South Kanara).
32. Inji Koravars (Trichinopoly).
33. Iranis (All districts).
34. Irulars (North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichinopoly).
35. Jambuvandi (Trichinopoly).
36. Jamulapalli Malas (Kurnool).
37. Jarugaballi Madigas (Guntur).
38. Jogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris (Arcot, North and South, Bellary and Cuddapah).
39. Jogula or Jogi (Arcot, North and South, Chingleput, Chittoor and Nellore).
40. Kallars (of that portion of the Tanjore district to which the special reclamation activities through the Kallar Reclamation Deputy Superintendent have been extended).
41. Kaladis (Trichinopoly).
42. Kal Koravas (Trichinopoly).
43. Kal Oddars (Chingleput).
44. Kanakkan (Malabar).
45. Kepmaris (Chingleput).
46. Kintali Kalingas (Vizagapatam).
47. Korachas (Bellary).
48. Koraga (South Kanara).
49. Koravars (Chingleput, Salem and Tinnevely).
50. Kottapal Kallars (Tanjore).
51. Kunjar Bhat (all districts).
52. Kurumbarava (Ramnad).
53. Lambadis (Guntur).
54. Madari (Ganjam and Vizagapatam).
55. Madigas (Arundateeyas of Telugu districts).
56. Maila (South Kanara).
57. Malas (Adi-Andhras of Telugu districts).
58. Maravars of Pulam (Tinnevely district).
59. Moger (Mera or Kaipudas or Mogeris) (South Kanara).
60. Monda Koravars (Salem).
61. Mundala (South Kanara).
62. Muthurachas (Nellore).
63. Nakkalas (East Godavari).
64. Nalkedaya (South Kanara).
65. Nattan Korachas (Chittoor).
66. Nayadi (Malabar).
67. Nirshikaris (Bellary and Kurnool).
68. Nokkars (Chingleput).
69. Oddars (North Arcot).
70. Paidis (Vizagapatam).

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Names and districts.

71. Pallan (Tamil districts).
72. Pambada (South Kanara).
73. Paraiya (Adi-Dravida of Tamil districts).
74. Paravan (South Kanara).
75. Pedda Boyas (Anantapur and Cuddapah).
76. Pennagaram Perumbalai Koravars (Salem).
77. Periasuriyur Kallars (Trichinopoly).
78. Picharis (Bellary).
79. Pichi Guntlas (Cuddapah).
80. Piramalai Kallars (Madura and Ramnad).
81. Ponnai Koravars (North Arcot).
82. Ranayars (South Kanara).
83. Rellis (Ganjam and Vizagapatam).
84. Sakkaraitamadai Koravars (North and South Arcot).
85. Salem Melnad Koravars (North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Salem, Tanjore and Trichinopoly).
86. Semman (Madura and Trichinopoly).
87. Sembanad Maravars (Ramnad).
88. Sugalis (Lambadis) (Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool).
89. Suragalli Koravars (Salem).
90. Tak Woddars (Kurnool).
91. Telugu Pamulas (Ganjam, Godavari, East and West, Guntur, Kistna, Nellore and Vizagapatam).
92. Telungapatti Chettis (Trichinopoly).
93. Thalli Koravars (Salem).
94. Thoti (or Mari-marusas or Mari Holeyas) (South Kanara).
95. Thotia Naicks (Arcot, North and South, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly).
96. Uppu Koravars (North Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly).
97. Uraligoundan (Trichinopoly).
98. Vaduvarpatti Koravars (Madura, Ramnad and Trichinopoly).
99. Valayars (Coimbatore and Madura).
100. Valluvan (Tamil districts).
101. Varahaneri Koravan (Trichinopoly).
102. Vayalapad or Nawabpet Koravars (Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore).
103. Vellayankuppan Padayachis (Arcot, South).
104. Venganur Parayas (North Arcot and Chittoor).
105. Veppur Paraya (South Arcot).
106. Vettaikaran (Tanjore).
107. Vettuvan (Malabar).
108. Woddars (Chittoor, Cuddapah, West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore).
109. Yenadi (Ganjam, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput and Cuddapah).
110. Yerukulas (Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, East and West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore).

NOTE.—This list includes the tribes notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and is subject to variation as tribes are notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act or removed from the operation of the Act.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Item IV—Budget for 1932-33—pages 70 and 73 supra.]

(Paragraphs 9 and 14 of the Budget Speech.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SAVINGS IN THE REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1931-1932 AND IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1932-1933 AS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1931-1932.

	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
A. Savings common to all or several departments—		
I. Emergency cut in salaries	9.85	39.59
II. Reduction in the rates of travelling allowance and restriction on tours and transfers	6.08	8.83
III. Reduction in the rates of other compensatory allowances	76	1.41
IV. Percentage reduction in petty construction and repairs—		
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Village chavadis ..	1.22	1.67
Cattle-pounds ..	.36	.40
Taluk office buildings	.25	.45
Police buildings ..	.36	.51
Jail buildings ..	.17	.37
Agricultural buildings	.50	.47
Others	.51	.57
	—	—
	3.37	4.44
V. Percentage cuts in books and periodicals—		
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Education	.42	.35
Medical	.09	.09
Others	.22	.20
	—	—
	.73	.64

[24th February 1932]

	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
VI. Percentage cuts in other contingencies (such as office expenses, tour charges, hot and cold weather charges, telephones, etc.) and reductions under Supplies and Services (percentage reduction under all heads)	6.83	7.47
Total—Savings common to all or several departments	27.62	62.38

B. Retrenchments in Departments—**5. Land Revenue—**

Abolition of two survey parties and restriction of work in Survey Party No. I ..	1.21	4.38
Disbandment of No. III Settlement Party consisting of Special Settlement Officers and staff	.79	2.36
Total—5. Land Revenue ..	2.00	6.74

6. Excise—

Abolition of the post of Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner	.01	.06
Abolition of the Kistna Subdivision ..	.01	.14
Abolition of five circles, three assistant inspectors and their orderlies and of the Intelligence Bureau; reduction in the number of orderlies of Preventive Officers and in the Kaity brewery; and discontinuance of preventive training of officers and clerks	.12	.65
Abolition of the Flying Squad	.01	.03
Abolition of the Northern distillery circle.	.01	.10
Restriction of rewards	.08	.25
Restriction in the supply of clothing ..	.13	.13
Reduction in the cost of opium and in the compensations to the Indian States ..	.75	1.38
Total—6. Excise ..	1.12	2.74

7. Stamps—

Savings in the payment of discount consequent on the anticipated fall in the sale of stamps	1.14	1.14
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24th February 1932]

	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
8. Forest and 8 A. Forest capital outlay charged to Revenue—		
Abolition of the post of Forest Panchayat Officer and twenty-eight posts of Deputy Tahsildars and their staff	.27	1.00
Discontinuance of the system of employment of grazing permit-issuing officers on payment of commission	.08	.25
Suspension of elephant-capturing operations and postponement of purchase of elephants for the Godavari Agency ..	.15	.36
Restriction on the extraction of timber in forests owing to the slump in the timber market	1.81	1.76
Curtailment of capital expenditure on buildings and communications ..	.35	1.00
Total—8. Forest and 8 A. Forest capital outlay charged to Revenue	2.66	4.37
9. Registration—		
Abolition of six Registration districts ..	.05	.51
Abolition of the post of Inspector of Registration offices	.04	.08
Abolition of 12 clerks in District Registrars' offices	.03	.07
Abolition of special pay to senior clerks in Sub-Registrars' offices having more than four clerks	.07	.14
Non-employment of temporary Sub-Registrars and clerks and peons	.28	.45
Total—9. Registration ..	.47	1.25
15. XIII and 16.—Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works	1.08	16.83 (a)
22. General Administration—		
Discretionary grants by Collectors (abolition) ..	.33	.51
Redistribution of divisions and taluqs ..	.15	.135
Reduction of Jamsbandi allowances to village menials	.32	.89
Abolition of fees to karnams for subdivision work (levy of fees for subdivisions has also been abolished)	.09	.49

(a) There is an addition of 14 lakh in 1932.

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	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32. LAKHS.	Budget estimate, 1932-33. LAKHS.
22. General Administration— <i>cont.</i>		
Abolition of two posts of Assistant Examiners, five District Inspectors, eight clerks and eight peons in the Local Fund Audit Department	..	·37
Keeping vacant the post of Under Secretary in the Development Department	·03	·11
Total—22. General Administration	1·13	3·72
24. Administration of Justice—		
Abolition of courts and reductions in process-serving and copyist establishments	1·58	2·49 (b)
25. Jails and Convict Settlements—		
Closure of the Alipuram Jail from August 1932	..	1·25
Conversion of District Jail, Koraput, into a Sub-Jail	·03	·11
Suspension of the post of Superintendent, District Jail, Berhampur	·02	·04
Abolition of the posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, clerks, warders, etc.	·14	·16
Savings under jail manufactures	1·70	1·81
Clothing and equipment	·14	·20
Savings in dietary charges in Central Jails	1·40	1·40
Total—25. Jails and Convict Settlements	3·43	4·97
26. Police—		
Reduction of 8 Sub-Inspectors in stations where there were more than one Sub-Inspector	·06	·14
Abolition of 10 posts of Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors	·07	·17
Abolition of standing guards of seven head constables and 36 constables provided in certain parts of the Agency tracts and of the sub-treasury guard of one head constable and four constables at Gajapatinagram	·07	·15
Reduction of 31 head constables and 127 constables owing to the abolition of certain Police outposts	·13	·46
Reduction of 585 constables provided for high road patrols and criminal tribes checking centres	·43	1·54

(b) There is an addition of ·06 lakh in Part II.

24th February 1932]

	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32. LAKHS.	Budget estimate, 1932-33. LAKHS.
26. Police— <i>cont.</i>		
Abolition of 222 posts of ghat talaiyaris	·10	·23
Suspension of the scheme for the training of the armed reserves in Northern Circars	·12	·12
Temporary closure for a year of the Central Recruits school at Vizianagram and reduction in the staff of other recruit schools	·12	·13
Abolition of prizes for recruits and miscellaneous expenditure in connexion with recruits	·04	·08
Cancellation of the Range and Presidency Police sports and Inter-schools sports	·14	·14
Closure of the industrial activities connected with Kallar reclamation	·07	·13
Clothing and equipment	·90	1·53
Total—26. Police	2·25	4·82
31. Education—		
I. Non-employment of a lecturer in the Law College and of the Principal, College of Commerce	·09	·06
II. Reductions in scholarships and stipends	3·71	3·82
	3·80	3·88 (c)
III. Grants-in-aid—Recurring—		
Reduction in teaching grants, and in the grants for night schools	11·48	11·29
Reduction in stipendiary grants	·92	·94
Stoppage of medical inspection in 1932-33	..	·28
Miscellaneous (abolition of sessional schools, fee remissions, etc.)	·32	·30
	12·72	12·81
IV. Grants-in-aid—Non-recurring—		
Reductions in the provision for grants for—		
	Budget estimate, 1931-32.	
(1) Buildings	5·60	·91
(2) Equipment	·84	·65
(3) Playgrounds	·25	·22
		·31
		·84
		·25

(c) There is an addition of ·04 lakh in Part II.

(d) Against these there is an addition of 1·41 lakhs in Part II.

[24th February 1932]

31. Education—*cont.*

(4) Miscellaneous (Libraries, boy scouts, girl guides, etc.) ..

Amount of savings.		
Budget estimate, 1931-32.	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
18	..	18 (e)
	1.78	1.58
Total—31. Education ..	18.30	18.27

32. Medical—

Conversion of the post of Civil Surgeoncy at Rajahmundry into an Assistant Surgeon's charge ..

Stoppage of deputation of Civil Assistant Surgeons for training at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, in the Government Ophthalmic hospital, Madras, and in Biochemistry ..

Reduction in the pay of demonstrators ..

Restriction of membership to the Central Board of Indian Medicine to residents of Madras ..

Abolition of the post of Assistant to Third Physician, General Hospital, conversion of the post of Radiologist in the Government Rayapuram Hospital from a Civil Assistant Surgeon's charge to that of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, replacement of Civil Assistant Surgeons by Sub-Assistant Surgeons in certain hospitals in the mufassal and other reductions in hospital staff ..

Abolition of the posts of an Assistant to the Professor of Medicine and Assistant Professors of Pharmacology, Hygiene, Pathology and Biochemistry in the Medical College, Madras, of Lecturers in Anatomy and Physiology in the Rayapuram Medical School and Lecturers in Pharmacology in the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, and of Assistants to Professors of Physiology and Chemistry in the Medical College, Vizagapatam, appointment of non-medical officers in lieu of medical officers as Lecturers in Chemistry in Medical Colleges and Schools, appointment of an Assistant Surgeon as Lecturer on Venereal Diseases in lieu of a ..

.02 .05

.01 .12

.02 .04

.02 .02

.30 .49

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Amount of savings.

Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
LAKHS	LAKHS.

32. Medical—*cont.*

Venereologist on Rs. 1,600 per mensem and other reductions in the staff of colleges and schools ..

Cancellation or postponement of study leave to medical officers ..

Economy in the expenditure in England on stores ..

Stoppage of scholarships to women medical students studying in Medical Colleges, etc ..

Grants-in-aid—Recurring—

Introduction of flat rate of capitation grant to leper asylums in lieu of the system of payment of actual expenses subject to a maximum ..

Discontinuance of maintenance grant to the Victoria Women and Children Hospital, Vizagapatam ..

Reduction in the rate of contribution to panchayats for medical lending libraries ..

Grants-in-aid—Non-recurring—

Building grants to medical institutions (Budget estimate, 1931-32 is Rs. 57 lakh). ..

Total—32. Medical ..

33. Public Health—

Discontinuance of the anti-drink and drug propaganda ..

Abolition of Special Malaria Officer and his staff, amalgamation of the post of Propaganda officer with that of the rural sanitation officer and reduction in the allotment for propaganda ..

Abolition of the quinquennial training of Health Inspectors, abolition of ten posts of Health Inspectors, stoppage of deputation of Health officers for training in Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and restriction of study leave to Health officers ..

Stoppage of anti-malarial operations in the Agency tracts and of the contribution towards Kala-Azar research ..

Abolition of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the King Institute ..

Abolition of two posts of Deputy Sanitary Engineers and Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer ..

1.32 2.00

.07 .32

.05 .30

.03 .10

.01 .02

.03 .24

(f) A provision of 10 lakh has been made in Part II.

(e) Provision of 13 lakh has been made in Part II for boy scouts and girl guides associations.

[24th February 1932]

	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
33. Public Health— <i>cont.</i>		
Abolition of Health Officer in Planters' district	·02	·05
Reduction in Plague staff	·06	·10
Grants-in-aid—		
Water-supply and drainage (Budget estimate, 1931-32, Rs. 6·06 lakhs)	·77 (g)	1·80
Rural water-supply (Budget estimate, 1931-32, Rs. 4·00 lakhs)	2·00 (h)	4·00
Miscellaneous grants (Budget estimate, 1931-32, Rs. 50 lakh)	.. + (i)	·34
		(Excess).
Total—33. Public Health	4·36	8·59
34. Agriculture—		
Suspension of Pest Act operations and of opening of new veterinary touring billets and three dispensaries	·15	·23
Non-employment of Systematic Assistant	·03	·07
Abolition of special pay to Statistical Assistant and certain lecturers	..	·01
Abolition of stipends in the Veterinary College	..	·02
Manufacture of serum in Madras	..	1·94
Abolition of Ramnad Co-operative Circle	..	·08
Withdrawal of grants to District Federations and Provincial Co-operative Union	·07	·25
Total—34. Agriculture	·25	2·60
35. Industries—		
Abolition of a draughtsman and maistri-clerk in the office of the Director of Industries	·01	·01
Posts of two supervisors, one surveyor and one mechanic in the pumping and boring branch kept vacant	·02	·02
Reduction in the strength of the temporary establishment of boring maistris and apprentice drillers	·06	·06
Abolition of the post of the Assistant Director, Inland, Pisciculture and his staff	·04	·07
Temporary closure of eight fish-curing yards	·02	·05
Stoppage of the contribution to Jemshedpur Technical Institute	·06	·06

(g) There is an addition of ·25 in Part II.
 (h) There is an addition of 1·25 in Part II.
 (i) There is an addition of ·32 in Part II.

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	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
35. Industries— <i>cont.</i>		
Experiments on the refining of oils and fats at the Kerala Soap Institute being carried on on a smaller scale	·02	·05
Savings in the running charges of the trawler 'Lady Goschen'	·67	·39
Restriction of chank fishing and reduction in the price paid to divers	·23	·23
Abolition of leather industry class in the Leather Trades Institute and the abolition of the post of a teacher in the School of Arts and Crafts	·01	·01
Smaller purchase of tools, plant and machinery in the pumping and boring branch	·45	·45
Non-grant of foreign scholarships	·04	·14
Non-purchase of materials for the Industrial Schools at Calicut, Bellary and Mangalore	·23	·45
Suspension of the scheme for the purchase of an engine for the fishery vessel 'Pearl' and savings in the annual docking charges on 'Lady Nicholson'	·04	·02
Twenty-five per cent reduction in the maintenance grant for Industrial schools	·07	·22
Smaller provision for building and equipment grants	..	·29
Reduction in the purchase of gunnies and in the purchase of salt for fish-curing yards	·40	·40
Total—35. Industries	2·37	2·92
37. Miscellaneous departments—Reserved—		
Keeping in abeyance for two years the post of the Commissioner of Labour	·25	·29
Reduction in district staffs, replacement of Tahsildar—District Labour Officers by Deputy Tahsildars and reduction in the establishment of the Labour Commissioner's office	·68	·99
Closure of industrial centres for Kallars	·47	·55
Closure of schools for Kallars, etc.	·47	·62
Closure of Criminal Tribes Settlement, Pallavaram, the Reformatory School for Girls at Nellore, and the Settlement for Thottia Naicks and savings in other settlements	·31	·48
Holding in abeyance the post of Junior Electrical Inspector	·06	·06

[24th February 1932]

	Amount of savings.	
	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
37. Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved—cont.		
Holding in abeyance the post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Steam-boilers	·04	·04
Suspension of the post of additional Inspector of Factories sanctioned in the current year.	·02	·03
Grants-in-aid, non-recurring (grant for the general amelioration of the depressed classes and subsidy to the Salvation Army Sales Depot)	·18	·19
	<u>2·48</u>	<u>3·25</u>
Transferred—		
Closure of Labour schools and non-opening of new schools	·66	·76
Savings in the provision for equipment of schools and construction and repair of school buildings, etc.	·23	·28
Reduction in the grant for wells, pathways, etc., and other supplies and services	·69	1·57 (j)
Reduction in the staff for the compilation of vital statistics	·02	·17
	<u>1·60</u>	<u>2·78</u>
Total—37. Miscellaneous departments ..	<u>4·08</u>	<u>6·03</u>
41. Civil Works—		
1. Abolition of two divisions, seven subdivisions and section charges in the Agency	·68	1·48
2. Abolition of divisions, subdivisions and section charges in tracts other than the Agency	·95	3·28 (k)
3. Smaller provision for—		
(a) Original Works—Buildings	59·89	14·29
(b) Original Works—Communications	15·96	1·11
(c) Repairs	26·64	·66
(d) Suspense (increased credit).	·	2·66
		<u>·50</u>

(j) There is an addition of 1·25 in Part II. (k) There is an addition of ·19 in Part II.
(l) There is an addition of ·23 in Part II.

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	Amount of savings.		
	Budget estimate, 1931-32.	Revised estimate, 1931-32.	Budget estimate, 1932-33.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
41. Civil Works—cont.			
(e) Grants-in-aid—			
(i) Non-recurring grants for roads and bridges	25·05	4·45	12·76 (m)
(ii) Grants for village communications ..	7·00	1·70	7·00 (n)
(iii) Smaller provision for water-supply and drainage schemes executed by the Public Works Department ..	9·73	4·94	3·94
(iv) Central Road Development Account. ..	19·50	2·99	6·00
Total—41. Civil Works ..	<u>·</u>	<u>34·43</u>	<u>69·50</u>
43. Famine	·	1·00	·75
45-A. Commuted value of pensions	·	·54	1·85
46. Stationery and Printing—			
Abolition of a peon and one muchhi in the Stamp and Stationery Office	·	·	·
Abolition of three posts of clerks due to formation of a Central Forms Office in the Government Press	·12	·	·13 (o)
Reduction in the scale of supply and in the period of wear of certain stationery articles. ..	·	·13	·99
Postponement of the printing of settlement registers	·	·60	·05
Total—46. Stationery and Printing ..	·	<u>·85</u>	<u>1·17</u>
47. Miscellaneous—			
General savings	·	·	·04
Total—B. Retrenchments in departments	84·99	164·54	
Total—A. Savings common to all or several departments ..	27·62	62·38	
Grand Total—A. and B. ..	112·61	226·92	
Deduct—Provision for new schemes treated as Part II C.	·	·	— 8·76
Net Savings (A. + B. — C.) ..	112·61	218·16	

(m) There is an addition of ·18 in Part II. (n) There is an addition of 3·00 in Part II.
(o) There is an addition of ·21 lakh in Part II.

[24th February 1932]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide Item VII—Papers placed on the Table of the House—page 87 supra.]

FINANCE (RETRENCHMENT) DEPARTMENT.

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN
THE SECRETARIAT, FORT ST. GEORGE, ON THE 19TH TO
22ND JANUARY 1932.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED THE 19TH JANUARY 1932.

The Retrenchment Committee re-assembled this morning and completed their examination of the expenditure of the Secretariat departments after examining the Law, Public Works and Local Self-Government Secretaries. They recommended a small reduction of staff in each of these departments, but were impressed by the very large increase of work in the Local Self-Government Department, owing to recent legislation connected with local bodies, and decided that the real remedy lay in reducing the volume of work by decentralization or amendment of the law, if necessary.

In the afternoon the Retrenchment Committee considered the expenditure under the headings, Heads of Provinces, Executive Council and Ministers and decided to recommend that the strength of the Cabinet may be reduced by one. The Committee also noted that a considerable reduction had already been effected in Government House expenditure with the approval of His Excellency the Governor.

II. PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED THE 20TH JANUARY 1932.

The Retrenchment Committee this morning commenced their examination of the expenditure on District Administration. The most remarkable feature in the expenditure under this head is that the pay of village officers and village servants exceeds the combined pay of the Board of Revenue, Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars and their establishments. The pay of village headmen and karnams by themselves exceeds the pay of all Tahsildars and their subordinates, while the pay of village menials exceeds the combined pay of the Board of Revenue and all Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Treasury Deputy Collectors, Deputy Collectors and their establishments. The Committee held the view strongly that there should be no reduction in the numbers of the village establishments, but they agreed that some economy was necessary and therefore decided to recommend a 4-anna cut in the pay of all village officers and servants from Rs. 6 up to Rs. 12 and an 8-anna cut in pay of Rs. 13 and above. The effect of this proposal would be a saving of about 4 lakhs a year.

The Committee then considered the expenditure of the Board of Revenue and the Court of Wards. The administration of the Court of Wards is self-supporting and the cost of the Land Revenue section of the Board of Revenue has decreased. They therefore decided to make no recommendation for retrenchment.

In the afternoon the Committee considered the expenditure of Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Deputy Collectors and taluk offices and considered the various recommendations for the re-allocation of district,

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divisional and taluk charges that have been made by the Board of Revenue. They decided to accept these suggestions, which are calculated to secure savings of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs a year, and the most important of which are the abolition of the Collectors of Madras and the Nilgiris. The only additional recommendations they made were a reduction in the number of peons in Collectors' and Treasury Deputy Collectors' offices, an increase of 100 per cent in the scale of fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, a permanent reduction in the allotments for discretionary grants by Collectors and a restriction of expenditure on works, including new minor irrigation works. The total recurring savings recommended should come to about Rs. 7 lakhs and the increase of revenue to about Rs. 3 lakhs a year.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED THE 21ST JANUARY 1932.

The Committee this morning commenced their examination of the expenditure under the heading of Administration of Justice. The Registrar of the High Court was in attendance. With a view to retrenchment, the High Court has already made a number of proposals for the abolition of Courts and appointments and for increases of revenue in various ways. The Committee decided to support all these proposals and to leave to the discretion of Government those which were still under consideration.

In addition, the Committee raised the question whether the arrangements in force in the City Civil Court and the Presidency Small Cause Court were not needlessly expensive, when compared with those in the mufassal. The Committee eventually decided to recommend that Government should take steps to effect economy under these headings by a revision of the existing arrangements and, if necessary, by undertaking the necessary legislation.

The Committee also recommended that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice might be asked to consider, whether, without interfering with the administration of justice, it would be possible to effect some reduction in the clerical establishment of the High Court; and expressed the opinion that the Official Assignee in future should be a whole-time servant of Government on a fixed salary and that the commission derived from the administration of insolvents' properties should be credited to Government.

The Committee also recommended that Government should re-examine the question of increasing the number of panchayat courts and giving them exclusive jurisdiction up to Rs. 20 or Rs. 25.

A further recommendation of the Committee was that the vacations now enjoyed by all Civil Courts should be reduced by a fortnight, both in the mufassal and in the City, and that a suggestion to the same effect might be placed before the High Court.

Under the heading of Criminal Justice the Committee recommended that Government should examine the question of increasing the number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates empowered to sit singly and reducing the number of stipendiary Presidency Magistrates by one.

[24th February 1932]

The Committee then examined the expenditure of the Cinchona department and decided that no retrenchment was possible. On the other hand unless special arrangements can be made to supply the Cinchona factory with bark at the end of the next financial year it may be necessary for the factory to work at a loss. The Committee decided to bring this aspect of the case to the notice of Government. The Committee finally dealt with the expenditure under the heading of Stamps and decided to recommend that the lower rates of discount to stamp-vendors now in force in Madras City and a few large towns should be extended to all towns with a population of over 50,000 inhabitants. They also recommended that the Government of Madras should take up with the Government of India the question of reimposing the 1-anna duty on cheques which was suspended a few years ago at a loss of nearly Rs. 1 lakh a year to Provincial Revenues.

IV.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED THE 22ND JANUARY 1932.

The Retrenchment Committee this morning examined the expenditure of the Madras Record Office. Certain economies have already been ordered by Government during the current year, which entail a cessation of the work hitherto being done in mending, binding and printing old records. In view of the history of the Presidency, the Committee regard the custody and preservation of the old records as a matter of primary importance; they understand that, if they do not receive the attention that is now devoted to them, many valuable papers may disappear altogether; and they therefore recommend that the economies ordered by Government and referred to above should not be continued. The savings secured are out of proportion to the value of the work being done and the staff should therefore be re-employed. For the same reason they recommend that the present Curator should be retained in his office, at any rate, until his special work connected with the examination of the old revenue records has been completed.

The Committee then examined the expenditure of the various Translators to Government and the Saluting Battery, under neither of which heads could they find any retrenchment to recommend. On the other hand they considered that the expenditure on the Madras Services Commission should be reduced. They considered, and eventually rejected as impracticable, the suggestion that the work of the Madras Services Commission should be undertaken by the Government of India's Public Services Commission. They recommended however that the salary of future incumbents of the posts of Chairman and Members of the Commission should be reduced from Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500, respectively. They also agreed that the scale of fees for various examinations might be enhanced and that the fees paid by applicants for appointments for which the Commission is required to select candidates might also be increased, although in the case of fees for clerkships and other appointments in the subordinate services they considered that the fee should be increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and not to Rs. 10, as recommended by the Commission.

The Committee then examined the expenditure of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards which has increased considerably

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during the last few years. The Committee consider that some reduction of correspondence might be secured by making the Inspector ex officio Secretary to Government and also by delegating a number of the duties which he now performs to the district authorities.

The Committee then examined the expenditure of the Boiler Inspection department. The department is now self-supporting and the only recommendation that the Committee had to make was that the post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Boilers might continue to be held in abeyance until financial conditions improve. Under the heading of Factory Inspection the Committee decided to recommend that Government should consider the advisability of levying a small fee for the inspection work that is done. Following the recommendations of the Whitley Commission, they also recommended that the work of inspecting factories should, to an increasing extent, be entrusted to officials in appropriate branches of the public service, such as health officers, lady doctors, etc., instead of adding to the number of separate factory inspectors.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd January 1932.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Retrenchment Secretary.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide Item VII—Papers placed on the Table of the House—page 87 supra.]

D. No. 611/31.

From

M.R.RY. RAO SAHIB C. P. KARUNAKARA MENON AVARGAL,
Secretary, Madras Services Commission,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT.

Dated Madras, the 30th September 1931.

SIR,

[Madras Services Commission—Proceedings—Report for 1930-31.]

I am directed to submit, as required by section 20 of the Madras Services Commission Act (Act XI of 1929), the following report of the proceedings of the Commission for the year 1930-31.

2. There was no change in the personnel of the Commission and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. P. Karunakara Menon Avargal continued to be its Secretary.

3. During the year under review the Government passed orders on the various proposals and schemes submitted by the Commission and referred to in the previous year's report, for the taking over ultimately of all the duties and functions prescribed for the Commission by the Madras Services Commission Act (Act XI of 1929).

The work done by the Commission under the various sections of the Madras Services Commission Act are reviewed in paragraphs 5 to 14 below.

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4. During the year under review the Commission dealt with 34,180 references against 891 references dealt with in the previous year (three months). Sixty-five references remained to be finally disposed of at the end of the year.

5. *Section 8 of the Act.*—The Commission examined and advised the Government on the draft rules framed by the Government for the various services under the Civil Services (Classification) Rules and also on questions connected with the recognition for appointment to services in this Presidency of educational qualifications not specified in the Statutory Rules.

6. *Section 9 of the Act.*—The Government accepted the scheme formulated by the Commission for the recruitment of clerks and typists for employment in offices under the Local Government throughout the Presidency. For purposes of this recruitment all Government offices were divided into four groups (including offices in the Madras City) and applications were invited for about 1,400 estimated vacancies in those offices. Nearly 4,500 candidates applied, of whom 4,150 were found to be qualified. These qualified candidates were subjected to a competitive examination held early in March 1931. The examination was held simultaneously at 18 centres, mainly district headquarters. On an average 200 candidates appeared at each centre (excluding Madras at which nearly 600 candidates were examined). The purpose of the examination was to test the intelligence, alertness in understanding things, common sense, general knowledge and accuracy of thought and expression expected of candidates seeking employment under the Government. Four simple tests were prescribed in English composition, précis-writing, vernacular composition and translation, and general knowledge. The results of the examination were actually published after the close of the year under report. But as the results are interesting from the point of view of the educational qualifications of the candidates who have passed the examination, an analysis of the results with reference to these qualifications is appended to this report (Appendix A). Several candidates with Intermediate and School Final qualifications have secured better results than many graduate candidates.

7. The reports of the Examiners suggest the following observations:—

English composition.—The report of the Examiners reveals the distressing frequency of gross mistakes in grammar, syntax, and spelling. In view of the requirements of correctness in spelling and composition in Government offices, secondary schools and the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board may with advantage to candidates for employment in public service insist on a higher standard of achievement in these respects than seems to prevail at present.

Précis-writing.—The results of the examination in “Précis-writing” were poor. The bulk of the candidates seem to have had no training in précis-writing. Those who are responsible for the framing of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate syllabus may consider the advisability of restoring précis-writing to the list of subjects that may be offered by candidates for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination.

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Vernaculars.—The Examiners report “a general attempt to conceal ignorance of the meaning of particular words or expressions by a verbose display of plausible guesses,” and “that of the more frequent errors the most common was loose and incorrect construction of long sentences, particularly the careless linking of different words and clauses and a wrong winding up of the sentence.” Errors in spelling were also common in vernacular composition.

General knowledge.—“Howlers” are not uncommon in this subject. But it betrays an appalling ignorance when one candidate says that among the States that came into being after the Great War were the Raja of Panagal and the Raja of Chettinad, and another candidate says that monsoons are the various phases of the moon, sun and the air; and yet a third informs us that by means of the barometer we can measure the heights of hills and depths of rivers.

8. No examination for typists was held as the number of qualified applicants was much less than the estimated number of vacancies. Now that in the syllabus of the competitive examination prescribed for clerks and typists, additional marks are allowed for proficiency in typewriting and shorthand, it is hoped that the study of the subjects will be encouraged and the number of candidates qualified in these subjects will gradually increase in future.

9. In submitting the scheme of the competitive examination, the Commission also submitted to Government proposals for the exemption of persons who had put in fairly long periods of officiating service as clerks or typists from undergoing the competitive examination. The Government accepted the Commission's proposals and applications were invited from candidates for inclusion in the list of exempted men. Nearly 3,500 applications were received for exemption and were scrutinized by the Commission before their inclusion in the list of exempted men.

10. The following rates of fees were prescribed by Government in respect of applications to the Commission for selection by direct recruitment:—

	Per application. RS.
Applications for admission to the competitive examination—	
(a) for clerkship and typist's post	5
(b) for the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon ...	25
Applications for appointments to other subordinate posts	5
Applications for appointment to Provincial and Specialist services	15

The receipts on account of these fees amounted to Rs. 25,750 during the year under report.

11. *Section 10 of the Act.*—At the instance of the Government the Commission examined the various classes of posts in the subordinate services and submitted proposals to the Government regarding the classes of posts to which recruitment should be made by the appointing

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authorities after consultation with the Commission. The Government accepted the proposals of the Commission and the Commission undertook recruitment to these posts as amendments to the Statutory Rules for the various services were issued by the Government authorizing such consultation.

During the year under review the Commission was consulted in regard to the recruitment of candidates for the following classes of posts:—

Provincial and Specialist Services.

- (1) Deputy Superintendent of Police (for only Indian Christians).
- (2) Deputy Superintendent of Police (for only Brahmans).
- (3) Inspector of Boilers.
- (4) Do.
- (5) Do.
- (6) Assistant Director of Rural Pisciculture.
- (7) Junior Electrical Inspector to Government.
- (8) Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations.
- (9) General Superintendent, Madras Engineering Workshops.
- (10) Anaesthetists and Lecturer in Anaesthesia, Medical Colleges, Madras and Vizagapatam.
- (11) Assistant Director of Public Health (Women).
- (12) Soil Physicist.
- (13) Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras.
- (14) Inspector of Factories.

Subordinate Services.

- (15) Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
- (16) Sergeants, Madras City Police.
- (17) Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.
- (18) Assistant Lecturers in Colleges and Licentiate School Assistants.
- (19) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
- (20) First Assistant, Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.
- (21) Assistant Inspectors of Excise.
- (22) Deputy Tahsildars.
- (23) Physical Director, Kumbakonam College.
- (24) Junior Workshop Instructor, College of Engineering.
- (25) School Assistants and Sub-Inspectresses of Schools (Women).
- (26) Veterinary Compounders.
- (27) Hydraulic Laboratory Assistant, College of Engineering, Guindy.
- (28) Mechanical Laboratory Assistant, College of Engineering, Guindy.
- (29) Electrical Laboratory Assistant, College of Engineering, Guindy.
- (30) Assistant Physical Director to Government and Physical Director, Muhammadan College.
- (31) Physical Directress, Queen Mary's College.

The Commission selected candidates for all these posts during the year under review except items Nos. (2), (13)—(15), (25) and (27)—(31). The

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preliminary arrangements for the selection of candidates for the excepted posts were made during the year, the actual selection taking place after its close. The vacancies in respect of items Nos. (6), (8), (10), (11) and (13) were not advertised by the Commission, but by the heads of departments concerned, and the selection of the candidates was made by the Commission from the lists of applicants forwarded by the heads of departments. In respect of the other selections the Commission followed the procedure laid down in section 10 of the Madras Services Commission Act. Regarding item No. (9) above, after the Commission advertised the vacancy and received applications, but before the candidates were called for interview, the Government abandoned the idea of selecting candidates by direct recruitment.

The Commission's recommendations for appointment were accepted by the Government and the heads of departments in all cases except one, viz., item No. (17) above. In that case the Commission recommended two candidates in order of preference under a certain community (depressed classes) as required under section 10 (iv) of the Madras Services Commission Act, but the Government appointed the second nominee for the reason that a Telugu-knowing candidate was required and that the first nominee of the Commission did not know Telugu. This qualification had not, however, been mentioned to the Commission when it was requested to recruit candidates.

In connexion with the selection of Assistant Inspectors of Excise [item No. (21) above], the Commission brought to the notice of the Government a case of violation by the Commissioner of Excise of the rule of communal rotation in selecting candidates for appointment as Assistant Inspector of Excise. The Government ordered the rectification of the mistake.

Detailed statistics of applications received and registered, from the various communities, and the numbers selected are given in Appendix B.

12. *Section 11 of the Act.*—About 66 proposals for recruitment by promotion to the Provincial Services were considered by the Commission during the year. The Commission also drew up lists of qualified candidates for admission to the following Provincial Services:—

- (1) Madras Jail Service.
- (2) Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).
- (3) Madras Excise Service.
- (4) Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).
- (5) Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).
- (6) Madras Medical Service.
- (7) Madras Engineering Service.
- (8) Madras Registration Service.
- (9) Madras Co-operative Service.
- (10) Madras Veterinary Service.

(This list was actually submitted to Government in April 1931.)

The appointments made during the year under report from these lists were all made in accordance with the Commission's recommendations.

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13. *Section 13 of the Act—Special tests.*—The Government directed in May 1930 that the Commission should take over the work done by the Commissioner for Government Examinations personally in connexion with the examinations conducted by him in respect of members of the Provincial and Subordinate Services and holders of special posts and probationers. Agreeably to these orders, the Commission undertook the work from 1st August 1930. The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations conducted the examinations under the Commission's orders.

In March 1931 the Government directed that with effect from 1931–32 the entire work relating to the conduct of the examinations should be taken over by the Commission.

14. *Sections 15 and 16 of the Act.*—During the year under review the Commission dealt with—

Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	35
Proposals regarding punishments	...	...	...	...	...	32
Memorials	...	...	...	...	...	5

The Commission's recommendations were accepted by the Government in all cases except the two following:—

(1) Appeal against dismissal by the Inspector-General of Police of a Sub-Inspector of Police, Anantapur district, for committing indecent assault on a girl aged 10 years:

The Commission was of the opinion that as a formal complaint had been made in this cognizable and non-compoundable case, it was against public policy to deal with it after a mere departmental enquiry and without the orders of a court on the complaint. The Government, while agreeing with the view of the Commission as a general proposition, in the particular case before them did not see fit to follow it, but dismissed the appeal.

(2) The second case related to a departmental enquiry against a Sub-Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommended the dismissal of this officer from service for destroying the decree in a certain arbitration case. Considering the seriousness of the charges established against the appellant, the Commission also recommended his *dismissal* from service. The Government, however, were pleased merely to *dispense* with his services.

15. *General.*—It will be seen from the above that the scope of the Commission's activities greatly expanded during the year. Since the close of the year these activities have further extended to include recruitment for several subordinate executive services in the mufassal. The Commission has experienced no special difficulties in carrying out its work save in regard to recruitment to Provincial Service appointments by selection from the subordinate executive. Proposals for amending section 11 of the Act to make its scope and meaning clearer have been submitted to the Government.

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16. The work falling on the Secretary and office staff of the Commission has been very heavy in connexion with the examinations held and scrutiny of the cases of individual applicants. The Commission has much pleasure in testifying that M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. P. Karunakara Menon Avargal and the office staff have discharged their duties with unfailing industry and capacity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. P. KARUNAKARA MENON,

Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIP, ETC.

Number of candidates admitted to the examination	...	...	...	...	...	4,154
Number of absentees	...	...	...	...	...	102
Number of candidates who sat for the examination	...	...	...	...	...	4,052
Number of candidates selected	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Number of graduates who sat for the examination	...	...	...	...	...	897
Number of graduates selected	...	...	...	...	...	578
Number of intermediates who sat for the examination	...	...	...	...	...	716
Number of intermediates selected	...	...	...	...	...	372
Number of S.S.L.Cs. who sat for the examination	...	...	...	...	...	2,439
Number of S.S.L.Cs. selected	...	...	...	...	...	595
Number of candidates who sat for the examination and who possessed shorthand-typewriting qualifications	...	...	...	...	...	419
(Persons who have passed Government Technical and other examinations in shorthand and typewriting and who have taken these subjects as one of the optional subjects in the S.S.L.C. examination.)						
Number of candidates selected who possess shorthand-typewriting qualifications	...	...	...	...	...	237

One hundred and twenty-five candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting and who have not been selected for appointment as clerks have been selected for appointment as typists.

Selections made by the Commission under Section 10 of the Act.

Number of Vacancies.	Applications received.	Applicants qualified.	Appeared for interview.	Recommend. d.	Remarks.
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1	24 (Anglo-Indians or Christians, etc.).	20	12	3	This vacancy was reserved for "Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic" community.
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APPENDIX

[24th February 1932]

*Deputy Superintendent of Police.**Inspector of Boilers.*

(a) Selection in June 1930.

2	15 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 6 Brahmans .. 5 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 4	10 Non-Brahman (Hindus). 5 Brahmans .. 2 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 3	10 Non-Brahman (Hindus). 5 Brahmans .. 2 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 3	4 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 2 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 2	
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(b) Selection in September 1930.

3	23 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 4 Brahmans .. 8 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 9 Others .. 2	5 Non-Brahman (Hindu). 1 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 3 Others .. 1	2 Non-Brahman (Hindu). 1 Others .. 1	1 None	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.
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(c) Selection in March 1931

1	10 Non-Brahman (Hindu). 1 Brahmans .. 3 Muslims .. 1 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 2 Others .. 3	2 Brahman .. 1 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 1	2 Brahman .. 1 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 1	1 (Is a European)	
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Assistant Director of Rural Pisciculture.

1	16 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 7 Brahmans .. 4 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 5	12 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 5 Brahmans .. 3 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 4	10 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 3 Brahmans .. 3 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 4	..	The vacancy was advertised by the Director of Fisheries and the applications received were forwarded to the Commission.
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Junior Electrical Inspector to Government.

1	19 Non-Brahman (Hindu). 1 Brahmans .. 8 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 2 The remaining seven candidates did not state their community.	1* Brahman .. 1	1 Brahmans .. 1	None	*The Commission after interview did not consider this candidate qualified as he did not satisfy all the conditions of appointment.
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Soil Physicist.

1	31 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 7 Brahmans .. 20 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 4	30 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 6 Brahmans .. 20 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 4	27 Non-Brahmans (Hindus). 6 Brahmans .. 17 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. .. 4	2 (Brahmans).	
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APPENDIX

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-Brahman (Hindu). Brahmans .. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, etc. ..	4 Brahman .. 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.
3	36	15 Europeans.	11	3	
Sergeants, Madras City Police—November 1930.					
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	111	108	18	Candidates from communities other than Brahmins were required.
Non-Brahmans ..	60	23	22	7	
Indian Christians ..	17	8	8	6	
Muhammadans ..	21	11	11	7	

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<i>Veterinary Assistant Surgeons—August and December 1930.</i>					
Brahmans ..	9	7	5	4	There were no candidates from other communities than Brahmins.
Non-Brahmans ..	59	23	22	5	
Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, etc. ..	36	20	18	4	Recruitment was from the two communities only.
<i>Assistant Inspector of Excise—7th January 1931.</i>					
<i>Deputy Tahsildars.</i>					
Brahmans ..	150	125	119	1	The selection was under 'Tamil' and 'Malayalam' languages irrespective of community.
Non-Brahmans ..	168	114	107	2	
Indian Christians ..	50	35	35	2	
Muhammadians ..	25	12	11	1	
Others (including depressed classes) ..	3	3	3	..	
<i>Veterinary Compounders.</i>					
Brahmans ..	7	6	6	5	The selection was under 'Tamil' and 'Malayalam' languages irrespective of community.
Non-Brahmans ..	7	5	5	3	
Muhammadians ..	2	1	Nil.	..	
Indian Christians ..	4	2	2	2	
<i>First Assistant, Government Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.</i>					
Brahmans ..	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
<i>Physical Director, Kumbakonam College.</i>					
Brahmans ..	2	1	1	1	
Indian Christians ..	1	1	1	..	
<i>Junior Workshop Instructor.</i>					
Brahmans ..	2	1	1	1	
Indian-Christians ..	1	1	1	1	

C. P. KARUNAKARA MENON,
Secretary, Madras Services Commission.

MADRAS,
30th September 1931.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide Item VII—Papers placed on the Table of the House—page 87 *supra*.]

FINANCE (RETRENCHMENT) DEPARTMENT.

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN
THE SECRETARIAT, FORT ST. GEORGE, ON THE 29TH AND
30TH JANUARY AND 11TH TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1932.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED THE 29TH JANUARY 1932.

The Retrenchment Committee this morning examined the Superintendent of the Government Press regarding the expenditure on printing. They recommended that Government should examine further the possibility of remodelling the Mint Buildings in such a way as to make it possible to dispense altogether with the press in Mount Road. They also noted that the expenditure on printing in various departments had considerably increased during the last seven or eight years and repeated the suggestion, made by the last Retrenchment Committee, that efforts should be made in some way to make each department responsible for the cost of its own printing work, in order to give them a direct incentive to limit their demands upon the Press.

Coming to matters of detail, the Committee were impressed by the extravagance that now appears to be permitted by printing in administration reports numbers of lengthy statistical statements, which are of very little general interest, and decided to recommend that an enquiry should be undertaken by all departments of Government with the object of reducing the size and number of such statements.

The Committee also noted that an appreciable loss is incurred at present in printing of college calendars which have grown to a considerable size and contain much information that can be obtained from other publications. The Committee were inclined to think that these calendars might be abolished, or, in the alternative, that the price should be raised to cover the cost of their production.

The Committee also recommended some economy in the publication of various Civil and departmental lists and agreed that as a measure of economy the automatic supply of free copies of administration reports to members of the Legislative Council should be suspended and that such reports should be supplied only to those members who ask for them.

They also considered and endorsed certain technical suggestions made by the Superintendent of the Government Press which may reduce the cost of printing.

In the afternoon the Committee examined the expenditure of the Local Fund Audit Department, in which considerable reductions of establishments have already been secured. They decided to recommend that fees should be levied for the audit of certain funds such as those of the Universities, Hindu Religious Endowment Board, Minor Port Funds and Raja's Chatram in Tanjore.

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The next subject discussed was the system under which rents are charged for Government residences. At present Government officials are protected against paying more than 10 per cent of their salaries in the form of rent, but the rents of some Government bungalows come to very much less than this amount. The Committee considered that some justifiable economy might be secured by the introduction of a rule to the effect that officials provided with Government residences should be called upon to pay not less than some reasonable percentage of their salary in the form of rent.

Under the heading of Pensions and Leave Rules, the Committee had no recommendation to make, except that they expressed the opinion that the latter were somewhat unnecessarily liberal. They understand that revision of the existing leave rules is under consideration of the Government of India. The Committee considered the possibility of reducing the number of holidays, but came to the conclusion that no recommendation could be made which would produce any appreciable reduction in the establishments employed and therefore confined themselves to their previous recommendation regarding the curtailment of judicial vacations.

The Committee then considered a number of miscellaneous items such as donations for charitable purposes, rewards for the destruction of wild animals, contributions for the maintenance of unremunerative post and telegraph offices, compassionate grants to local bodies, etc., but had no recommendations to make for retrenchment.

The Committee finally considered the expenditure on the inspection of motor buses and that connected with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. In the latter case the Committee decided to make no recommendation in view of the fact that the whole matter is already under the consideration of Government. In the former they agreed that the pay given to the Inspectors of motor buses was unnecessarily high and also that in certain districts, in which the number of motor buses is not great, the work could be done more cheaply by giving a small honorarium for the purpose (as is still the case in a few districts) to the District Superintendent of Police.

II.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED THE 30TH JANUARY 1932.

The Retrenchment Committee this morning dealt with the expenditure on Stationery and examined the Assistant Superintendent. Here again, as in the case of printing, they thought that some economy might be secured if a system could be devised under which individual departments were made more directly responsible than they are at present for the cost of articles of stationery consumed in their offices. They also thought that the time had come for a revision of the schedules showing the maximum scales on which indenting officers are permitted to apply for various articles of stationery.

The Committee then turned to the subject of examinations and, while agreeing that no large change was required in the system or the agencies

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by which various classes of examinations are held at present, they made certain minor recommendations for the increase of examination fees and the reduction in the scales of remuneration to examiners.

Finally, under the heading of Contingencies of all kinds, including Petty construction and repairs, the Committee agreed that the same measure of retrenchment that had been imposed during the current year might be continued, so far as possible, until financial conditions improve.

They noted that the cost of electric current consumed by Government offices had considerably increased and recommended that fans might be stopped altogether at any rate in December and January and that the need for economy should be impressed upon the heads of offices.

They noted that a considerable number of telephone connexions had already been dismantled as a measure of economy and expressed the view that the orders issued regarding certain medical officers' residential connexions should be reconsidered. On the other hand they agreed that it would be justifiable to levy from all Government officers who are supplied with residential connexions a portion of the monthly cost to cover the cost of private calls.

The Committee have now completed their examination of all items of departmental expenditure in the budget. The only subject remaining to be considered is the question of revising the scales of pay for future entrants to the various branches of the Government service. The Committee have already devoted several meetings to a discussion of this question and hope to complete their examination of it at the next series of meetings, which will be held from February the 11th to 13th.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED THE 11TH TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1932.

The Retrenchment Committee met on the 11th and continued their meetings until to-day. At these meetings they discussed the general question of the rates of pay to be given to future entrants to the various services and formulated certain proposals for economy under this head. These proposals will be fully explained in their report, which they hope to be able to publish before the end of March.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th February 1932.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Retrenchment Secretary.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 26th February 1932.

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

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Campbell, <i>K.C.I.E.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.B.E.</i> , <i>V.D.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , The hon. Sir Archibald.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Stokes, <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.I.E.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , The hon. Mr. H. G.	Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Birley, Mr. F.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Raja of Bobbili, The.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Raja of Parlakimedi, The.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Hood, <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. H. M.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Hutton, Mr. A. W.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
James, Mr. F. E.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ratnasabhapatni Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Slater, <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.I.E.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. S. H.
	Smith, <i>C.I.E.</i> , <i>I.C.S.</i> , Mr. E. C.
	Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
	Subbarayan, Dr. P.

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PRESENT—cont.

Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.	Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.	Badeti.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Winter, Capt. W. E.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.	Zamindar of Minampalli, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Enquiry into the mismanagement of the Widows' Home and Lady Willingdon Training School.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction has conducted an inquiry into the conduct of R. S. Subbulakshmi Ammal, lately Superintendent of the Widows' Home and the Headmistress of the Willingdon Training School, for alleged mismanagement of the said institutions; and

(b) if so, what the charges framed were, and what the disciplinary action taken against her was?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Was not this officer running a private school in the Widows' Home, and collecting fees and appropriating the same to herself without the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ She was not herself running any private classes.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Did not the Director make an enquiry into it and warn her not to persist in running the private classes? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ No such warning was given to her to my knowledge.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if this lady has not been subsequently transferred? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Yes.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Was she not transferred to a school outside the city in the first instance, then to the Presidency Girls' School, Egmore, and then to the Hobart School? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Such transfers are made by the Director of Public Instruction. I have no detailed knowledge of them.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know who was responsible for conducting those classes in the Widows' Home? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Notice.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Is it not a fact that she was transferred outside the city on account of her conduct in the Widows' Home while she was connected with the Lady Willingdon Training School? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The transfer which was within the city was made for administrative reasons which I am not prepared to discuss.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Was she not kept at the same post for more than three or four years—the usual period after which officers are transferred—and then suddenly transferred for no apparent reason? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ There is no such period fixed for these officers.”

Local Self-Government

Appointment of executive officers in district boards.

* 893 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have in contemplation the introduction of a Bill to amend the Local Boards Act so as to provide for the appointment of executive officers in district boards and if so, when the Bill is likely to be introduced?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 805, dated 28th January 1932.

Surrender of allotments for roads and bridges, water-supply and drainage.

* 894 Q.—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the items of works under which surrender of about 2½ lakhs was made in the budget allotment in the current year under ‘ Grants-in-aid for roads and bridges and water-supply and drainage schemes ’;

(b) the circumstances which led to the surrender in each case; and

(c) to what extent the Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts were affected?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The amount presumably refers to the surrenders made prior to 14th September 1931. A statement^a showing the particulars relating to the surrender of Rs. 2½ lakhs is laid on the table.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether when these surrenders were made there were not applications pending from other local bodies for grants? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Possibly there were; but these surrenders were made as a measure of retrenchment.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 197 infra.

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Retrenchment is stated to be the cause only in the case of Nellore and Bezwada; in other cases the reasons are short expenditure, postponement of schemes and so on. Therefore why were not applications for grants from other local bodies considered and the money allotted to them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The postponement of schemes was also done in view of retrenchment."

Surrender of Rs. 2.75 lakhs under "Grants-in-aid for Roads and Bridges and Water-supply and Drainage Schemes".

* 895 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the items of works under which surrender was made of about 2½ lakhs of the budget allotment in the current year under "Grants-in-Aid for Roads and Bridges and Water-supply and Drainage Schemes";

(b) the circumstances which led to the surrender in each case; and

(c) to what extent the Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts were affected?

A.—Attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 894

Medical

Allotment for a compound wall to the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.

* 896 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the amount required for putting up a compound wall to the Lady Goschen Hospital in Mangalore has been sanctioned by Government?

A.—The Surgeon-General is being asked to take up the work in the order of urgency and meet the expenditure involved from the lump allotment for minor medical works.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the work will be taken up in the course of the coming year at least?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The Surgeon-General has been asked to take up the work as soon as possible."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Election to the Temple Committee of North Arcot.

* 897 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the election to the temple committee of the North Arcot district has been concluded;

(b) whether such elections have been gazetted;

(c) if not, the cause of such delay;

(d) who has been elected by the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government have raised objections to the election made by that body and if so, why;

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(f) whether the person elected is one who is qualified to be a voter to the temple committee membership according to the rules in force;

(g) why the Government have not taken steps to have the vacancies in the temple committee filled up by election by persons entitled to vote therefor as per the Act; and

(h) whether the Government proposed to discontinue the system of elections by taluk board and other bodies which have themselves outlived the normal term?

A.—(a) The local bodies in the district which were asked to elect candidates for nomination to the temple committee have all elected their candidates.

(b) No.

(c) The matter is pending decision on a question relating to the appointment of members to temple committees in general.

(d) M.R.Ry. T. S. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, and M.R.Ry. T. M. Venkatakrishna Reddiyar, Vice-President, Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

(e) Objection has been raised to the election of Mr. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar on the ground that he is not a resident of the taluk board area.

(f) The question whether Mr. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar possesses the qualifications has been raised, but has not yet been finally decided.

(g) The electoral rolls of the committee are not wholly ready.

(h) No.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to answer to clause (c), may I know when a decision is likely to be arrived at?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It will be done as quickly as possible. I cannot say exactly when it will be arrived at."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (f) may I know whether a decision has been arrived at now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Objection was taken by some members of the taluk board itself saying that he was not entitled to stand for election. The question has not been finally decided because the main point as to whether these committees can be constituted by nomination is still under consideration."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is there any proposal to abolish these district temple committees?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"This district committee has ceased to exist and the question is whether it should be reconstituted."

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that this temple committee has ceased to exist for ten months nearly and there is a lacuna in the procedure, is it not advisable to reconstitute the committee at once?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Wherever a temple committee has ceased to exist by the expiry of time, no new committee has been constituted. But wherever a temple committee does not exist, the Religious Endowments Board is vested with the powers of the temple committee."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c) what are the difficulties of Government in appointing as members those who have been chosen by the several taluk boards and municipal councils?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The difficulty is whether the Government have got the power to nominate committees more than twice."

General

Detention of certain persons of the Kalyanasingapur Mutha of the Jeypore Estate.

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

(a) whether Government have received reports that Kalyanasingapur Mutha of the Jeypore Estate in the Rayaghada taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency is still in such a disturbed state as to justify the detention of any person under section 7 of the Madras Act XXIV of 1839 or under Regulation II of 1819 of the Madras Code;

(b) the number of persons who were originally committed under the said provisions of law and the number and the names of persons still under detention;

(c) whether the Raja of Jeypore is consulted in regard to the detention of any person belonging to the Kalyanasingapur Mutha; and

(d) whether there are any persons in Kalyanasingapur Mutha who refuse to pay rent to the Raja of Jeypore and whether any of them are residents of Sakoro Poi, the village to which Balaram Palo, the person detained at Sompert in Ganjam district belongs?

A.—(a) No reports have been received recently about the Kalyanasingapur Mutha specifically.

(b) The following persons were originally committed in connexion with the trouble in Kalyanasingapur:—

- (1) Sundaranarayana Deo.
- (2) Krishnachandra Deo.
- (3) Balaram Palo.
- (4) Raghunatha Misri.
- (5) Kondraka Chanchari Bisumajji.
- (6) Sikokakora Bisumajji.
- (7) Sri Rama Janni.

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- (8) Palta Singh Govardhano.
- (9) Lokanadha Bissoi alias Lokki Sondi.
- (10) Sappa Samantho.

The only person still under detention is Balaram Palo.

(c) No.

(d) The Government understand that some villages still refuse to pay rent to the Raja of Jeypore. So far as the Government know no one now resident in Sikaro Poi village has refused to pay rent.

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know if there are any special reasons for the further detention of Balaram Palo?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Government think that he might cause disturbances if he was released and in the interests of the peace of the district he is detained."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"When the Government have released all the other nine persons, do they think it necessary to detain Balaram Palo alone?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We released as many people as in our opinion we can safely release. Balaram Palo was not released, because it may lead to a disturbance of the public peace."

Irrigation

Raising the full tank-level of the Bethamangalam tank by the Mysore Government.

* 899 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 Madras Government permitted the Mysore Government to raise the height of the Bethamangalam tank by 9 feet in the year 1902;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the agreement and correspondence that passed between the two Governments on the table of the Council;

(c) the reasons why the Madras Government have consented to the raising of the height of the Mysore tank;

(d) whether any, and if so, what steps were taken to safeguard the rights and interests of the lower riparian owners;

(e) whether it is a fact that on the said agreement of 1902 only 72 million cubic feet of water could be used by the Mysore Government from the Bethamangalam tank and the rest had to be allowed to flow into the Palar river;

(f) whether the Government called for any statistics for the quantity of water used by the Mysore Government from the Bethamangalam tank from the year 1902 and, if so, when;

(g) whether the Government will lay such statistics, if furnished, on the table of the House; and

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(h) what extra quantity of water would be impounded in the Bethamangalam tank by reason of the raising of the height of the bund as per the arrangement of 1902 ?

A.—(a) The Madras Government agreed in 1902 to the raising of the level of the weir of the tank by 9 feet.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) The Darbar proposed to use the tank solely as a reservoir for the water-supply for the Kolar Gold Fields and to discontinue irrigation under it. The Government were advised that though the capacity of the tank would be increased the draw off would be diminished, the quantity of water required for the Gold Fields being very much less than that required for irrigation and therefore the alterations would not affect irrigation in Madras Presidency.

(e) The yearly draw off is limited to 72 million cubic feet for the Kolar Gold Fields; no water from the tank may be used for irrigation but water in excess of the 72 million cubic feet may be stored in the tank, so that there may be sufficient water to last for three years of bad rainfall.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) 349.44 million cubic feet.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ With reference to clause (e) what steps are taken by the Madras Government to verify that the Mysore Government do not draw more than 72 million cubic feet of water? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Now, we presume that the Mysore Government will carry out their undertaking.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the allegation I make on the floor of the House that the Mysore Government are drawing more than 72 million cubic feet of water, will the Government be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matter? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Yes, I will communicate on the matter with the Resident.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Was this not one of the points investigated by the Failure of Palar Freshes Enquiry Committee? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I am afraid I must ask for notice of the question. There is no reference to that Committee in the question.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask whether the Government have satisfied themselves that the tank water has not been used for irrigation? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ We take no special steps; we assume that the Mysore Government will carry out their undertaking.”

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask whether the Government will make enquiries on two points, namely, whether the water is used for irrigation and whether the Mysore Government is taking more than 72 million cubic feet of water? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ In view of the fact that my hon. Friend makes himself responsible for the allegation that the Mysore Government are not carrying out their undertaking, I shall make enquiries.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the apprehensions felt by persons having lands under the Palar Irrigation System, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to institute enquiries with regard to the actual draw of water by the Mysore Government from 1902 to the present year? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ That is a general question regarding the whole of the Palar watershed.”

User of water from Bethamangalam tank for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

* 900 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have ascertained what quantity of water is used from the Bethamangalam tank (i) for purposes of agriculture and (ii) for non-agricultural purposes?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to question No. 899.

Information called for by the Palar Irrigation Committee.

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

(a) whether information called for by the Madras Government on the various points of information required by the Palar Irrigation Committee has been received;

(b) if not, the cause for the delay; and

(c) when the Madras Government addressed the Mysore Government for this information?

A.—(a) Information has not yet been received on all the points.

(b) The question is under correspondence.

(c) Correspondence was started in April last.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ With reference to clause (c), may I know whether no reply has still been received to the correspondence started in April last? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Correspondence is still going on.”

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it proposed, when the information has been collected, to place the correspondence before the Committee which required this information?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The question will be considered when the correspondence is completed."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"When does the Government expect this correspondence to be completed?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am afraid I cannot give any specific date; it depends on the Mysore Government as well as ourselves."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has the Government got any data to show that the Mysore Government is taking more than 72 million cubic feet of water?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have no data at present at our disposal."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Does not the Government consider it desirable to bring the proceedings of this Committee to a conclusion as early as possible in view of the grave apprehensions in the minds of the people who hold lands under the Palar?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

Improvement of the Kinnivattam channel.

* 902 Q.—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorial has recently been received from the ryots of Kaliyampoondy and other villages in Uttiramerur division, Chingleput district, regarding the improvement of the Kinnivattam channel; and

(b) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b).—No such memorial has been received.

Surrender of allotment for irrigation works.

* 903 Q.—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the items of the irrigation works under which surrender of over six lakhs of budget allotments has been made in the current year and the reasons for such surrender in each case; and

(b) how many of them related to works in the Chingleput and South Arcot districts and what they are?

A.—(a) A statement* is laid on the table. Against the sum of Rs. 9.26 lakhs surrendered, additional allotments for urgent works and repairs of flood damages will be required.

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 198—203 infra.

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(b) The following items relate to Chingleput and South Arcot districts:—

WORKS.

Chingleput district.

RS.

(1) Improvements to the Upper Supply Channel of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation system ... 2,000

South Arcot district.

(2) Constructing an anicut across the Gadilam river ... 2,500

(3) Constructing a syphon across the Morattu channel ... 1,000

The first is a work in progress. The second was postponed owing to financial stringency. It is proposed to proceed with the third work in 1932-33.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

XIII. Chingleput district.

RS.

Palar anicut system ... 1,000

Cheygar anicut system ... 2,700

Madras Water-supply and Irrigation system ... 6,500

South Arcot district.

Tirukkoyilur anicut system ... 1,400

Vriddhachalam anicut system ... 1,000

Pelandorai anicut system ... 200

Toludur Project ... 1,000

Lower Coleroon anicut system ... 10,600

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

XIII. Chingleput district.

Madras Water-supply and Irrigation system ... 2,000

South Arcot district.

Lower Coleroon anicut system ... 32,000

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know the nature of the repairs sought to be done to the Lower Coleroon Anicut System and why they were abandoned?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The repairs postponed were not urgent. I cannot give a list of the repair works without notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the works postponed in South Arcot were not very old ones and were provided for in the last budget as being urgent ones?"

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The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question. I may say that it does not necessarily follow that a work is urgent because it is provided for in the budget."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Has provision been made in the next year's budget for these repairs?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I would refer the hon. Member to the Budget itself."

Minor Irrigation

Failure of the supply channel from the Cauvery in Namakkal taluk.

* 904 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the information promised to be called for in connexion with my question No. 408 answered on 31st October 1931 will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—A summary* of a report of the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, on the subject is attached.

Supply of water from Elandrakondan Periyakulam.

* 905 Q.—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the quantity of water (in millions of cubic feet, approximately) actually consumed was per acre of wet crop, both on mamool wet and water-rate lands, under Elandrakondan Periyakulam in fasli 1340;

(b) how many days' supply the tank received in April 1930;

(c) what the quantity of water required is to mature an acre of wet crop; and

(d) how many acres of water rate cultivation have been allowed till now in the current fasli?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Alleged delay in the issue of orders on applications for water-supply for irrigation.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that orders on applications for water, filed in December and the early part of January are received after the middle of March to the great inconvenience of the applicants concerned in Hospet taluk;

(b) whether the new Basavanna channel extension has improved the supply of the older channels so as to permit the easy irrigation of additional and hitherto dry lands for even double crops, if necessary; and, if so, the extent of such lands; and

* Printed as Appendix III on page 209 infra.

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(c) the extent of land under single and double crop that can be irrigated by each of the Tungabhadra channels in the Hospet taluk and the extent under each actually so irrigated in the last three years?

A.—(a) No applications for water are required in respect of wet lands. The dates fixed for the presentation of applications in respect of dry lands are as shown below:—

(1) First wet crop—30th April.

(2) Second wet crop—30th November.

(3) Dufassal crop—31st January.

The hon. Member presumably refers only to the third item.

It is not possible to deal with applications immediately they are received. To ensure the successful irrigation of the regular ayacut and of the area for which permits are issued, the subdivisional officer has to take all the applications into account and decide, with reference to the supply available or likely to be available during the season and the locality to which such supply can economically be made, whether all the applications should be granted or only some of them. The irrigation in previous years has to be verified from the records, and sometimes the fields have to be inspected. Sometimes levels have also to be taken. All this takes about a month and permits are issued during the first half of March. The Executive Engineer has, however, been instructed to see that applications are disposed of by the end of February as far as possible.

(b) The works relating to the improvement and extension of the Basavanna channel are approaching completion. The Basavanna channel has been improved and extended but the use of the extension of the channel is awaiting the excavation of the minor and field distributaries to supply water to an area of 2,000 acres of dry land. As a result of the improved supply which has been given to the existing Basavanna channel, the Roya channel and the Kamalapuram tank, there has been an increase in the areas irrigated under them as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	Total areas irrigated.		
	Fasli. 1338.	Fasli. 1339.	Fasli. 1340.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Basavanna channel	1,092	1,266	1,250
Roya channel	3,937	4,394	4,427
Kamalapuram tank	460	511	542

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- (c) The following statement gives particulars of the irrigable area fixed and the total area irrigated during the last three faslis under each of the Tungabhadra channels and the Kamalapuram tank:—

Channels.	Irrigable area as fixed.	Area irrigated.		
		Fasli. 1338.	Fasli. 1339.	Fasli. 1340.
1. Roya channel ..	ACS. 4,450	ACS. 3,937	ACS. 4,394	ACS. 4,427
2. Basavanna channel ..	1,250 *	1,092	1,266	1,250
3. Turtha channel ..	1,950	1,561	1,732	1,912
4. Bella channel ..	1,200	1,127	1,128	1,145
5. Kalaghatta channel ..	470	441	444	469
6. Ramasagar channel ..	1,750	1,644	1,566	1,725
7. Kampli channel ..	1,950	1,565	1,920	1,891
8. Belagodihal channel ..	630	552	615	519
9. Kamalapuram tank ..	550	460	511	542

* 2,000 acres will be added when the extension of the channel comes into use.

Land Revenue Administration

Damage by floods in Tinnevelly district.

* 907 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent floods that swept the Tinnevelly district on 10th, 11th and 12th of December 1931 all along the basin of the Tambraparni river;

(b) how many tanks and channels were breached in the recent floods;

(c) how many villages were destroyed;

(d) how many acres of land were silted down with sand;

(e) whether there was any loss of life;

(f) if so, how many;

(g) what the relief afforded by the Government is to the ryots and the homeless;

(h) in how many tanks and channels the breaches have been closed since;

(i) whether the ryots have applied to the Government for remission of kist and if so, how many villages have applied for remission;

(j) what the Government have proposed to do in the matter; and

(k) what the amount sanctioned by the Government is towards the relief of the distress of people affected by the floods?

A.—(a) to (j) The Collector's report* about the damage caused by the floods is attached. The Government have no further information.

(k) Rs. 500.

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 209—213 infra.

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" May I know whether the Government think that Rs. 500 is quite sufficient to give adequate relief to all the people who have been badly affected by the floods? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" That is the amount for which the Collector asked."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" Having regard to the fact that the houses of more than 5,000 families had been washed away by the floods, does the Government still consider that this is adequate to meet the distress in the district? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I cannot say whether it is or is not. The Government do not undertake to meet all distress in such cases, but private subscriptions are usually raised if necessary for this purpose."

Proposed measures of relief to ryots in Bellary district.

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

(a) the extents under the chief mungari and hingari crops in Ganikihal, Kolagallu, Mushtigatta, Badanetti, Siddammanahalli, Jali-benchi, Yireingili, H. Veerapuram, Yammiganur, Chitikinahal, Kallukambam and Venivirapuram villages of Bellary taluk and in Hulikera Sollapuram and Rakatla villages of Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, together with their average outturns (actual or estimated as the case may be) respectively; and

(b) the measures contemplated by the Government to afford the ryots concerned suitable relief?

A.—(a) Two statements* giving the information required are attached.

(b) *Bellary taluk*.—Two road works have been started in the most affected tracts and the ryots have been told to apply for loans for the purchase of fodder. The Collector is also considering whether the suspension or remission of a portion of the land revenue is called for.

Rayadrug taluk.—The collection of the January kist has been postponed to February and March. The Collector will report whether in his opinion any further relief is necessary, after inspecting the villages early in February.

Remission of interest on takavi loans in certain villages of Bellary district.

* 909 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 interest on takavi loans was not remitted in the case of the ryots of the following villages: (1) Alur, (2) Hattibelagal, (3) Katiriki, (4) Medahal, (5) Hulabedu and (6) Arikori;

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 214—216 infra.

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(b) whether the interest on such loans was remitted in the neighbouring villages of Chintakunta and others;

(c) if so, why this distinction has been made in the case of these villages;

(d) what are the areas affected by famine during the year 1931-1932; and

(e) what is the number of coolies working on famine relief works in the Bellary district?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 628, Revenue, dated 1st April 1930, which has been published.

(d) No portion of Bellary district has been declared to be affected by famine during the current year; but in view of the unfavourable season, certain works have been started by the district board to provide employment for labourers who need it. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 738 given on 27th January 1932.

(e) A statement^a showing the attendance of labourers in the work camps opened for the employment of unskilled labourers for the week ending 21st January 1932 is attached.

Administration of Justice

Reorganization of the Madras City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes.

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

(a) whether the High Court of Madras has sent in any proposals for the reorganization of the Madras City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes;

(b) if so, what they are and how they affect the present position; and

(c) whether the Government have called for remarks from the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes and the City Civil Judge on the proposals made by the High Court?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under reference to the High Court and no definite information can now be given.

(c) No.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Will the hon. the Law Member acquaint us with the proposals as they emanated from the High Court? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Yes; when the time is ripe for it.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Will the House be consulted before any drastic reforms are made? ”

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 217 infra.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I am afraid that I cannot give any undertaking to that effect.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether the commercial communities in the city of Madras will be consulted before any steps are taken? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I shall bear my friend's suggestion in mind.”

Reorganization of the Original Side of the High Court.

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

(a) whether proposals of the High Court in regard to the reorganization of the Small Causes Court and City Civil Court involve the reorganization of the Original Side of the High Court as well; and

(b) if not, whether the Government have got or called for any proposals in connexion with the reorganization of the Original Side of the High Court?

A.—(a) & (b) Certain proposals have been received from the High Court regarding the reorganization of the Madras City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes, Madras, and they are under further reference to the High Court. It is not possible to state at present whether they involve the reorganization of the Original Side of the High Court or not.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether the Government of Madras have addressed the Secretary of State with regard to the reorganization of the Original Side of the High Court? ”

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

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Do they propose to do so? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I cannot give any promise.”

DIWAN BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ Has the Retrenchment Committee made any recommendation with regard to the reorganization of the Small Causes Court and the City Civil Court? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ So far as I am aware, they have not.”

European and Anglo-Indian Education

Enquiry into the complaints against the Catholic school authorities at Yercaud.

* 912 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Rev. Mr. Thomas, President, Anglican Vestry, Yercaud, sent to the Government of Madras through the Collector of Salem, against the Correspondents of Montford European High

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School for boys and the Sacred Heart European School for girls, Yercaud, a written complaint which was forwarded by the Inspector of European Schools to the Correspondents for the two Catholic European Schools at Yercaud, for their remarks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras issued a Government Order, ordering the Inspector of European Schools to conduct an enquiry in regard to these complaints;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of European Schools conducted this inquiry at the Kutcherry, Salem, in the presence of the Collector and his wife, the Chairman of the Yercaud Vestry, the Union Chairman, Mr. Kandaswami Chettiyar and Messrs. Poyser and Spitteller, and asked the Catholic school authorities on the morning of the enquiry to appear at the Kutcherry, Salem;

(d) under what legal provisions was this tribunal constituted, consisting of the Collector and his wife, the Union Chairman and Messrs. Poyser and Spitteller and under what sections were the Catholic School Authorities ordered to appear before such a tribunal to defend themselves against the charges brought against them;

(e) whether the said school authorities were allowed the right of engaging a counsel or of cross-examining the framers of the charges against them or the parents of the children as to the truth or falsity of the charges levelled at them; and

(f) whether he will place on the table of this House (i) the complaint against the Catholic School Authorities at Yercaud, forwarded by the Chairman, Anglican Vestry, Yercaud, to the Government of Madras, through the Collector of Salem, (ii) the reply of the school authorities concerned, (iii) the Government Order, ordering an enquiry by the Inspector of European Schools, (iv) the report of the tribunal which conducted the inquiry, and (v) the order, based on this report, issued by the Government of Madras and communicated to the Catholic School Authorities concerned?

A.—(a) A representation was made to the Collector by the Rev. Mr. Thomas on the subject of religious instruction in the Montford European High School for boys and the Sacred Heart School for girls at Yercaud.

(b) The Inspector of European Schools was asked to enquire into the matter.

(c) The enquiry was conducted by the Inspector in Yercaud. The persons referred to were present at the enquiry.

(d) No 'tribunal' was constituted.

(e) No charges were framed against the school authorities nor were there any formal proceedings.

(f) G.O. No. 2189, dated 24th October 1930, is placed on the table. The Government are unable to publish the other papers on the subject.

Capt. W. E. WINTER:—"May I know, Sir, whether any grants have been withheld from any European School for not observing these regulations?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Not so far as I can remember."

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Amendment of articles regarding religious instruction in European Schools.

* 913 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what were the circumstances which led to the amendment of articles 22 (a) and (b) of the Code for European schools; and

(b) whether school authorities are to be threatened with a withdrawal of grants, if parents do not move in the matter and fail to make their own arrangements for their children to attend religious service or religious instruction?

A.—(a) & (b) The amendment was designed to permit pupils of any denomination to attend their own places of worship, at their own wish or at the wish of their parents. To secure this, articles 22 (a) and (b) and article 126 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools were modified.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Industries

Survey of the ceramic industry in the Presidency.

914 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what progress has been made in the survey of the ceramic industry in the Presidency undertaken by the Ceramic Assistant to the Director of Industries;

(b) whether the Ceramic Assistant has tested the clays obtainable in South Kanara to see whether they are suitable for the manufacture of high class glazed pottery;

(c) if so, what the results are of this test;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to manufacture such pottery at the Ceramic experimental station at Madras, with clays obtainable in South Kanara;

(e) if so, what the results are of the steps taken;

(f) whether any of the articles manufactured at the experimental station have been sent to any exhibition; if so, with what result;

(g) whether any steps have been taken to manufacture these articles on a commercial scale; and

(h) whether the possibilities of manufacturing high class glazed pottery with South Kanara clays, at the existing industrial works at Mangalore, viz., St. Joseph's Industrial Works and St. Antony's Charitable Institution have been considered?

A.—(a) The following eighteen districts have been surveyed so far:—

Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, South Kanara and Malabar.

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- (b) & (c) The raw materials collected during the ceramic survey of the South Kanara district were subjected to certain preliminary ceramic tests in order to ascertain their plasticity, shrinkage, porosity and colour changes according to the temperature, duration and conditions of heating, the percentage of clay substance and impurities, etc. As a result of these tests, it has been found that the raw materials are suitable for the manufacture of high class glazed pottery and refractory goods, such as fire bricks, glazed wall tiles and bricks and other varieties and grades of glazed pottery.
- (d) Not yet. It is only after similar tests are made to determine the real commercial or ceramic value of the samples of the raw materials collected from the remaining districts of the Presidency that further investigations, such as building a porcelain body and the application of glaze out of the raw materials of a particular district or districts can be considered.
- (e) Does not arise.
- (f) Certain articles, such as jars, electrical insulators, tea cups and ink-stands were manufactured out of the raw materials of the Presidency at the Ceramic experimental station at Washermanpet and exhibited at the Madras Park Fair Exhibition in December 1931. The exhibits were appreciated by the public and a gold medal was awarded to the Ceramic section of the Industries department.
- (g) & (h) No. The questions will be considered after the survey of the Presidency is completed.

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1932-33.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The House will now proceed with the general discussion of the Budget. I wish to remind hon. Members of the time-limit imposed the other day.”

11-15 a.m. * Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“Sir, it is not possible to say very much within the time-limit about which you have reminded us just now. I join the hon. the Finance Member when he says on his own behalf and on behalf of the Government that the Finance Committee have taken a lot of trouble to go into the details of proposals regarding retrenchment, that have been submitted to them. Having done that and after congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for the clear way in which he has presented the figures, I have to say that the speech made by the hon. the Finance Member does not show that the Government have realized the situation in the country or their duty to meet the difficulties to which the country is put. We have been seeing the efforts that have been made by the British Government or by the Governments in other countries to meet the situation

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that has been created in other countries by general causes like depression or by special causes. Our country, Sir, is in a very much worse position. India is well known to be a poor country and even in ordinary times a very large number of people do not get ordinary sustenance to which human beings are considered to be entitled. It has been pointed out times without number that a large number of people in this country do not get even a single meal a day even in ordinary times. But the state of things at present is very much worse. The hon. the Finance Member himself has referred to the depression in a more or less casual way. He has said that our dependence on the monsoons has put us in a difficult situation. He has also referred to the other element in connexion with the difficulty which has arisen in our country, namely, the political condition. He makes only a casual reference to it by way of pointing it out as one of the causes for the difficult situation in which the Government was placed in making both ends meet so far as the Government revenue and expenditure are concerned. I have been searching in vain for any appreciation of the difficulty to which the tax-payers and ordinary people have been put and for any proposals that have been made by the Government to alleviate their condition. There is not a word in the whole speech of the hon. the Finance Member which shows that he appreciates the difficulties to which the tax-payer and the ordinary people of this country are put or that he has made any attempt to meet their difficulties. We are hearing every day of attempts that are being made in other countries to tackle this problem, to help the people to get over the difficulties and to help them in times of need. Applications have been sent to the Government to postpone the payment of kist in some districts by a month or two; even such small mercies have not been granted; people are denied even these small concessions.

“What exactly are the Government going to do in a situation like this? Do they really understand the position of the ryot from whom the Government are deriving a large portion of revenue? Is the ryot in a position to pay the revenue which is exacted from him? That is a point that has not been considered at all by the hon. the Finance Member; he has not thrown any light on the situation of the ryot and on his capacity to pay the heavy tax which he is paying now. Whatever might have been the position in the past, whether the settlement rates that were fixed three or five years back are right or wrong, whether there is justification or not for the rates then levied, what is the position of the ryot to-day? Is he in a position to meet the demand? Has not his income gone down by about 50 per cent? Still he is asked to pay the same amount of revenue. As I said, even in the matter of the actual payment of the kist, no consideration is paid to the necessity of postponing it by one or two months. Is that the state of things which the hon. the Finance Member or the Government can contemplate with complacency? I only hope that they will devote more attention to the welfare and well-being of the people than merely finding some way of getting money for balancing the Budget. What is the result of showing a Budget like this? Instead of the Government having a deficit Budget and bearing the burden, the ryot has

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to bear the burden; the deficit goes from the Government accounts to the accounts of the tax-payer and nothing more. Is that a satisfactory state of things? Have the Government made any proposal to improve the income of the people? I find, Sir, no proposal of any kind recognizing the need for finding some method of helping the ryots to get over the difficulty. Do the Government propose to help the ryot? Are they going to start more industries? I wish to show that every proposal that has been made for retrenchment, has hit the ryot hard; what little help the Government were rendering to the ryot has been denied to him on account of the present policy of retrenchment; that is the effect of the retrenchment that has been effected. As I said, the Government do not seem to appreciate the position of the ryot, the small trader and of the merchant; they do not seem to think that it is their duty to help these people to get over the difficulty. That is an attitude which I should like to be changed.

"People therefore feel that, instead of having a foreign Government, if our own countrymen were in charge of the Government, better proposals would have been made for the purpose of improving the condition of the people, of increasing their income and of making them more contented. If the political condition of the country is bad, what is it due to? It is due to the fact that the people have realized that their interests are not receiving the supreme consideration at the hands of the Government. Unless and until that is done, any sort of repression, ruthless or otherwise, is not going to improve matters. People ought to feel that their condition and requirements receive adequate attention at the hands of the Government; otherwise there will be no contentment in the country.

"Now, Sir, I shall refer in a cursory manner to the actual proposals that have been made in the matter of retrenchment. I feel, Sir, that the Finance Committee would have done much better if they had left the whole matter in the hands of the Finance Department and of the head of the Finance Department, viz., the Finance Member who is also the Chairman of the Finance Committee. After seeing the proposals that have been made with regard to retrenchment, I feel that the Finance Committee would have done much better if they had taken that course and thrown the responsibility on the Finance Department instead of themselves making those recommendations. The hon. the Finance Member referred to the statement that has been annexed to his speech, showing the savings that have been effected by retrenchment. The hon. Member has divided retrenchment proposals in two classes: A—savings common to all or several departments; and B—retrenchments in departments. The former is only of a temporary character; it comes to Rs. 62 lakhs; it is mainly reduction in salaries as an emergency measure which should be placed on the old level as soon as possible, at any rate before the 31st of March 1933. To that extent, it is not a saving for future years; it is only of a temporary character.

"We find also reduction in the rates of travelling allowance and restriction on tours and transfers. The work of the officers in the

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intermediate grades is that of touring, inspecting and of supervising work. If the Government think that their tours could be restricted, I think, Sir, that the existence of the officers themselves would not be quite justified. Without touring, those officers would be unable to do any work at all. I think it would have been better if the Government had gone a little further and said 'we do not require these officers for whose tours we cannot afford to pay.'

" 'Civil Works' is an item for which provision can be made or not. But I find that retrenchment has been effected even in the matter of small repairs to irrigation works, which will lead to difficulties and expenditure of a larger amount later on. Leaving these two items, the other heads under which retrenchment is effected are these:—

Education—Rs. 17 lakhs.

Irrigation—Rs. 17 lakhs.

Medical and Public Health—Rs. 12 lakhs.

Industries—Rs. 3 lakhs.

Labour—Rs. 4½ lakhs.

These items along with the two items I referred to, exhaust the amount of Rs. 200 lakhs saved out of Rs. 219 lakhs. The hon. the Finance Member thinks that he has effected much retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government. I put this question to every hon. Member of this House: Is the House satisfied that these are the lines on which retrenchment should be effected? Do hon. Members desire that retrenchment should be effected to the extent of Rs. 17 lakhs under 'Education', Rs. 17 lakhs under 'Irrigation', Rs. 12 lakhs under 'Medical and Public Health', Rs. 3 lakhs under 'Industries' and Rs. 4½ lakhs under 'Labour'? We have in this House hon. Members representing depressed classes. Still I do not think that adequate expression has been given with regard to the requirements for the depressed classes, and labour settlements. A very small provision has been made in the Budget for this purpose; as much as Rs. 4½ lakhs have been cut down under that head. This is the sort of retrenchment that has been effected by the Government. These are not the heads under which retrenchment should be effected. These are the heads for which more provision should be made.

"Take the case of 'Irrigation.' By postponing irrigation works, what happens? People suffer. We know what happened in Tanjore; because of some delay in carrying out small irrigation works, the Government had to spend 6 or 7 times the amount they would have to spend. When my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, was put on special duty in that connexion, he remarked that, on account of the saving of a few lakhs, every year they had to incur an expenditure of something like Rs. 1 or 2 crores to put the sources right. That will be the result of effecting retrenchment under 'Irrigation'.

"Then there is another item of reduction, viz., Rs. 1,40,000 in dietary charges of prisoners. I do not know whether any Member of this Council thinks that the prisoners in jail have been overfed already and that therefore their food charges require reduction in the way in which it has been made here."

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The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ It is due to fall in the price of food grains.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ I do not think that the proposals for retrenchment here are in any way satisfactory.

“ I do not want to take up more time of the House. From the facts I have given now, hon. Members will see that the Rs. 219 lakhs, which the hon. the Finance Member has been able to show as reduction, is not the sort of retrenchment that they expected when they asked for retrenchment last year. Last year, Sir, I specially stressed the point that we could not expect any radical change in the policy or in the expenditure of Government or even any change in the purposes for which money was being spent, unless there was a small committee appointed consisting of people who knew things, who were prepared to spend some time over the various questions and who could make independent enquiries of their own. Instead of that, it so happened that the hon. the Finance Member was keen about the Finance Committee itself acting as the Retrenchment Committee, and I suppose he was also anxious to continue to preside over it. I took special objection to a Member of Government presiding over a committee which was to go into these matters of retrenchment. The results have only justified my anxieties of last year, and I only hope that the Government will at least now think whether they cannot do the right thing by following the example of Bombay and appointing a separate committee to go into the whole question of retrenchment. Bombay also seems to have tried the experiment of having the Finance Committee to look into these matters and was not satisfied with the results. Probably the results there were as unsatisfactory as here and they have now decided to appoint a small committee to go into the whole question. I hope that the Local Government will follow their example. Unless that is done, I do not think the people are likely to be satisfied with what has been done by tinkering with expenditure here and there and meddling with small things only to show that the two sides of the account balance.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, the hon. the Finance Member deserves to be congratulated for having produced a balanced Budget without a deficit, unlike the other Provinces of India, with the aid of his brilliant staff and the conjoint labours of patriotic and public-spirited members of the Retrenchment Committee. As I sat listening yesterday to his brilliant Budget speech enunciating some of the sound principles of fiscal policy which will enable a Finance Member to produce balanced Budgets in times of stringency like this, I was fondly hoping that he was applying all these principles together to produce the desired result; but I am sorry to say I have been sadly disappointed. Leaving apart the two principles which have been enunciated, he has been ruthlessly exploiting the third principle, viz., if I may be permitted to say so, the noxious, nauseating nostrum of retrenchment, to the fullest possible extent. When some of us suggested the idea of retrenchment, I don't think we had the remotest idea of these emergency cuts in the salaries of Government servants. What we were principally thinking was that there would be abolition

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of supernumerary posts and supernumerary departments. So far as the abolition of these are concerned, the hon. the Finance Member will certainly have the unstinted support of the whole of this House. I see from the statement of savings which he has been pleased to attach to his Budget speech that this principle has in certain respects been observed in the case of certain departments and posts. Certainly they are welcome; but I think he will allow us to go one step further and try to urge on him the necessity to abolish more supernumerary posts and departments. For example, I may refer to the posts of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police and also the Board of Revenue. Well, Sir, speaking from my age-long experience as a lawyer—both civil, criminal and revenue lawyer—for more than 35 years, I am firmly convinced that these posts and departments are nothing more than mere post offices and that they serve no public purpose whatsoever and that the sooner these departments and posts are abolished, the better will it be in the interests of the ryots and also in the interests of fiscal economy.

“ There is also the further question, Sir, of usefully effecting retrenchment by amalgamating some of the districts. It is very unfortunate, Sir, that on account of the fact that the Government were very anxious to appoint persons to the posts of district administrators, they were carving out district after district. Speaking from personal experience, so far as the Anantapur district is concerned—with which I have been connected—it was only about ten years ago—not even ten years ago—that a Sessions division was constituted; and I believe it was only thirty or forty years ago that a revenue division was constituted. Along with this, of course, there have also come in the usual train of district officers. It will certainly be a useful measure of retrenchment if some of the districts are amalgamated. Probably when I say this, I am treading on the corns of some of the hon. Members who come from other districts, but I am afraid I cannot help saying it as I think I am bound to do my duty in voicing forth the grievances of the ryots. In this connexion, may I recall to the memory of this hon. House the famous administrator Sir Thomas Munro whose equestrian statue adorns the Mount Road. That gentleman was a Collector, not of one district or two districts, but of four districts and he used to be known as the Commissioner. Kindly also remember, Sir, that at that time there were no communications, no transport facilities; and yet I think the people were quite satisfied and his name is one by which the people of the Ceded Districts will be glad to swear, and they have still got grateful memories of his various beneficent acts. That example I think may be kept in view, and my suggestion may be usefully carried out, i.e., to see as far as possible that economy is effected by trying to amalgamate as many districts as possible.

“ I was saying, Sir, that retrenchment has been carried out to the fullest extent possible. So far as the emergency cut is concerned, it is a mere sham. I am speaking on the highest possible authority when I say that persons who are supposed to have agreed to a voluntary cut are murmuring, they are discontented; so far as the gazetted officers are concerned, they are chafing at it; and so far as the non-gazetted

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services are concerned, they are simply groaning under the cut. And not content with all this, the hon. Member has gone on to apply this axe of retrenchment to the very foundations of his administration. For instance, the village services and the village menials are acutely feeling this cut. (The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes: 'The cut does not touch the village services.') In the Press Communiqué that was issued, it was stated that the reason for retrenchment so far as village officials and menials are concerned was that their pay put together would amount to as much as the pay of several heads of the Revenue Department. That may be so; but is that the argument for their pay being reduced? Because they happen to be the very pillars of the administration, their posts are spread throughout the Presidency."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I may say once more that the village officers' pay has not been touched by this cut at all."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Anyhow, that is the impression that has been going round so far as my district is concerned. I am very happy to have this assurance that there is to be no reduction in the pay of the village officers. I do not know how it was that this impression got abroad. I may also bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that a report appeared in the papers that there was a meeting—not one meeting, but several meetings—of village officials complaining against the cut in their salaries. However, I am glad the hon. the Finance Member assures me that there is no cut in their pay. I shall certainly be very glad to communicate this news to them, so that they may not be discontented."

"Of course it may be said, Sir, that it is very easy to make these criticisms; it is very easy to make these destructive criticisms; what is the alternative? I am not indulging in these criticisms purely for the sake of criticism—I am a person who is averse to it. Under 'Demand XXIX' of the Budget Estimates, you propose to spend Rs. 39 and odd lakhs for buildings. A major portion of the amount is for Police buildings. One of the items for example is the construction of a building for a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Adoni in my district. The amount budgeted for is Rs. 10,000. Is this the time when a luxury is to be indulged in? I know, so far as the present incumbent is concerned, and the past incumbents are concerned, they have been living in bungalows available for rent. Why incur this expenditure at this time of stringency? When I refer to this, I refer to it only as a typical instance out of the several cases, under various heads; whether they be under Excise or Judicial administration or Revenue administration, they are all on the same footing. They are all buildings which can be taken up for construction in times of plenty and prosperity. Why not drop this item and remove the emergency cuts in salaries and travelling allowances, items one and two of the savings statement."

"I am sorry, Sir, I have been straying into fields of large Provincial questions, instead of confining myself to the parochial needs of my own famine-ridden district. One word more, Sir, I shall say in regard to the question . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir."

The RAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, as one interested in agriculture, its by-industries and animal husbandry, I rise to compliment the Finance Member for making provision, in these very hard days of depression at least to set up an independent institute to manufacture serum for this Province. With the experience I possess of the great benefits of serum simultaneous injections to the indigenous breeds of cattle, I emphatically state that it is a most desirable treatment for successfully immunising cattle against rinderpest; but I must also state that it is a very dangerous experiment if the staff that are entrusted to carry out the simultaneous injections of serum are not properly trained, it being still a new adventure in India though in the Western countries it has been practically proved to be quite a successful and specific treatment for immunising cattle against rinderpest."

"I hope the Provincial Veterinary department will receive sufficient monetary aid from the Government to give the students the required training and to make them really efficient in the art of carrying out serum simultaneous injections successfully to save thousands of our cattle that die every year from rinderpest and make the treatment popular among the ryots and thus justify the existence of a long-felt independent serum manufacturing institute for this Province."

"With the vast facilities and demand there is in my district (Ganjam) it is extremely distressing to find that the Government have not been sympathetic enough even in normal years to open at least a single agricultural demonstration farm, a cattle-breeding station, an Eri silk farm or a fruit-juice preserving factory. In my district of Ganjam except in stray parts, the soil is most fertile and the monsoon usually is very regular and copious affording vast scopes for growing sugarcane, all varieties of garden crops, paddy and groundnuts. Except in certain periods of the year though it is hard to rear mulberry silk, Eri silk thrives well throughout the year in parts of the district wherever they have been tried; and possessing a qualified hand at silk rearing in Russellkonda in Mr. Jagannatha Das, the industry can easily and also successfully be started with a small investment. Hence I hope the Minister in charge will investigate into the matter and start the industry."

"Through the enterprise of one private individual in the Ganjam district, it has been possible to replace successfully the indigenous varieties of sugarcane by the improved varieties of cane grown at the Coimbatore Imperial Cane Breeding Station, in the improved methods of cane culture. Among the Indian commercial crops, sugarcane being the most paying and seeing that there is a very good sugar factory existing in the district at Aska, it will be considered popularly as an act of real sympathy to ameliorate the fiscal condition of the cultivators of the district if the Government takes

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early measures to start a demonstrative farm, if not now, at least in the near future when normal conditions prevail. Varieties of mangoes, oranges, lemons, and citrons grow in the plains as well as in the Malias of the Ganjam district: and although they are being exported to Vizagapatam and Calcutta by trains considerable quantities go to waste, and if juice preserving plants similar to those at Bombay are installed in convenient centres it will not only be, I am sure a paying concern but also of such useful conservation of fruit juice for the use of the people during summer. Ganjam being purely an agricultural district and as in neighbouring provinces of Behar and Orissa and Central Provinces there are useful and serviceable breeds of buffaloes each carrying in them mostly the draught strain and a fair quantity of milk and as the hybrid of the two breeds or either of them when mixed with the Mura breed of Northern India have been found in my estate to be very useful dual purpose animals, the provincial cattle expert may be instructed to prepare a scheme for opening at least one breeding station in the Ganjam Agency where it is found that buffaloes thrive well throughout the year and wherein there are extensive areas of waste land to serve as pasture. As there are so many professional herds even existing in different parts of the Agency there will be no need to import labour even if the farm grows in time to an extensive size. As regards communications and transport, Government have already invested large sums of money to create pucca and motorable roads.

"The indigenous breeds of cattle in my district are miserably poor. It is high time that the provincial cattle expert started a scheme to improve the indigenous breeds of cattle as recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture or on the lines adopted by our sister Province of Bombay.

"Diverting entirely to a different subject, I wish to draw the attention of the whole House and the Finance Member that the most revenue-yielding industry the salt trade of Ganjam is being very much hampered by the existence of a considerable number of minor lessees of salt pans at Naupada who being able to produce salt at a lesser cost than the lessees of big factories, have successfully set up an unhealthy competition this year in particular in prices so that there is no impetus for the lessees of bigger factories to manufacture large quantities of salt this year. It is very necessary to see therefore that the minimum area of each holding of a minor lessee is considerably raised to prevent in future such an undesirable competition.

"Before I sit down, I wish to appeal to the Finance Member and the whole House that the scissors of the Retrenchment Committee should not be allowed further to clip the Police department for the very simple reason that no country in this Universe in any form has progressed or prospered ignoring the maintenance of discipline or law and order. With the knowledge of the doings of the Police of my district I can frankly state here that though their action has been very desirably unlike in 1921 or of recent years more decisive yet they have been in their actions most cautious and fully alive to the responsibility they

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carry upon their shoulders. The shooting that was resorted to at Berhampur quite recently you might have been aware by now was initiated by a civil officer, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, of an extremely mild temperament and the people shot down dead or wounded being repeatedly warned and persuaded to desist from their most repulsive and offensive attitude taken by them against the local officials on duty. We should consider that after all the police are human beings and like any one of us are liable to commit mistakes but being a body of men brought up and maintained under strict discipline responsible for the maintenance of law and order would, I consider, never be a party to any offence by taking the law into their own hands if especially the controlling authorities are lynx-eyed and watchful."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, the speech of the hon. the Finance Member to which we have listened the other day was a statement of many pleasant surprises and many more unpleasant facts. Pleasant surprises because the hon. the Finance Member has, in spite of the world-wide depression and the fall in prices of all available commodities and the fall in revenue under every head amounting to nearly 187 lakhs during the current year, succeeded in balancing the Budget. Unpleasant facts, because the balancing of the Budget has necessitated the abolition of several posts and the reduction of salaries and depriving many low-paid clerks of their means of livelihood; and last but not least the reduction of the daily and travelling allowances of the Members of this House. (Laughter.)

"Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating the hon. the Finance Member not only on the able way in which he has balanced the Budget and the lucid exposition of facts, but also on doing something which in the long run is bound to be of definite and permanent advantage to the country. Let us hope, Sir, that this principle of reducing the expenditure chargeable to revenue below the revenue will be followed in future years also. I am glad, Sir, that the hon. the Finance Member has recognized the principle emphasized by me in my Budget speech last year that the theoretically correct and equitable procedure is to finance the capital expenditure and to repay debts from borrowed money. I have also to thank the Finance Member on behalf of myself and on behalf of the Retrenchment Committee for the compliment he has paid to the work of the Committee. In connexion with this, I may say that if the Committee has been able to achieve anything at all, it is solely due to the willing co-operation, encouragement and help given by the hon. the Finance Member. With any other Chairman, we could not have been able to achieve half as much. The Chairman would spend even a whole day to satisfy even a single Member and he would not mind even if at the end he found himself in a minority of one.

"Sir, the most difficult part of the work was done by the Retrenchment Secretary, Mr. Tottenham and his staff and the success of the Committee is in no small measure due to him. I cannot adequately express the indebtedness of the Committee to Mr. Tottenham, who will

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very soon be leaving us to take up a higher place, which providence has conferred upon him, as it were as a reward for his disinterested work in the Committee.

"Now, the question is whether these results or better results could not have been achieved without having recourse to so many drastic measures, such as depriving the low-paid Government servants of a portion of their salary and disappointing so many men who have put in a number of years' service in departments such as the Survey Department, etc. The answer is, yes, it could be, if a different course had been followed; but that is not within the scope of the Retrenchment Committee. The initiative powers of the Committee are limited. For instance, the Committee cannot say that the present constitution is faulty or more costly and suggest a less costly constitution. To illustrate this point, I will compare the Government to an animal. (An hon. Member: Is it a donkey?) It need not necessarily be a donkey; it may be a horse, a dog or any such thing. There are some parts of the Government which are very cumbersome and impede speedy movement. In some animals, such as horses, dogs, etc., if their tails are cut, they become very smart and active. So, if the tail of the Government is cut, I think, it will not only be very active and turn out better work, but we can get also large savings.

12 noon. "What is the tail of the Government? The tail is the Ministry. (Laughter). The Ministry in the present system of Government is a great impediment to the proper working of the Government. It has been found that diarchy is not a suitable form of Government. Therefore why not abolish the Ministry until the introduction of the new Reforms. In the pre-Reform days the work of the Government was being carried on by two or three Executive Councillors much more efficiently than it is being done now. Some such course will go a long way to relieve the poor low-paid servants of Government. Not only that, they will have sufficient funds at their disposal by which they can give the necessary relief to the poor agriculturists. This will also enable the Government not to put into force the enhanced rates of assessment and to remove some irksome and inconvenient taxes like the Court-fees, stamp duties, etc. As regards these two, I may say that when they were enhanced in 1922, it was only on the distinct understanding that it will only be a temporary measure. Every year Member after Member has been getting up and demanding a reduction of these taxes but to no purpose and nothing has been done in the direction of their reduction."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time-limit."

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, in introducing the Budget Estimates for 1931-32, the hon. the Finance Member selected as the motto for that Budget, the Latin saying *festina lente* which according to his interpretation means 'wait and see.' We have waited, and we now see, Sir, as was at that time pointed out to him, that the Estimates for 1931-32 were too optimistic. As a reply to that the hon. the Finance

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Member said that we were very pessimistic. What is it that we find now? As against the anticipated revenue deficit of 9.4 lakhs by the hon. the Finance Member, the Revised Estimates show that the Government at the end of the year will have a revenue deficit of about 120.63 lakhs of rupees. For the Budget Estimates of the coming year, the hon. the Finance Member has not chosen to select any motto. I would take that task upon myself, and say that the proper motto for the present Budget Estimates will be: 'Let the barking dogs bark.' Hon. Members of this House have repeatedly urged on the Government that immediate relief ought to be given to the agriculturists by way of remission. Resolutions have been passed by this hon. House recommending to the Government that some sort of relief should be given to the ryot in the matter of their assessment rates. But, Sir, the Government have not come forward with any such relief.

"As regards the Education Department, member after member has, by means of interpellations and representations, pointed to the Government that adult education which is just coming up ought not to be checked by cutting down the grants that are being given to night schools. All these have gone in vain and remain unheeded. I am also to remind the hon. the Finance Member of the resolution that this House passed with an overwhelming majority protesting against the uniform cut that has been imposed on the salaries of the low-paid subordinates of Government. I do not know what action the Government have taken on the same. Thus, Sir, this Council has been treated contemptuously, and it is therefore that I say that the Government's motto in framing the Budget Estimates for the coming year is: 'Let the barking dogs bark.'

"Let me turn to the Budget Estimates for 1932-33. The hon. the Finance Member anticipates a balance of about 143.84 lakhs of rupees, and he thinks that this is the minimum that we should aim at and attempt to preserve. With due deference to the hon. the Finance Member, may I point out to him, Sir, that the purpose for which balances are preserved by Government is that it may serve as a store of value for the rainy day? If the present times cannot be considered as the rainy day when the balances ought to be utilized for giving relief to the people, I for one cannot think of another. It has been admitted by economists all the world over that the world has never before experienced such a depression as it is undergoing to-day. The last economic depression was somewhere about the year 1903 or 1904. The fall in prices then as compared with the previous boom period was only about 30 per cent. But, Sir, the fall in prices during the present economic depression, not only in India but all the world over, is admittedly well over 90 per cent; and this 90 per cent has perhaps been increased in the case of India on account of political disturbances. If the present days with this depression cannot be considered as the rainy day when these balances could be usefully utilized to relieve the suffering of the agriculturists, I cannot conceive of another day when these balances, could be more usefully utilized. Therefore, Mr. President, I would rather wish that this money is left in the pockets of the people at large, perhaps to burn holes there, than that it should rust in the coffers of the State. Secondly,

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these balances have got a demoralizing effect. As has been admitted by the hon. the Finance Member himself, the Cauvery-Mettur Project has consumed Rs. 22.54 lakhs more than the sum allotted for it, and this has been taken out of the general balances. The authorities responsible for the working of the Cauvery-Mettur Project have expended more than was allotted to them because they were confident that funds were available from the balances at the disposal of the Government. Therefore I submit, Sir, that the Finance Member need not have budgeted for a balance of 143 lakhs.

"Passing on, I should like to point out that, as the hon. the Finance Member himself stated, with the introduction into this province of a popular form of Government, the cost of the administration is bound to go up. I entirely agree with him; for, I know, all the world over, popular Government has come to be synonymous with expensive Government. When we are fully aware that with the advent of Responsible Government, the cost of the administration is bound to go up, I ask what steps have been taken by Government to see that the revenue receipts of this province are augmented. The distinguished Head of the Administration of this province, His Excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley and the hon. the Revenue Member have repeatedly, in answer to deputations and representations to them in regard to the re-settlement question of the Kistna and Godavari districts, declared that they are very solicitous about the future welfare of this province and that in view of the anticipated increase in the administrative expenditure owing to the introduction of Reforms, they are anxious that the revenue of this province should be increased. Yes, Sir, our revenues ought to be augmented. But not through the same inelastic sources. I am entirely opposed to the idea that the Government should always rely on only three sources of revenue, i.e., Land Revenue, Excise, and Stamps. Admittedly, the revenue from Excise is dwindling, and it will not be long before the revenue under that head may be nothing. I therefore think that it is time that the Government explored fresh avenues of revenue. I am not very diffident about this, though the hon. the Finance Member seems to think that this province cannot bear any additional taxation. We have got in this province geese that are capable of laying golden eggs: I mean the holders of permanently settled estates. It has been admitted in the Land Revenue Administration Report of the Government that the zamindars of the whole province were getting an income of about 1½ crores of rupees in fasli 1310. A later report, that for fasli 1339, shows that the income of the zamindars is about 2 crores and 50 lakhs of rupees. Thus within a period of 30 years they have gained an unearned increment of one crore of rupees. I ask why they should not be mulcted of that portion of their unearned increments. I am not advancing any socialistic theory. The justice of it will be seen when it is realized that out of 27.5 million acres of land held under the ryotwari system, the Government get a revenue of about 8 crores, and from the 19 million acres of land held under the zamindari system, the Government are only getting 49 lakhs of rupees. When such is the case, is it fair that the poor ryot on the ryotwari land should be fleeced and flayed mercilessly while the zamindars grow rich from the income

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from their estates. Mr. President, the zamindars are loyal subjects who know the straitened circumstances of the Government and its anxiety to get more revenue. Therefore I am sure that they would be willing to come forward and help the Government with a portion of their unearned increments.

"With these few general remarks I would draw the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister to the fact that the expenditure on account of the pay of the officers in the Medical department has not decreased. You would remember, Sir, that during the last Budget discussion, I pointed to the hon. the Chief Minister that about 56 per cent of the whole grant was being spent on the salaries of the officers alone. In the Budget Estimates for the coming year, I find that it has not in any way been appreciably decreased, and a reduction of only about 2 lakhs has been effected under this head."

* Mr. F. BIRLEY:—"Mr. President, Sir, the meticulous and the ample explanatory notes contained in the Budget Memorandum issued by the Finance Department of the Government of Madras enable one to follow the fortunes of this vast business fully and clearly. And the hon. the Finance Member's speech has so faithfully summarized the causes for the necessity to revise the estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure for 1931-32 that I cannot find in my heart to criticize.

"As regards the Budget Estimates for 1932-33, here again the hon. the Finance Member disarms criticism by the lucidity of his apologies for a state of affairs of which he is the innocent victim.

"It seems to me that every Finance Member in every country annually assumes the responsibility for the whole burden of the collective sins of all the departments of Government, to say nothing of those actions and reactions which are embodied in that particular form of uncontrolled vice known as *force majeure*. Well, Sir, the hon. the Finance Minister has shouldered the burden manfully and on very broad lines, we have no complaint against him and any complaints we may have against the *fons et origo of force majeure* are better left unexpressed because it would hardly be possible to express them in Parliamentary language.

"Let us be grateful that the Finance Member's appreciation of the situation was so clearly governed by sound commonsense.

"Some years ago my predecessor in this seat expressed the view that additional revenue should be raised to meet the constantly increasing expenditure, and in those days it was difficult to find fault with such a view because the increasing expenditure was for account of such nation-building projects as any enlightened Government is in normal times bound in honour to develop and foster. To-day the aspect is completely changed and the hon. Finance Member has quite rightly decided that in present circumstances it is more prudent to economize and retrench than to budget for increased revenue which could not be obtained without inflicting serious hardships on the people of this presidency.

12-15
p.m.

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"The hon. Finance Member in his speech calls attention to the work of the Retrenchment Committee, and we as tax-payers have every reason to be grateful to that Committee. It is no achievement to have pared down the estimated expenditure of Government by 12½ per cent. In passing I would sound a note of warning against the insidious argument, that because these retrenchments inevitably involve certain hardships they should be reconsidered. When I say this I do not wish to convey the impression that I am callous to see these hardships. On the contrary I consider that the sufferers from the retrenchment schemes are being very badly treated, but they are victims of circumstances over which Government have no control. It is for this reason that I very cordially support the hon. Finance Member's contention that the salary cuts should be the very first measure of relief as soon as financial conditions improve and those public servants whose services have been dispensed with under the retrenchment schemes should wherever possible be given the preference when the vacant billets are refilled.

"There is just one other point to which I would like to refer briefly, because when the detailed grants for expenditure come to be discussed we shall have an opportunity of examining these matters in greater detail. I refer to the continued efforts of Government to compete with private enterprise in industrial undertakings. To my mind a far more equitable method of fostering indigenous industry is by means of loans through the co-operative banks to private concerns following out the policy of Government in the matter of these loans in the case of agriculturists.

"Just one word, Sir. It is within the power of the people of this presidency so to adjust their behaviour as to permit further drastic retrenchment in the budgetary figures for Police and Jails. Give the recommendations of the Round Table Conference a chance to materialize, grasp the hand of friendship held out by the British nation, give civil disobedience and boycott a rest and let us get on with peace, retrenchment and reform."

* Mr. R. M. PALAT:—"Mr. President, Sir, after listening to the speech of the hon. the Finance Member this year, I feel that his speech has been more satisfactory than we had reason to expect, although it is disappointing in the matter of the retrenchment which he has effected. First of all, Sir, there has been disappointment in the very composition of the Retrenchment Committee. For we cannot have officials really sitting to decide what should be the proper scheme of retrenchment with regard to their own pay. Sir, if you are going to reduce the pay of your servants you should not get the servants themselves to sit on the board to sit as Judges. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed: 'Hear, hear.') It is quite unfair to the people to have officials on a Retrenchment Committee dealing with the salary of officials. Again it would have been fairer—I am not saying this as against any Member of the Retrenchment Committee personally—to have had a member of the Indian Financial Service as Secretary of this Committee, or perhaps a Provincial Service man, rather than a member of the Indian Civil

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Service. Because, Sir, from two points of view this is so. A Financial Service man is an expert on financial questions. We have the hon. the Finance Member to guide him on general questions and to show the main lines of policy on which cuts ought to be made. I submit then that a Financial Service or a Provincial Service man will do. Also we know that a Provincial Service man does exactly the same sort of work that an Imperial Service servant does. For example a Provincial Service District Judge does the same work that is done by the I.C.S. District Judge, and yet the former's salary is only two-thirds of the latter. So an obvious means of effecting retrenchment would be to substitute as far as possible the Provincial Service people for the Indian Civil Service people not only on the Committee but wherever possible. Again the 10 per cent cut in the pay of all officers is not fair. The 10 per cent cut in the pay of lower class officers hits them harder than it does in the case of, say, an Executive Council Member. Then, again, Sir, I am told that the 10 per cent cut in the salary of higher officers includes super tax, which means that they need not pay super tax. And here I speak subject to correction, and I hope the hon. the Finance Member will correct me if I am wrong.

"As regards those schemes passed by the Retrenchment Committee, the House would be very much enlightened and more weight would be attached to its findings if the hon. the Finance Member would tell us how many Members were present at each of its sittings and also how the voting stood, i.e., how many officers of Government stood on one side and how many Members of the Legislative Council stood on the other side. (A voice: 'Hear, hear.') In short it would give more satisfaction if we know to what extent the officials influenced the final findings of these sittings.

"Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar has already touched on the question of buildings. We find, for instance, in this year's Budget provision made for the construction of a bungalow for the District Judge, for instance, at Tanjore—I am sorry I have not got the reference ready here—and I think it is nearing completion. I submit there is no use throwing good money after bad money. It is better to stop the work at its present stage and sell it rather than go on building. Last year I pointed out that the Government officers are paying only 4 per cent on the money which the country has spent on their buildings, while the Government charge the ryots more than 6 per cent. I pointed this out in my speech during the General Discussion of the Budget last year, and as I have not got a copy of that now with me I am not able to give the House an extract from that.

"Then as regards tours, Members of Government should give up their saloons, and I will submit here that the travelling allowance also might be considerably reduced. For instance I understand if a District Judge is transferred from one district to another in addition to his own and his wife's fare he is allowed as many first-class fares as he has children (laughter) and he is allowed to carry any amount of luggage free. I submit the country cannot provide for all the children he has. Perhaps

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it would be fair to pay him only his own travelling allowance, and I don't see any reason why he and others like him should be paid as much they wish.

"Then, Sir, the Raja of Parlakimedi has pointed out the various ways in which agriculture may be improved, and in respect to many of these nothing has been provided for in this year's Budget. Again provision has not been made for anything like what is necessary in the sphere of education, which forms a chief plank in nation building.

"In the case of resettlement and enhancement of revenue in Malabar, we have got an increase of revenue by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; that is to say, roughly $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent more is taken off from the landlords' income, while the cut in the pay is only 10 per cent. It would be fairer to have a greater cut in the pay before Government deal with this enhancement in revenue. These are some of the things which struck me while going through the hon. Finance Member's speech. I hope that during the present financial year there will not be as great a difference in the estimates as happened last year. With these few remarks I resume my seat."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, the House is under a debt of obligation to the hon. the Finance Member for his lucid, true and frank presentment of the financial position of the Presidency. I congratulate him on the courage he has shown in handling the finances of the Presidency during his stewardship and the sagacious and cautious policy he has laid down for the guidance in the future. Our thanks are also due to him for the attempt made by him in arriving at a 'standard of expenditure which would be sufficiently covered by the normal revenue and would leave an opening balance year after year' which was advocated by the Retrenchment Committee of 1922-23 and by the present Committee on the Memorandum of the Retrenchment Secretary. That the solution of this proposition which has been baffling the Government ever since 1922-23 should have been reached by the hon. the present Finance Member in 1931-32 redounds much to his credit. The figure of 16 crores which he has adopted for the normal revenue and expenditure and that of a working balance of about one crore though based on the actual and prospective conditions of the Province form a safe basis for the future Finance Members of the Government to frame their Budgets and give the public materials for scrutinizing the expenditure of the Province.

"It would have been a matter for sincere gratification if, consistent with the decrease in Excise revenue which the hon. the Finance Member attributed to economic causes, the drink evil had also abated. Many of us know that the evil has not abated a bit. The conclusion is irresistible that there is a heavy leakage in Excise Revenue and Government should take steps to prevent such leakage by putting an end to extensive illicit trade of toddy and arrack which is carried on everywhere and which is looked upon with equanimity by the Excise department. In this connexion I venture to suggest for the consideration of the hon. the Excise Minister, the question of the introduction of total

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prohibition in three districts as an experimental measure. I would suggest that such prohibition be tried in the first instance in the three districts of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem. In the first of these districts, there is partial prohibition so far as the sale of liquor to the Hill tribes is concerned. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things that total prohibition should be introduced in that district and if, as is feared, illicit traffic of liquor is likely to increase in the said district, the natural thing to be done by way of prevention would be to introduce prohibition in the neighbouring district of Coimbatore. I advocate the addition of Salem to the list for the reason that it was one of the districts originally suggested by many of the advocates of the temperance movement for the introduction of prohibition. The Government have, on many occasions, stated that, side by side with their intention to maintain law and order, it is also their desire to take steps to accede to all reasonable requests made by the public in regard to the amelioration of the condition of the masses. The introduction of total prohibition in the three districts mentioned above which form a contiguous area is eminently one of such requests. If it is conceded, it will be regarded as an earnest of the Government to fulfil their wishes and will go a long way to inspire confidence in their intentions. I would, therefore, strongly urge that this question be considered sympathetically by the Government and a decision reached without any delay.

"I shall now pass on to the working of the local boards and municipalities under the Amendment Acts of 1930. I am free to confess that in some respects they have ushered in a new era. The system of nominations has been abolished and in its place, election by joint electorates and reservations of seats for minorities and women have been introduced. The franchise has also been greatly widened. But they have also imposed certain grave disabilities on local bodies: At the time when the relative Bills were on the anvil of the Legislative Council, it was claimed that their provisions when passed into law would enable local bodies to tap additional sources of revenue to develop the public utility services entrusted to their care or at any rate that their then revenues would not suffer. But the actual working of the Acts has proved that the hopes held out were illusory. The district boards now get a decreased share of the land-cess. Added to this is the loss of nearly 38.50 lakhs of rupees from toll revenue consequent on the introduction of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The Act needs amendment and should in my opinion be brought in line with the Bengal Motor Vehicles Transport Act just passed under which a definite sum not less than that which they were getting in 1930-31 should be paid irrespective of actual collections made by them. While on this question I should like to thank the hon. the Finance Member for the short term loan of 10 lakhs to local bodies and request him to convert this sum as free grant.

"The municipalities have also been badly hit by the recent legislative enactments. Their income under the head 'Profession Tax' has considerably decreased by the abolition of the 'Companies Tax' and the substitution of profession tax. The decrease is mainly from

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companies which have to be assessed to tax on the basis of the turnover of the business transacted by them. The decrease in revenue to municipalities on this account is considerable especially in places where there are a large number of trading concerns.

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"The abolition of the levy of private scavenging fees and the statutory obligation to levy a scavenging tax in lieu thereof has deprived many councils of another source of revenue, as such councils had to readjust their rate of property tax without increasing it for the reason that the rates of taxation in force were already heavy.

"The Amendment Acts have not only reduced the revenues of the local bodies and thereby crippled their usefulness to the public but have also tended to create deadlocks in administration and engender a spirit of faction. I need refer only to the provision governing 'no-confidence motions' under which a president or a chairman would be removed by the passing of a 'no-confidence motion' twice by a bare majority. As has become evident by this time, prolific use of this provision of law has been made by several local bodies with the result that there has been a serious deterioration in regard to the administration of such bodies.

"Another matter in connexion with the working of local bodies under the new Act I wish to refer to is the conduct of elections by an outside authority. In spite of the virtues claimed for such a system, the preparation of electoral rolls continues to be as perfunctory as, if not more perfunctory than, before. The only net result of the working of this new provision is the heavy liability thrown on local bodies by way of costs which are entirely disproportionate to the benefits if any, derived. I think it is time that this costly system is abolished and the function is entrusted to a less costly agency.

"It becomes, therefore, necessary to amend the Acts, so as to remedy the defects mentioned above and those of a similar nature that their working has disclosed. I appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to take up the necessary legislation as early as possible.

"With a view to improve the finances of the local bodies, I would suggest that instead of the present practice of the local bodies approaching the Finance Department for doles, the question of the apportionment of a definite share of the Government revenues to them may be taken up for consideration.

"This becomes absolutely necessary in view of the ever-increasing services local bodies are called on to perform with their inelastic sources of revenue.

"I now turn to the condition of the ryot after the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Though, during the period from 1922-23 to 1929-30, the revenues of the province showed an increase of 189.81 lakhs, the condition of the ryot is, if anything, worse than what it was prior to 1922-23. The increase in revenue has not been utilized to ameliorate his condition or to provide him with better amenities of life. It has all gone up either to resuscitate posts which were once

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abolished as being unnecessary, or has been allowed to be locked up in brick and mortar without an adequate return to the State. Much of it has also been wasted on unproductive works and on ill-considered schemes of exploitation. Though the yield from his land has considerably fallen owing to the decline in the price of food-stuffs, he is called on to pay more for the State by way of land-cess and other rates and in addition he is threatened with a decrease in the little amenities he still enjoys. With the decrease in revenue of the local bodies, his roads are bound to be neglected and a number of schools in the villages reduced. For the same reason, there would also be curtailment of medical relief and reduction in the number of institutions intended for such purpose. Surely this is not a state of things that could be contemplated with complacency. It therefore behoves the Government so to adjust their finances by curtailing their expenditure and avoiding extravagance and waste, that ample funds can be found for the amelioration of the condition of the masses and the betterment of their lots.

"The next question to which I wish to draw the pointed attention of Government is the slow rate at which elementary education is spreading throughout the Presidency. At the opening session of the Legislative Council in January last year, His Excellency made mention of the policy which the Government had decided to embark upon in regard to elementary education and it was said that all the available funds of the Government would be devoted to the spread of such education. I regret to say that no evidence is forthcoming of the desire of the Government to give effect to such policy. Requests by local bodies for grants to open more schools for boys and girls within their jurisdiction are refused without an adequate consideration of the merits of the claims. In some cases, they never reach the Government at all, but are turned down by the Director of Public Instruction himself. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Education the repercussion the present policy is having on the populace. Unless he takes courage in both hands and puts up a fight to get as much share of the revenue as possible for the spread of elementary education in this Presidency, I am afraid posterity will judge him harshly.

"My next complaint is that no serious attempt has been made to improve the economic resources and the earning capacity of the population. The scheme for the introduction of cottage industries has not taken any practical shape though a lot of money was spent on enquiries relating to it by a Special Officer and staff. It is high time that Government take up the practical solution of the question and introduce as many cottage industries as possible both in the urban and rural areas. That such industries tend to increase the prosperity of a nation is evident from the example of Japan where cottage industries play a large part and offer an opportunity to women-folk to augment the family income by devoting their leisure hours to such pursuits."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, three years ago Madras had, according to the Auditor-General, the strongest revenue position and its public finance was in an exceedingly prosperous condition. This was the result of the remission of the provincial contribution and of

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large increase in the Excise revenue. The finances of the province have now been affected to a considerable extent owing to unwise expenditure and continued depression. Large balances of 5 to 6 crores of rupees have come down to 94.73 lakhs. The amount available for Part II schemes has dwindled down to the small sum of 8.76 lakhs as compared with more or less a crore of rupees allotted for new schemes every year from 1927-28 to 1930-31. There has been over-estimating of revenue during the last two years. In 1930-31 the revenue collected fell short of the estimates by three-fourths of a crore and in the current year it has fallen short by 187 lakhs. The hon. the Finance Member tells us that there are some signs of improvement in the economic condition of the province and yet he anticipates a further fall of 48½ lakhs in our revenue next year. According to him the Excise revenue increases or decreases according to the prosperity or adversity of the labouring and agricultural classes and yet he expects a further fall of 40½ lakhs in the Excise revenue in the coming year. Under Stamps also a further decrease of 181 and odd thousands is anticipated. In Land Revenue, however, he expects an increased collection of 1½ lakhs even without taking into credit the enhanced revenue due to resettlement in Malabar. It is very regrettable that at a period of low level of prices of agricultural produce Government have not thought it fit to yield to the demands of the people and their representatives in the Council and to put off the collection of enhanced settlement rates in Godavari, Kistna and Malabar. The price of the principal food grain, rice, is very much lower than what it was this time last year, and the ryots will find it very difficult to pay their kist this time. Government should extend the time for the payment of kist and allow the ryot some more time to sell his produce at a more favourable rate, if possible. There may be many cases in which remission and suspension of revenue is necessary. I trust the Government will take due note of the present deplorable condition of the poor cultivators in making their collection of land revenue. Our land revenue which forms nearly half the revenue of this province is rapidly ceasing to be an expanding source of income to the Government. Land revenue can increase only by extension of agriculture by means of irrigation works. That is not done here. Both the landlord's and the peasant's interests are united in resisting any increase in assessments at resettlement time. Excise, which is the next most important source of revenue, has also been showing a marked decline. This province is committed to a policy of total prohibition and if we are to work up to the goal of total prohibition in 20 years, we must certainly be prepared for the gradual reduction, if not the total extinction of this source of revenue. The other principal heads of revenue cannot be regarded as of much value in meeting the increasing cost of the Government in the future. In what direction, then, can the province look for a substantial or even a continuous increase in revenues. The Finance Member gives no answer to this question. His solution is simple. He says the main object of the policy of Government must be the adjustment from year to year of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. If there is a fall in the revenue, cut down expenditure. Be content with a less ambitious programme of expansion in the different activities of Government. The

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measures of retrenchment adopted in the current year have resulted in a saving of 112 and odd lakhs. The Finance Member tell us that he is exploring further various other possibilities of economizing. We are not in a position to pass any judgment on the measures of retrenchment carried out so far in the current year. The memoranda on retrenchment have not been given to us. They are said to have been prepared for the exclusive use of the Members of the Retrenchment Committee.

"I do not understand, Sir, why the Members of this Council should not have been kept fully informed of the facts placed before the Retrenchment Committee to enable them to consider and arrive at decisions on matters of retrenchment. We certainly are for eliminating waste and avoiding all unnecessary expenditure. The reduction of the rates of pay for future entrants in the upper grades of the various services, is a very welcome measure indeed. It will help to reduce the glamour of Government service and put a stop to some extent to the hankering of our young men for it. It will bring down the standard of living among men in service and make it easier for other people to lead simpler lives.

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"I am not in favour of uniform reduction of expenditure in all departments. What we require in departments like those of Education, Agriculture, Industries and Medical relief is not retrenchment, but wise regulation of expenditure and spending of more money. Sir Walter Layton, the Financial Assessor to the Indian Statutory Commission, has drawn pointed attention to the necessity for a substantial increase in the expenditure on the nation-building services for improving the social and economic condition of the people. Large sums of money are needed if Government are to embark upon a policy of universal compulsory primary education, of extension of medical relief, improvement of agriculture and development of industries. The utmost administrative economies will not give us a sufficient margin for meeting the future requirements of this province in these matters. Therefore, Government must explore new sources of revenue. If Government want to maintain their progressive character and not simply carry on the administration by adjusting expenditure to revenue they must find additional resources. Wise expenditure on nation-building services will be remunerative in the sense that it will increase the wealth-producing power of the province and the tax-paying capacity of the people. Why should we not have a five or ten years' plan as they have in Soviet Russia for increasing production in agriculture and industries? It seems to me, Sir, that the hon. the Finance Member wants only to mark time and leave it to the new Responsible Ministry of an autonomous province to face the task of finding additional resources for the development of the nation-building services.

"The hon. Finance Member in his Budget speech last year, as well as this year, speaks of the adverse effect of the political trouble on our finances. Now, Sir, Government cannot disclaim all responsibility and put the whole blame upon the Congress for the present political situation in the country. It looks as if Government were eager for a fight

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these circulars brought to the notice of Government and questions were asked in this Council about them. You wanted the Gandhi-Irwin Pact to be cancelled so that the Congress movement may be crushed. It is you who have been making attempts to break the Pact and trying to make Ordinances so that the moment the Delhi Pact is cancelled an attempt may be made to stifle all sorts of political movement in this Presidency. That is the hard fact. Why do you conceal it? It is not true to say that the Congress organizations are revolutionary bodies. On the other hand, they are democratic bodies. Now, as it is, can you start any political agitation in the country? If you do so, you are brought under the clutches of some Ordinance. If you simply preach against drinking, you are brought under the clutches of some Ordinance. If you want to convene a political meeting you are brought under the clutches of some other Ordinance."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a point of order, Mr. President, the hon. the Home Member is not here. May I request you to send word to him so that he may be present here and watch these proceedings inasmuch as they refer to the subjects under his charge."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Arrangements are being made to take notes of the proceedings so that he may attend to them when he comes."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, what we want is that the hon. the Home Member should be bodily present here and know what is taking place regarding the departments under his portfolio."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In certain unavoidable circumstances, the House will have to put up with such inconveniences. I hope it will not be in any way an inconvenience to the hon. Members."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if he has taken your permission, Sir?"

(Cries of 'Order, order'.)

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Therefore, I submit that the causes of the agitation should be understood, not in a spirit of hostile criticism, but in a more friendly spirit by the Government. I submit that more consideration is necessary on the part of Government for the purpose of building the bridge over which you and I can pass together. If you convince the Commissioners here that there is no agitation in the country do you think you have been successful? What has happened in Bengal is well known to everybody and one does not know what the Commissioners are doing there."

"Now, Sir, even little boys cannot fly flags on their houses. The other day in Chittoor a small boy went to the top of his house and flew the national flag. Immediately, a posse of constables came up on the scene and removed the national flag. Cannot the Police find some better business than this? Every boy knows that there is an Ordinance against anything seditious, but yet when he is playing marble in the street, he cries 'boycott British goods, do not buy British goods'. That has become

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the cry of the day. So, by all these Ordinances you have done your level best to carry even to the remotest corner of the village the strong feeling that those who are in position and authority do not want to help the people but only terrorize them."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time. To-day being Friday, the House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m."

The House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.).

(The hon. the Deputy President in the Chair.)

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I had intended to speak to-morrow, but owing to the fact that there is a meeting of the Provincial Franchise Committee, I find it necessary to speak to-day. I am afraid I am not as well prepared on the subject on which I want to speak as I might have been, had I the opportunity of speaking to-morrow. I wish to refer to one matter in the hon. the Finance Member's speech which to my mind is perhaps the most important paragraph of his whole speech. That is found on page 11 of the Memorandum. The hon. Member says:—

'Apart from the difficulties of our fallen revenue, and of satisfying even in a small degree the urgent needs of the Province in so many directions, we are faced with the uncertainty as to how we shall be affected financially by the great constitutional changes which the near future will bring. It has yet to be seen whether a system of federal finance can be devised that will not entail in some form or other'

"I want the House to mark these words—

'direct demands on the provincial resources in the shape of a provincial contribution, while it is not improbable that, with an enlarged electorate and Legislative Council, the cost of the provincial administrative machinery will under Provincial autonomy be higher than heretofore.'

"Now, I gather from the speech of the hon. Member that he regards with some equanimity the possibility of a demand on the part of the Federal Government from the Provincial Governments in the form of provincial contribution. I know, speaking for myself and speaking for those with whom I am associated, that this question of provincial contribution had been put behind us once and for all. This particular reference in the hon. the Finance Member's speech is therefore somewhat disconcerting to us. Now, the House will be aware that this matter of provincial contributions or the financial relations between the Federal Government and the Provinces and States was discussed very fully at the Round Table Conference in the discussion on the Federal Finances Sub-Committee. I think that those who are looking to the early establishment of Provincial Autonomy in this Province, and bear in mind the general estimate of probable revenues in this Province according to the hon. the Finance Member should study these discussions very closely. If they do so, they will find that two or three things stand out. In the first place they will find that there is a tendency on the part of those who speak for the Government of India, although the constitution of the future may be a federal one, to think of finance in terms of a

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unitary form of Government. As far as the constitutional future is concerned, it may be wholly federal, though it may not be so, so far as finance is concerned. That is one thing.

"The other thing that one will observe from a perusal of the discussions is that there is no disposition, on the part of the States at any rate, to be caught in the Federal trap, or in the coils of a Central Government which desires to exact contributions from its component units."

"Now, Sir, you will find from these discussions that representatives of the Indian States put forward their case very differently from those of British India. The States want guarantees as to their honour and as to their safety from a financial point of view. With the exception of Bengal and possibly Bombay, I have not found in these discussions any robust expression of opinion in regard to the Provinces of British India as whole. Madras was honoured by having one of its most distinguished journalists on the Federal Finance Sub-Committee and yet, reading that report, I am of opinion that the whole basis of the proposed constitution as far as British India is concerned, is the same, and that the financial relations between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments will remain the same as they are to-day but with one important change, viz., that income-tax might be distributed among the Provinces and as a *quid pro quo* that the Central Government might exact provincial contributions whenever they find it necessary, from the Provinces. Now the House will remember that one of the representations made to the Federal Sub-Committee was that there should be constituted two committees, one to deal with the Indian States and the other, which is now sitting in Delhi under the chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy, which is known as the Facts Finding Committee, whose duty it is to draft a programme of the future financial relations between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments bearing in mind the general principles adumbrated in the Federal Structure Committee's report.

"The reason why I am anxious to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Member to this question at this moment is this: we have seen from his speech that, as far as the future is concerned, as long as the financial relations between the centre and the provinces remain very much on the same basis as they are to-day, Madras cannot hope for any considerable expansion of her revenues. On the contrary, it is more than likely that in future her revenues may remain stationary or even be reduced under certain special heads. Therefore the only possibility of Madras to advance as a civilised Government should advance is by means of retrenchment. But you cannot go beyond a certain limit in retrenchment. Unless the whole basis of financial relationships under the federation is to be changed I can see no hope for Madras Province, even under provincial autonomy. I go further and say that on the same basis as we have enjoyed in the past, if we should get provincial autonomy, although it may be autonomy from the constitutional point of view, it will be slavery from the financial point of view. It would

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be Unitary Government under the guise of a federal system. I bring this to the notice of the hon. the Finance Member, because, I understand, that in a short time the Madras Government are to make representations before the Fact Finding Committee. I have always regarded the Finance Member as a man of iron. I can also say without any offence that he is so regarded by the Members of this House. But I was a little disappointed at his reference to this question in his speech. I had hoped for a firmer attitude than was disclosed in his speech. I am given to understand that the Madras Government is to be represented by the Finance Secretary. I want to suggest that the Finance Member himself should make it possible to go to Delhi to stand up for the rights of Madras. I do not suggest for a moment that the Finance Secretary will not do that; but, after all, the authority in these matters is the Finance Member himself. I may warn the Finance Member that the Finance Members of other Provinces are going up to Delhi. The Finance Members of Bombay and Bengal are going up to Delhi to back up their Province. It would be a sorry day if it was found that they had won their battle at the expense of Madras. It will surely happen unless this Government puts up a firm fight on the question of provincial contributions. I should like to see the Finance Member add to the many laurels he has already won during a distinguished career by distinguishing himself as the "iron Chancellor of this Presidency" who refused to give anything away when the time of testing came, who refused to surrender the prosperity and the possibility of financial developments in the future to the chimera of a federal government, which although it may be federal in name will not be federal in finance. Let the hon. Member remember the position of the States in this regard. They are giving nothing away so far as the federation is concerned. The danger will be, unless the provinces in British India watch it closely, that the burdens which under a federal system should be equally shared by all the federal units, may possibly have to be borne in a greater measure by the units in British India than by the units in the Indian States.

"I hope that the hon. the Finance Member will bear with me when I make use of this general discussion to point out the tremendous importance of this question. I hope he will not be prepared to give away anything in regard to the real financial autonomy of Madras. I cannot see how a federal system will work from the financial point of view to the benefit of the provinces unless it is looked at from the provincial point of view. As long as the Government of India is organised on its present basis I cannot see any financial hope whatsoever for the Provinces. Therefore the provincial point of view should be represented in the strongest possible manner during the discussions in Delhi. I hope that the House will be made to feel that the finances of this Presidency cannot be entrusted to stronger hands, and that the representations on behalf of Madras will be made not only by the Finance Secretary but also by the Finance Member himself with the full authority of his position as the Treasurer of this Government."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Sir, I am told that the major portion of the Excise revenue is being spent on Education. If it is a fact, when

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the Excise revenue falls, Education must necessarily suffer. It is decidedly a bad policy to finance Education by the revenue derived from Excise, but until we explore other sources of income to finance Education, we cannot positively criticise the present method.

"On the 24th instant I and some of my friends received a telegram from Palamcottah stating that 50 labour schools have been closed. I understand that 95 per cent of the Andhra Labour schools have been closed. Some say and I entirely agree with them, that the labour school teachers are highly paid, higher than the teachers in the local board schools. But is that the reason why the labour schools should be abolished? Why not cut down the salaries of these teachers to the level of those in the board schools? I am told also that the Government cannot transfer the management of these schools to these teachers. If not, cannot the Government think of some other arrangement other than closing the schools?"

"I should like to make a few observations with regard to the income from Excise. I see that the income has declined very much. The Government attribute it to peaceful picketing of the civil disobedience movement. The drinkers of toddy and country arrack continue drinking to-day as they have been doing before. But the reason for the fall in revenue should be found in the fact that those drinkers do not now go to the licensed shops. They illicitly manufacture liquor which is cheaper and more intoxicating. This is done all along the sea coast and in the jungles. When America went dry, the habitual drinkers began to manufacture liquor illicitly. The manufacturers are called bootleggers and moonshiners; the place where they sell liquor is called 'speak-easy'. In the same way, when the Congress boycotted the toddy shops, habitual drinkers started to manufacture liquor locally. They use babul bark, jaggery and some flowers. They freely use ginger also. In America the Excise department is heavily bribed and our country is no exception to it. As Vice-President of the Guntur District Temperance Committee I have travelled throughout the district and found that a lot of contraband liquor is being manufactured and consumed. This, as I have said, is cheaper and more intoxicating.

"As regards training schools, I understand that the students will not get any stipends from next year. Perhaps the women students may get something. In that case how are the students to support themselves? Can the Education department even then compel untrained teachers to take training? If compulsion can be applied, will the Government reduce the period of training from two years to one year? I wish the Government had considered all these points before they applied their axe to the stipends drawn by these poor students.

"As regards retrenchment, I think that while Government is trying to reduce expenditure as much as possible, they should also try and find out fresh sources of taxation. I think there is one such source in the Fisheries department where some money could be got for the Government. The fishermen do not take any licence for fishing; I know personally they earn a lot of money in their trade. I ask the Government to pay

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some attention to this department and see whether, without doing injustice to the fishermen, they cannot get some revenue from this class of people. If they are able to get some money here, they will be able to spend it on the Education department."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, I think it is the tradition of the British Parliament even for the members of the Opposition to congratulate the framers of the budget. I think on this occasion no difficulty will be felt by any Member of this House in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member on the budget he has presented to the House. He has in a very clear and lucid manner set out all the facts and figures connected with the finances of this Province and the various issues involved in them. And if I make any remarks on this occasion it is not in a carping spirit; it is only because I think it is necessary to take a long view of the financial position of the country.

"In the first place the point which strikes our attention most in the Finance Member's budget this year is the question of retrenchment. I have already stated in this House that salary cuts are inequitable and salaries have been cut of persons who are least able to bear the burden of the cuts. A uniform cut has been devised although the salaries are not uniform. It strikes me that this policy is entirely wrong and will, sooner or later, be corrected. Of course, the hon. the Finance Member is not responsible for the suggestions he has made. He has his limitations; he is hedged in by various circumstances and in the circumstances in which he has been placed, it is probably not possible for him to make any suggestions departing from the ordinary policy of the Government. But what I wish to point out is 'are we satisfied with the present state of things; are we going to carry on the Government of the country by cutting down salaries, by increasing the poverty of people who are already poor?' You may take it for granted that the cuts in salaries are passed on to others; rents of houses will diminish if people living in them get diminished salaries. If people get diminished salaries, their poverty increases and this retrenchment is spread all throughout the line. It is therefore a very wrong policy in my opinion to go in for retrenchment all on a sudden. Moreover if retrenchment has been so successful now, is it not a reflection on the policy of previous Finance Members? Why was it not possible to retrench salaries all this time? Why was it that salaries were over-paid? Why was there overstaffing? That is the question that naturally occurs to us. Perhaps the truth is between the two states of things. I believe that in our days of prosperity we did not consider seriously the question of over-staffing and of overpayment. When we reopen the question and when everything is seriously overhauled, I hope this question will be seriously considered and that the salaries and staff will be revised. In my opinion there is a good deal of unnecessary overlapping and duplication of work in all departments. It is quite possible to reduce the staff. But what I say is this: having employed the staff all these years, it is not correct to say straightaway to the people, 'you must go away; we do not want you'. Already the Government is committed

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to a certain policy; it is not correct to send away people all at once. What I wish to impress upon the hon. the Finance Member is that, as he is responsible for the financial position of the Province, he should seriously consider the question how to minimize all these inequalities of the salaries, how to effect retrenchment in expenditure in future.

"I would also point out that a great deal of retrenchment and reduction in expenditure would be possible if there were efficiency in all departments. I am sorry to say that practically no department is efficiently conducted. There is a good deal of waste of time; if you go to an office, you cannot get work done promptly and quickly. You cannot get suitable and prompt replies from a Government department as from a commercial firm. If any commercial firm delays matters as Government departments do, you would give up that firm and go to another firm. But we cannot do so with a Government department. I may give one instance. How many times do you see Members dancing attendance to get travelling allowances paid; it is a disgraceful situation. I think one feels as if he was a school-boy to go about from place to place for his travelling allowance. It ought to be possible—as it is in the office of the Crown Agents in London—for a Member to present his bill and to get paid in five minutes. I must say the fault is not with any officers of the Council. The fault lies with the office of the Accountant-General which is tied down by red tape. It seems they want immediate audit. The result is a Member of Council has to go about from place to place; peons have to go about from place to place and the clerks of the Council have to go about to get payment made. If there is this sort of efficiency in the city itself, the state of things in the mufassal and elsewhere may be imagined. I know by personal experience that it is very difficult to move any department of Government to do work quickly. I must say to the credit of Government departments that there are good many officers who are certainly efficient and who put some energy in their subordinates. But, as a rule, there is inefficiency in carrying out work and I think that, if everything is speeded up, there would be considerable saving in expenditure. I am rather surprised that this point has not been raised in this House and I trust that this will be seriously considered. From my own experience I know that it is quite possible for a head of department to speed up things if he makes up his mind to drive the official machine efficiently and economically.

"Take again law's delays. I find one item in the budget for two more courts. If the work of law courts is speeded up, if there are not constant discussions and various other causes of delay, I am sure these two courts will not be necessary. The general complaint of all litigants is that work in the courts is very much delayed. If there is no improvement, most sensible people will not go to courts; they will try somehow to have their grievances remedied without going to the court. Apart from the delay in getting a judgment in courts, what about the delays in getting the judgment executed? It takes some days to get copies of decrees; it takes some days to get the decree executed. I have been a Judge myself and I must say that personally I found that it

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was quite possible to get a decree written out within a day, within 24 hours, and I do not see why it should be further delayed in any court. Apart from that, I must say that, with regard to delays in the execution of decrees, the whole atmosphere is honey-combed with corruption. It is not possible to take a single step without bribing somebody. I think it is Sir V. Bhasyam Ayyangar, the famous Judge, who said when he was a High Court Judge, that it is not sufficient to get a judgment; you must get the fruits of the judgment. Unless some steps are taken to expedite not only the delivery of judgments but also to expedite the execution of decrees, people in the country will suffer a great deal. I am glad that the hon. the Law Member is here and I would request him to go into the question with his usual energy and sympathy and to take some action in the matter.

"I have a great deal more to say; I shall refer to only one point as regards assessment. It is not possible as one hon. Member of this House said, to increase the assessment. It is not possible to increase revenue derived from lands. I wonder whether it has struck anybody to consider the principle adopted in Germany. In Germany I understand that assessment is, in some cases, levied inversely to the development of the land. That is to say, if a land is cultivable or can be built upon and if it is not cultivated or built upon the assessment is higher than on a land which is cultivated or built upon it. This system induces people to be industrious but our system is a direct inducement to idleness. It is not quite possible to say that the assessment must be in inverse ratio to the development of the land. But it is possible to devise a formula whereby the development a person subjects his land to, becomes one of the factors in fixing the assessment."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is indeed gratifying to note that the hon. the Finance Member has been able to balance the Budget without recourse to fresh taxation as is being done in some other provinces. But that is not all the duty of the hon. the Finance Member. I find, Sir, that no effort has been made to expand the existing resources of the Government. No doubt a sum of Rs. two and odd crores has been saved by means of retrenchment. But, can the Government go on by means of retrenchment and retrenchment alone? I say, Sir, that even as the Government cannot be carried on by Ordinances, so the Government cannot be carried on by retrenchment alone. Time and again on the floor of this House several suggestions have been made to expand the sources of income without increasing the burden of taxation on the taxpayer. For instance, the Taxation Enquiry Committee proposed years ago that the present basis and system of levying court-fees should be reorganized, so as to expand the income of the Government without increasing the incidence of taxation. The hon. the Finance Member apparently has not taken any steps to work out that scheme which is now a decade old, more or less.

"Besides, Sir, I have not been able to find any indication in the Budget which shows that any effort has been made by the hon. the Finance Member or the Retrenchment Committee to prevent the huge waste

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that is still going on in several departments of Government. No opportunity seems to have been availed of by the Members of Government—responsible Ministers included—to re-organize the various departments they are in charge of. I think there is great scope to re-organize the Revenue Department, Education Department, the Forest Department, the Police Department, the Industries Department and various other departments. If during these times when retrenchment has to be carried out in a ruthless manner, opportunities had been availed of to reduce the large number of superfluous intermediary posts, there would have been a great deal of saving. Since the Finance Committee is still functioning as the Retrenchment Committee, I hope it will avail itself of this opportunity and make suggestions to re-organize several departments so as to save not merely a sum of Rs. 218 lakhs but an additional sum of 2 or 3 crores. I say, Sir, there is enough scope and possibility of saving a further sum of rupees two and odd crores, if only the Finance Committee will see to it.

3-45 p.m. “With regard to the Retrenchment Committee itself, I find retrenchment has been protracted through the course of seven or eight months, and still the Committee has not finished its work. It would have saved a good deal of time and energy of the Members and also of the Government and the anxiety of the officers concerned, if retrenchment had been finished at an earlier date. It should have been expedited. The Government of India have done it all within three or four months at the most. I do not see why the Retrenchment Committee in this province should take such a long period to finish its labours and why they have not yet finished. Besides, Sir, I wish the Retrenchment Committee had itself taken the initiative in several respects. From what I find and from what I understand, the Retrenchment Committee had confined itself only to those matters that were placed before them by Retrenchment Officer or the Finance Member. If the Committee had taken upon itself the initiative and responsibility for making a thorough scrutiny and going through every department and every service, I am sure there would have been a saving of five crores by means of retrenchment. Besides, it cannot be denied that the effect of retrenchment has been most adversely felt by the officers of the non-gazetted services. A resolution was also passed in this Council that relief should be afforded to those who draw Rs. 100 and below, and I should like to know from the hon. the Finance Member how far the Government have progressed in the consideration of that resolution—whether the Government are going to accept it or whether they are still considering it, and when they will come to a decision.

“The hon. the Finance Member in his Budget speech has said nothing about the financial aspect of the revision of scales of pay. We have not been told whether the Retrenchment Committee has considered finally the question of the revised scales of pay and what effect it will have on the finances of the next year. No mention is also made in the Budget as to what exactly will be the savings if the new scales of pay are to be brought into effect in the next year, and how much money will be

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realized for nation-building purposes by that means. I also believe that the Finance Member and the Government will give us an opportunity to have a fuller discussion of the Retrenchment Committee's proposals, when their final report is laid on the table of the House.

“Now, Sir, coming to the general condition of the Province, the Finance Member has in his speech confessed in a way that the political situation as such has not affected the revenues of this Government. He says that only economic depression and economic depression alone seems to have affected the present finances of this Government—in the opinion of the hon. the Finance Member—and particularly so with regard to the Excise department. In reference to that, he further said that the picketing of liquor shops or the propaganda of our temperance movement has not affected the revenues of the Excise department. That being so, I ask why, then, ban peaceful picketing? Why should the village officials who are entitled to stand for the local boards and municipalities as candidates be prohibited from taking part in making propaganda against drink? If the finances are not going to be affected and if picketing is going to be peaceful, why not the Government correspond with the Government of India and say ‘the Ordinances are bad and they ought to be scrapped’?”

“I find, Sir, the hon. the Member for the Madras Chamber of Commerce has appealed for the hand of fellowship from all sections of Indians in this country. Well, Sir, history will record and those who have been following history know, that the hand of fellowship has been preferred more than once by the Congress organization and by the Leader of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi. He went to the extent of offering that if Provincial Autonomy of the real type and the effective type were guaranteed, he would accept even Provincial Autonomy. But, was there any assurance forthcoming either from the Government of India or from the British Government as to what type of Provincial Autonomy they were proposing to give to India? Ultimately, Sir, the thing became so doubtful and so elusive that no one felt encouraged to accept the Provincial Autonomy, that was much talked of during the Round Table Conference on the second occasion. The policy of repression *cum* Reforms has been tried more than once. In 1909, it was tried; in 1919 again it was tried; and it has failed. The Government did not ensure peace to this country then and even so on this occasion the Government is not going to establish peace by means of repression *cum* Reforms. Repression ought to be given up if the Government really wants permanent and lasting peace and if order is to be established in this country. For, is it not the other day that His Excellency the late Viceroy, Lord Irwin, said that he could not convert a land into a desert and then call it peace? What else is this Government doing to-day except converting the fertile land of India into a desert in order to call it peace and to say ‘we have established peace’. Where is peace? Who is it that is breaking the law to-day and committing breach of peace? Is it not the Police officer, the police constable? Is it not the Inspector-General of Police that is now the breaker of the law? The legal opinion of the Madras Bar consisting of all the leading lawyers, ex-Judge of the High

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Court, ex Advocate-General, and Members of the Bar Council, is that the use of force against peaceful picketers is illegal and unlawful. Have the Government taken the advice or the opinion of its own law officers and contradicted that opinion? If they have not done so, then the opinion of the Bar holds the field and the Government is bound to respect it. If the Government are the respecter of law and order, why then should they not accept the opinion of the leading Advocates of Madras and say 'well, we stop this kind of lawlessness on our part'? If lawlessness is stopped on the part of the Government, I can assure the hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce that there will be peace, and the country ready to clasp the hand of fellowship."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is time."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Thank you, Sir."

* Mr. P. C. MOSES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government first of all to the proposal of the Retrenchment Committee to abolish stipends for the students undergoing secondary grade training. This proposal, if accepted by the Government, would work a hardship on the students financially. Apart from this, there is still need that the teaching profession should be encouraged at least as far as secondary grade trained teachers are concerned. The Government has, as its objective, the spread of elementary education and making it compulsory too. This means a demand for a larger number of teachers and supervisors of schools and the Government ought to make this profession as attractive as possible to meet the demand and to secure the best men. I may also suggest that the two years' course may be reduced to one year. This would mean a saving of a year's stipends for the Government without impairing the efficiency of the trained teacher. In view of the changes introduced of late into the S.S.L.C. system which makes it obligatory on all students to read all subjects, the two years' course is unnecessary; and if it is felt that students need further instruction in subjects like English, they can be added on to the present second year's curricula. If a two years' course should be insisted upon, then to make a more profitable use of the time spent, the teacher pupils should be given instruction in technical subjects and in industries."

"Secondly, Sir, I wish to point out the hardships to which members of the depressed classes are subjected in the matter of travel by boat. The Navigation Act provides that the owners of boats holding first class licences may select their passengers. In several canals, only boats with first-class licences are plying and they are refusing to admit the depressed classes. In several places, boat is the only means of conveyance, and as such, the travellers including women and children are compelled to accomplish their journey on foot and the difficulties they experience when they have to travel in severe heat and heavy rain through deep mud and for long distances can only be imagined. The Madras Elementary Education Act prescribes as a condition of aid that a school shall be open to all classes, and I suggest that the Navigation Act may also be so amended that granting licences shall be conditioned by the fact that the boats shall be open to all classes."

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"Sir, thirdly, the Government have recently issued an order raising the age-limit in the case of Muhammadans and depressed classes. Considering the social and economic condition of the depressed classes and also the fact that the children of this community begin education late in life, it is but just that such concession should be shown to them; and this generous act of the Government would be deeply appreciated. I regret to point out that Christians from depressed classes have been excluded from the benefit of this rule. The social and economic condition of the Christians from the depressed classes is the same as that of the depressed classes themselves and their children go to school as late in life and prosecute their education under as many handicaps as the children of the members of the depressed classes themselves. With all the earnestness that I can command, I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to extend this act of generosity to the Christians of the depressed classes also."

"Next, Sir, I may refer to the type of education that is being imparted to students. It is a sad commentary on the present system of education that while our young men are able to earn their degrees they are not able to earn their livelihood. The main defect of education, Sir, is that it takes the students away from their natural surroundings and makes them unfit for life. While I do not in any way depreciate the cultural value of learning, I maintain that so long as man has to satisfy the cravings of his stomach, the economic value and practical side of education cannot bear to be neglected. My plea is that more technical institutions, trade schools and industrial day schools should be opened and scattered all over the country so as to place them within the easy access of students in the mufassal."

"I also urge the Government, Sir, to speedily put into execution the proposals made by Mr. Champion in his report on Elementary Schools. I also agree with him, Sir, when he says that separate sections should be reserved for children of the depressed classes. It is true that caste is slowly giving way to tolerance; but it still retains its firm hold in rural areas; and until the time comes when it completely disappears, separate schools should be maintained. In the Guntur district, about thirty schools have been abolished and seven schools are under proposal for abolition. In most of the cases where labour schools have been abolished or are under proposal for abolition, there are only board schools and the admission into these schools is difficult. Of course the taluk board schools have been asked whether they would admit children of the depressed classes. The taluk boards may pass pious resolutions to admit children of the depressed classes; but they would be no more than paper resolutions, and the real sufferers would be the children of the depressed classes. These labour schools have been serving a very useful purpose and it is a matter for regret that this work has been cut down to a greater degree than any other. I appeal, Sir, that the existing labour schools may be saved from the pruning knife of retrenchment."

"I also wish to draw the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister to one of the defects in the Local Boards Act. The Act provides for reservation of seats for Indian Christian in taluk boards and district boards,"

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but not in village panchayats. The Adi-Andhras and Adi-Dravidas are provided reservation of seats. In some villages, the only two communities are the Hindus and the Christians. The Christians from the depressed classes stand as little chance of being returned as members of local panchayats as Adi-Andhras or Adi-Dravidas, if there were no reservation of seats. Thus, a large section of Christians are left without any constitutional aid for their representation in the panchayats. I would therefore appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to redress this grievance."

4 p.m. * Diwan Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member, not altogether as a matter of routine, on the successful manner in which he has been able to balance the finances of the Presidency and present a Budget with a surplus of 8.76 lakhs, especially at a stage like this, when, as a result of trade depression and other causes, there has been financial dislocation all over the world. During the Budget year in particular when there is expected to be a general fall in the revenues under several heads, it required great statesmanship to steward the finances and the hon. the Finance Member has risen equal to the occasion.

"I must, however, remark that in his zeal to balance the Budget, he has laid the axe of retrenchment at places, which required a more liberal consideration. As agriculture forms the mainstay of the Presidency and as the bulk of the State's resources comes from land revenue, it will not be too much to say that the elementary wants of the rural population demand an adequate consideration at the hands of Government. But, unfortunately, what is most keenly needed is least provided for in the Budget. The Government have shifted their responsibilities on to the local boards in the matter of providing facilities for drinking water and village communications, but have failed to place adequate finances at the disposal of local boards for rendering these services. Year after year several Members have cried hoarse on the floor of this House that more liberal provision must be made under these heads, and the repeated representations appear to have fallen only on deaf ears. The Government on the other hand have been assiduously turning the table round and throwing the blame on the local boards, complaining that even the sanctioned grants were not spent expeditiously. I believe that Government are only too well aware of the causes that contribute to slackness on the part of some local boards. What I urge upon the Government is that local boards, which have been carrying out definite programmes fully planned and laid out beforehand should not be penalized on that score. Within this year the Salem District Board has been able to execute well works to the extent of Rs. 15,000 as against a pittance of a grant of Rs. 4,000. And in the matter of village communications, the District Board has been able to spend nearly Rs. 20,000 and expects to spend Rs. 25,000 core during the year as against which the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 and, out of this, they have resumed Rs. 15,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000 only. I may state here that this disproportionately large expenditure under these heads is

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much below the average expenditure in the previous years, and has been incurred after allowing for all possible retrenchments to suit the reduced finances.

"While such is the state of affairs the prospects for the next year are gloomy. The Budget before us provides only 1½ lakhs as against 4 lakhs provided in 1931-32 for rural water-supply. Under village communications, there is a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs only as against 7 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1931-32. Again, under grants to local bodies for roads and bridges other than village communications, there is a provision of Rs. 12½ lakhs only as against a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs in the previous year. I am sure that the hon. the Finance Member will plead general fall in the revenues. I request that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government will please see that such step-motherly treatment to local boards is discontinued and that adequate provision is made at least in the future years.

"I may also mention in this connexion that Government have not been encouraging such of the local boards as have come forward with progressive programmes for Maternity and Child Welfare, Leprosy Clinics, etc. It will be an incentive to other local boards if Government grant adequate subsidies for these enterprises.

"The irrigation facilities obtaining in the Salem district are altogether inadequate. The colossal Mettur Dam lies within the district, but does not benefit the district. This district is the birth-place of several small rivers and mountain streams, but for want of proper irrigation projects the waters of most of these go to waste. There are mountains and thick forests all over the district but the seigniorage fixed on leaf manures is too high to be of real benefit to the cultivators. Lastly, Sir, I am very sorry to note that no provision has been made in the Budget either as a loan or as a grant to the Salem Municipal Council for commencing the preliminaries of the scheme for supplying drinking water to Salem town from Mettur Reservoir. On more than one occasion, resolutions were moved in this connexion and the Government have given an assurance that steps would be taken to put the work on hand at an early date. Unless some amount is provided in this Budget, the work cannot be taken up next year.

"I urge upon the Government the necessity to consider these representations and render adequate relief."

* Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the very able and frank way in which he has presented the financial position of the province for 1932-33.

"He has every reason to feel proud of the Budget he has placed before us, when we consider the small deficit in the current year's Budget and the surplus of eight lakhs in the coming year, in relation to the conditions that are embarrassing other provinces like Bombay and Bengal and the United Provinces.

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"The Financial Member has placed his finger at the most crucial point when he said that the only three methods of getting 'out of the wood' are (i) either the Revenue must improve, or (ii) we must improve them by increased taxation, or (iii) we must reduce expenditure.

"There is no immediate prospect of the revenues improving suddenly by our exploring new methods of getting revenue. Improving the revenues by increased taxation is out of the question as we have reached our maximum taxing capacity. The only safe and practical method seems to be the third one, namely, reduction of expenditure without fighting shy of 'Schemes of expansion.'

"The Finance Member seems to be very cautious and nervous about spending money on Part II Schemes and says that "within due limits Part II schemes may be admitted, provided that they are of pressing necessity, that they do not commit us beyond current year, and that the amount is modest and so on." While recognizing the general practicability and safety involved in this proposition as such, it is our duty still to find out if expenditure on general administration and some of the present undertakings of the Government cannot be curtailed without prejudice to efficiency, and the savings so realized spent on nation-building schemes.

"In the words of the Finance Member himself 'It will still be necessary to scrutinize closely our existing administrative system as well as future schemes with a view to the elimination or avoidance of waste.'

"Throughout his speech one can discern a great anxiety on the part of the Finance Member to honour certain unwritten pledges believed to be made to Government servants. While written pledges from authoritative quarters given to the people of this country from time to time touching their fundamental rights have remained as scraps of paper and as preambles to Acts of the Legislature it is not understood why so much anxiety should be shown in this particular matter, especially when our Government servants are so handsomely paid and particularly when the anticipated surplus in our Budget is anticipated only.

"Much has been said and written about the economies in this Presidency. One fails to understand for example what has been done in the Police department in the matter of retrenchment, while the pay of the officers of this department has not been cut as in other departments. The entire Police force has been further strengthened to meet certain alleged emergencies. It has become common knowledge by this time, up to what extent our Government is prepared to go in the name of Law and Order. It will be useless for me to catalogue the several instances of atrocities with which our Government have disfigured the fair face of the administration of justice.

"I do not want to weary this House by quoting examples of injustice in *extenso*. I shall content myself with four clear cases, viz., the Paton case, the Tiruppur death episode, the treatment of Mr. Bulusu

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Sambamurti, and last but not least, the Tellicherry Thali incident, all of which must cause grave searchings of heart of any civilized Government.

"One of the sources of revenue about the fall of which the Government apparently seems to be in mourning is the revenue from Excise. It is a most astonishing proposition that the Finance Member has put forward when he seems to endorse the observation that the Abkari revenue reflects very faithfully the prevailing adversity or prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes of the Presidency. It means in other words that the agricultural and labouring classes represent within themselves an Abkari barometer which registers the rise and fall of the economic condition among them. A rise in the abkari revenue implies according to this, prosperity, and a fall, adversity. This does not represent the real situation. In the majority of cases labourers take to drink more to sustain themselves in their difficult lot in life than because they are prosperous or bursting with money. Whatever may be the causes of the fall in this revenue it must be taken as a healthy sign, especially in view of the ideal of prohibition which has been animating our country for ages past. Any Government which seeks to find the money to run its show from the moneys drawn from abkari revenue stand self-condemned. It is up to them to find out from other sources, ways and means to compensate this deficit.

"No criticism will be too strong about the policy pursued by the Government in finding revenue by enhancing settlement rates. It is only the much-maligned landlord who is overwhelmed with taxes from all sides. Who can realize the hardships, that such enhancement of settlement rates would entail. The Government only thinks of squeezing money from the landlords in all possible ways without giving them a sufficient return for what is taken out of them and if this policy is persisted in they will find themselves in course of time in the position of the man who in his extreme greed to grab at gold, killed the goose that laid the golden egg. One cannot reflect without a feeling of resentment and disappointment at the appalling ways of spending public money on undertakings which are dignified by terms of nation-building schemes.

"It has been brought to the notice of this House time and again and even as recently as the day before yesterday by the Finance Member that there must be some definite policy underlying the expenditure involved in the carrying out of any schemes. Imagine the spectacle of such a big revenue-yielding department as the Forest undertaking big schemes and going up like a rocket and unfortunately sharing the fate of the rocket by crashing down in atoms. What, I ask, has happened to the great investments made in the Russellkonda Saw Mills? What is happening, I ask again, to the Olavakkode Saw Mills, which though it was purchased for a lakh and a half is being offered to-day for a negligible sum of Rs. 20,000?

"The same tale can be told of conditions in the Fisheries and the Industries departments. Many perhaps in this House are not aware

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of the Cannery at Chaliyam. No one has seen or known what miracles the Fisheries department are performing in this part of the world. Government have acknowledged their failure in running this institution by calling for private agencies to step into their place and I will not be betraying a secret if I were to tell the House that Government have, even after taking over a year, not been able to conclude an ordinary lease deed between itself and a certain lessee.

"The Soap Factory at Calicut is another white elephant which the Government has got to tackle with. It is not known why when the Mysore Soap Factory under less favourable conditions is able to yield profits, ours at Calicut has a different tale to tell.

"Towering far and above and coming top of all that I have said before, the way in which the poor tax-payers' moneys is drained away in maintaining a costly top-heavy administration, is most appalling. In no country in this world is there such a heavily paid public service, and one of the fundamental causes of our financial bankruptcy is to be sought in the maintenance of our costly public service.

"Reduction of expenditure in this direction is the only practical way for the time being of meeting with the present crisis and if any department calls for the application of this principle it is the public services and no other. Acts of Parliament in some cases may be necessary. Even public opinion may flare up for some time and what is worse, some of our own sons of the soil may rise in protest. But the interests of the country are far greater and nobler than any of the foregoing considerations and no consideration can be thought of as higher than the consideration to serve the interests of the country."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the way in which the hon. the Finance Member has presented the Budget this year is a matter for congratulation. He has adjusted the expenditure and revenue without recourse to further taxation. But, so far as the depressed classes are concerned, I must say, the Budget presented by him is not one which is satisfactory to them, as he has not made sufficient provision to meet the needs of the depressed classes. In the Memorandum supplied to us, I find that under 37 I (a) Rs. 6,83,800 has been provided for as against Rs. 10,33,400 in 1931-32. He has provided under 37 I (b) a sum of Rs. 1,43,900 for depressed classes education. In the year 1931-32 there was a provision of 6 lakhs as against the previous year. So, I find, there has not been sufficient provision made to meet the needs of the depressed classes.

"Before going into the other aspects of the Budget, I want to say a few words in respect of the general finances of the province. In the past the finance of our Presidency was the most prosperous in the whole of India. We know very well that this Presidency had been paying a contribution of 348 lakhs to the Imperial Government, since we had much surplus to our credit and the Government of India thought that they could take this amount and till 1929 we had been paying this amount to the Government of India. Later on the Government of India

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had remitted the provincial contribution of 348 lakhs in favour of this province. In the year 1920-21 the Government of Madras were able to carry on the administration with a sum of 12 crores and in last year, the Government had to bear an expenditure of 17 crores of rupees, the expenditure rising by leaps and bounds. Now the Government could not meet the expenditure with the revenue at their command. The reason for that is not far to seek. The heavy expenditure is no doubt due to the creation of several offices in the course of 10 years. I do not want to narrate the creation of all the offices since then. At the time when this Presidency enjoyed financial surplus, we did not feel the difficulty of meeting the expenditure, but in this year of considerable financial strain and unusual distress, we have found it necessary to cut short our expenditure. As a result of financial depression the Retrenchment Committee went into the whole question of retrenching expenditure. We all know that about 20 Munsifs' courts have been abolished and 6 or 7 Sub-Courts also abolished to save the situation. Even in spite of this, the Government have not been able to provide large amounts for nation-building schemes.

"Thanks to the Labour department, the depressed classes have achieved some progress in several directions, viz., social, political and educational. Now the axe of retrenchment has also been applied to the Labour department. Time and again the members of the depressed classes, including myself, have made protests against this and even in the last Council we all remember that Mr. Davis brought forward a resolution to the effect that the axe of retrenchment should not be applied to the Labour department. Several hon. Members spoke on the resolution and the hon. the Home Member gave an assurance that he would do his best to the Labour department.

"We find that a large section of the Labour department's activities has been suspended and the entire department has been abolished in certain districts. So far as the Tinnevely district is concerned, I must say, as was already pointed out by the previous speaker (Mr. G. R. Premayya), that 50 Labour schools were closed at one stroke of the pen. This has not been peculiar to the Tinnevely district alone; and other districts have similarly suffered. I have been told that in the Tanjore district eviction proceedings have been instituted against certain members of the depressed classes as the Government had given up acquisition proceedings and this time was seized upon by the landlords as the appropriate time to pounce upon the poor depressed class men and evict them. Sir, when the whole world is writhing under the strain of the unprecedented economic depression, the poor depressed classes, whose circumstances even in ordinary times are not easy, should be protected and their interests safeguarded.

"Sir, with regard to the closing of labour schools, I may say that there is a complaint in certain quarters that the schools conducted by the Labour department are not efficiently run, but I have to say that they are better worked than Government or taluk board schools. I find that a sum of 180 lakhs of rupees has been allotted for education.

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and 70 lakhs for the district and taluk boards. If the Government have really the education of the depressed at heart, they should have at least set apart a much larger sum, if not at least an equal sum, for the education of the depressed classes. I do not want to blame the local boards. Though they are concerned with the local education they cannot be expected to concentrate their attention on the education of the depressed classes. Instead of entrusting the whole business to the local boards, I think it would have been better if the Government had appropriated some amount out of these allotments for the education of the depressed classes; so that with this amount the schools may be set agoing. We have reached a point, Sir, when we are actually tired of putting forward our case. Member after member belonging to the depressed classes has spoken on the needs of the community and at this particular juncture, I nevertheless feel compelled to observe that the depressed classes has spoken on the needs of the community and at this districts and it has also been abolished in some districts. It is necessary to restore the department in every district.

"Let me now refer to the peculiar suffering of the people in the district of Tinnevely. There was a flood in the year 1923 with the resultant damage to property, crops and cattle. Again in last December there was another flood in the Tambaraparani and it was attended with considerable damage to property, irrigation works and cattle. About 6 thousand families have been rendered homeless. And most of these belong to the depressed classes. I urged upon the hon. the Revenue Member last year that a scheme for the storing up of water of the Tambaraparani and of regulating its flow should be set on foot. The hon. Member then replied that such a scheme was under consideration. I presume that owing to financial stringency it has been kept in abeyance. Now, Sir, in view of the fact that damage to property has been considerable, I once more appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to investigate the scheme and see that the people are protected from the incessant damage that is being caused by the floods."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM then addressed the House in Tamil as follows:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! 1932-33-ம் ஆண்டுகளின் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் படித்துப் பார்த்தேன். 1930-31-ம் ஆண்டுகளின் செலவினங்கள் போகவும், கடன்கள் கொடுத்தது போகவும் 223 இலட்சங்கள் மிச்சமாயிருந்ததற்கு அறிகிறேன். 1931-32-ம் ஆண்டுகளில் எதிர் பார்த்த வரவு பதினெட்டு கோடியே இருபத்தேழு லட்சத்து எழுபத்தியிரம் செலவு செய்யக்கூடியது. பதினெட்டு கோடியே இருபத்திரண்டு இலட்சம் எதிர் பார்த்தப்படி வரவு வராமல் பதினாறு கோடியே நாற்பத்தி எழு லட்சமாகிவிட்டது. வரவுக்கேற்றவாறு செலவினம் பதினாறு கோடியே தொண்ணூற்றிரண்டு இலட்சமாகத் திருத்தி நடத்தியதற்குச் சந்தோஷிக்கிறேன். 1932-33-ல் பதினென்று கோடியே தொண்ணூற்று மூன்று லட்சம் வருமென்று எதிர்பார்த்து திருத்தமாக இருநூற்று முப்பத்தாறு லட்சக் குறைத்துப் போட்டதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சிக்கன முறையில் சிப்பந்திகளின் சம்பளங்களில் பிடித்தஞ்செய்த வகையில் முப்பத்தொன்பதரை இலட்சம் மிச்சமென்பதைக் கண்டு சந்தோஷிக்கிறேன். மேலும், 1932-33 ஆண்டின் இறுதியில் நூற்று முப்பது லட்சம் மிச்சமாகுமென கனம் மெம்பர் எதிர் பார்ப்பதாக கூறியதற்குச் சந்தோஷிக்கிறேன். கனம் பொக்கிஷ அங்கத்தினர் சிப்பந்திகளின் சம்பளப் பிடித்தங்களை நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டுமென கூறுவதோடு இரண்டாவது பிரிவில் கனம் செலவினங்களில் எதையுமே செய்யக்கூடாதென்று கூறுவது நியாயமல்லவென்று

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[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

கூறுகிறார். உதாரணமாக பாடசாலைகளுக்கு கொடுக்கும் பண உதவியை நிறுத்துவதால் பாடசாலைகள் திணறுமென்கிறார். கனம் பொக்கிஷ அங்கத்தினர் எல்லா வற்றையும் உணர்ந்திருப்பதற்கு மிகவும் நன்றியறிதலோடும் வந்தனங் கூறுகிறேன்.

"இவ்வாறு எல்லா செலவினங்களின் அவசியத்தையும் உணர்ந்துள்ள கனம் பொக்கிஷ மெம்பர் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்க்கு அளித்துவரும் சொற்ப கிராண்டிலும் பணத்தைக் குறைத்ததற்கு மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன். 1930-31-ல் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் கல்விக்கு எட்டு லட்சத்து மூவாயிரம் செலவழித்தார்கள். 1931-32-ல் ஏழு லட்சத்து இருபத்தெட்டாயிரமாக்கி விட்டார். 1932-33-ல் ஆறு லட்சத்தி மூவாயிரத்து எழுநூறுக்கிவிட்டார். ஆகவே கல்வி இனத்தில் எட்டு லட்சத்தில் இரண்டு லட்சம் குறைத்துவிட்டார். அதனால் தான் திருநெல்வேலி மிலுள்ள ஐம்பது பாடசாலைகளையும் மூடிவிடும்படி அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவிட்டுள்ளார்கள். சென்ற மாதம் கூடிய சட்ட சபையில் ஒரு கேள்விக்கு கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் 300 பாடசாலைகளை மூடிவிட்டதாக பதிலளித்தார். தற்போதும் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா, மற்றும் இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலுமுள்ள ஏழை தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு வைத்துள்ள பாடசாலைகளை மூடி வருகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அநியாய காரியமாகும். பணமுடையால் சிக்கன அவசியம் ஏற்படுமானால் அதற்காக தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் பாடசாலைகளைச் சாத்தலாமா? ஒருவன் தனது வாழ்க்கையில் சிக்கனத்தை அனுஷ்டிக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் வாய்க்குமானால் உயர்ந்த விலையுள்ள ஆடை ஆபரணங்களை கைவிடுவான். விலையுயர்ந்த பண்டங்களை தின்ன முயலான். ஆனால் உடலுக்கும் உயி ருக்கும் அவசியமான உண்டி உடைகளை விடமுடியாது. அரசாங்கத்தார் செலவினங்களில் சிக்கனஞ் செய்வதனால் கல்வியைத் தவிர வேறு பல இனங்களில் சிக்கனஞ் செய்யலாம். அவசியமானால் சர்வ கலாசாலைகளில் பயின்றவர்கள் டிக்கிரி ஏராளமான பணம் மீதமாகும். சர்வ கலாசாலையில் பயின்றவர்கள் டிக்கிரி பெற்றவர்கள், தற்போது வேலையில்லாமல் நெருப்புப் பெட்டி விற்பதும், மனிதர்களைக் கடை வேலையாளர்களாக விருந்து வருவதும் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே சர்வ கலாசாலைகளைச் சிக்கனத்தை உத்தேசித்து ஒழித்துவிடலாம். ஆனால் மூலாதார பாடசாலைகளை நிறுத்துவது நியாயமன்று அரசியல் தந்திர முமன்று. அரசியல் திருத்தம் அளிக்கப்போகும் இந்தச் சமயம் மூலாதார பாடசாலைகளை மூடுவது நியாயமாகாது என்று திட்டமாக சொல்லுகிறேன். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு, குடி தண்ணீர் மயானம் முதலியவற்றிற்கு 1930-31-ல் நாளுக்கு லட்சத்து இருபத்தொன்பத்தியிரம் செலவழித்தார்கள். 1931-32-ல் ஒரு லட்சத்து அறுபத்தியிரம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்தார்கள். ஆனால் செலவழிக்கையில் 98 ஆயிரம் செலவழித்தார்கள், மிச்சம் அறுபத்தி மூவாயிரத்திருப்பி வாங்கிக் கொண்டார்கள். 1932-33-க்கு ஒரு லட்சத்து நாற்பத்தி மூவாயிரம் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளார்கள். இதில் எவ்வளவு திருப்பிக்கொள்ளப்போகிறார்களோ அறியேன். ஆகவே, இந்த இனத்தில் இரண்டு லட்சத்து எண்பத்தையாயிரம் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டார் நலத்துக்கு 1930-31-ல் பன்னிரண்டு லட்சங்கள் செலவழித்தார்கள். 1932-33-ல் ஏழு லட்சமாக்கிவிட்டார்கள். ஏறக்குறைய ஐந்து லட்சங்கள் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் உழைப்பிலேயே முதலாளிகளும், அரசாங்கமும் நிலைத்துள்ளார்கள். அவர்கள் கையை மூடிக் கொண்டால் எல்லாம் படுத்துவிடும். இவர் அபிவிருத்திக்கு 1930-31-ல் கொடுத்தபடி தற்போதைய திட்டத்திற்கு மேல் ஐந்து லட்ச ரூபாய்கள் தான் கேட்கிறோம். இந்த சபையில், நாங்கள் ஜனத்தொகைக்கேற்றவாறு பிரதிநிதித்துவம் பெறுவிட்டாலும், பதிமூன்றிலொரு பாகம் பெற்றுள்ளோம். அம்முறை வருமான 8 கோடியில் ஒரு கோடியே முப்பது லட்சம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்க வேண்டும். அதன்படி கேட்கவில்லை. அதில் பதிமூன்றிலொரு பங்கு கேட்கிறோம். அதாவது பதிமூன்றிலொரு பாகம் கேட்க வேண்டியவர் நூற்றொழுதி பாகம் கேட்கிறோம். ஐந்திலொரு பாகம் கேட்க வேண்டியவர் நூற்றொழுதி லொரு பாகம் கேட்கிறோம். தற்போது ஒதுக்கி வைத்ததற்கு மேல் ஐந்து லட்சத்தான் கேட்கிறோம். 1930-31-ல் ஒதுக்கிய துகையைத் தான் கேட்கிறோம். இவ்விஷயத்தில் கனம் வரவு செலவு மெம்பர் சிறிது கருணை செய்யப் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். சிக்கன கமிட்டியானது ஒவ்வொரு இலாக்காலிலும் நூற்றுக்கு எட்டு

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [26th February 1932]

வீதம் சிக்கனஞ் செய்தது. ஆனால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் நூற்றுக்கு முப்பது வீதஞ் சிக்கனஞ் செய்துவிட்டது. வரவு செலவு சிக்கன கமிட்டியில் எங்கள் பிரதிநிதி ஒருவர் உளர். அவரை வெகு தந்திரமாக ஏமாற்றிவிட்டார்கள். லேபர் கமிஷனர் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸராக இருப்பதை எடுத்து போர்டு மெம் பரிடம் கொடுத்தால் கமிஷனர் பணம் சிக்கனமாகும். அதனால் வருஷத்திற்கு சுமார் நாற்பதினாயிரம் மீதமாகும். அதனைக் கொண்டு இன்னும் அதிகமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உதவிபுரியலாமென்றார்கள். அப்படியே ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர் கமிஷனராயிருப்பதை நிறுத்தினார்கள். அந்தப் பணம் எங்கே என்று கேட்கிறேன். கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பரும் அப்படியே சொன்னார். வாக்குறுதி எங்கேயென்று கேட்கிறேன்.

“பாடசாலைகளை மூடுவதால் ஏழைகளாகிய தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் நஷ்டமடைவதோடு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மிகுந்த நஷ்டங்களேற்படுகின்றன. பாடசாலை கட்ட வாங்கும் இடம் இருநூறு, கட்டிடம் இருநூறு, சாமான்கள் இருநூறு ஆகும். பாடசாலையை நிறுத்தினால் சாமான்கள் 30 ரூபாய்க்கு எலமாகும். கட்டிடம் பாழாகிவிடும். பூமி கவர்ன்மெண்டு பூமியாகவே கிடக்கும். சாமான்களில் 170 ரூபாய்கள் நஷ்டம் ஆகவே ஒரு பாடசாலையை மூடுவதால் சற்றேறக்குறைய அறுநூறு ரூபாய்கள் நஷ்டமாகின்றன. மறுபடியும் பாடசாலைகள் துவங்கும் போது நஷ்டந்தானே. ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு நூற்றைம்பது ரூபாய்கள் செலவழிக் கப்பயந்து இவ்வளவு பெரிய நஷ்டத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வது சரியா?

“பணம் கொடாமையால் திருநெல்வேலி, கடப்பா, கோயமுத்தூர், சேலம், சித்தூர், கர்நூல், முதலான ஜில்லாக்களில் வேலையை நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள். தஞ்சாவூர் முதலான விடங்களில் தொடங்கி செய்து வந்த வேலைகளை நிறுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் பெரிதும் நஷ்டமடைகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஏழைகளுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க முயல்வே மிராசதாரர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை விரோதமாகப் பார்க்க ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். தற்போது 1924-25-ம் ஆண்டுகளில் குடியிருப்பு வேண்டுமென பணம் கட்டிய ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு அவ்வேலைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யாமல் பணங்களைத் திருப்பி கொடுக்க ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். உடனே மிராசதாரர்கள் ஏழை ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை இம்மை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். சீர்காழி தாலுக்காவில் விளந்திர சமுத்திரம், புனிச்சக்காடு, கைவிளாஞ்சேரி தென்பாதி, நென்மலி அருவூர், முதலானவிடங்களில் தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகா அதிகாரிகளின் வார்த்தைகளை நம்பி கல் வீடுகளும் கட்டிவிட்டார்கள். தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகா அதிகாரிகள் சிக்கனத்தால் கைவிடவே தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் வீடுகளைப் பிறித்துக் கொண்டு போகும்படி மிராசதாரர்கள் நிர்ப்பந்திக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கும் இடையில் பிரவேசித்திருக்கக் கூடாது. பிரவேசித்த பின் அதனைப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். பொக்கிஷ மெம்பர் பணம் கொடாததால் இவ்வித ஆபத்துக்கள் வந்துள்ளன.

“ஸ்கூல்களை தாலுக் போர்டுகளுக்கு மாற்றும் விஷயம் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா கல்விச் சங்கத்தின் யோசனைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. தாலுக் போர்டார்கள் சரியானபடி வேலை செய்யாமையால் முன்னிருந்த அதிகாரிகள் தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். தற்போது அதன் தத்துவத்தையறியாமல் அழிக்க முயல்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவில் செலவு செய்ய பணம் வேண்டுமாயின் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா போர்டிலும் ஒவ்வொரு லட்ச ரூபாய்கள் வாங்கலாம். தாலுக் போர்டரிடம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் பாடசாலைகளுக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கும்படி வாங்கலாம். இவற்றைச் செய்யாது தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் சிக்கனம் பார்ப்பது சரியல்ல.

“தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நலன்களைப் பாதுகாப்பு யோசனைக்கு கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் ஓர் அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தினார். அது கடந்த முன்று வருஷங்களாக கூட்டப்படவில்லை. கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியைக்கூட்டி பாடசாலைகளையெடுக்கும் விஷயம், மனைக்கட்டு வங்கக் சேகரித்தப் பணங்களைத் திருப்பும் விஷயம் மற்றைய இலாக்காக்களுக்கு மாற்றும் விஷயம் இவைகளைப்பற்றி யோசனை கேட்டிருந்தால் நாங்கள் சொல்லியிருப்போம். இன்னியேனும் கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் அப்படிச் செய்வாரா?

[26th February 1932] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

“கனம் வரவு செலவு மெம்பர் வருஷ இறுதியில் 130 லட்சங்கள் மீதமாகுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டு காரணம் காட்டியுள்ளார். அது வாக்குரிமை கமிட்டி முதலியவற்றின் வேலைகளுக்கு வேண்டியதாயிருக்குமென்றார். இந்த சமயம் ஒன்று குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் பாதுகாப்பிற்கு ஜனத் தோகைக்கேற்றவாறு ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும். வட்ட மேஜை மகா நாட்டில் சிறுபான்மையார் கூட்டத்தில் சென்னை சட்ட சபைக்கு தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நாற்பது ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை வாக்குரிமை கமிட்டியார் 25 என குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் காபினட் டில் அதனைப் பதினெட்டாக்கியுள்ளார்கள். இது மிகவும் பெரிய அநியாயமாகும். ஜனத் தொகையின்படி எங்களுக்கு ஸ்தானம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது குறைவை நிறைவாக்க பின்னும் 10 ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் ஆக ஐம்பது ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.”

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“Before I proceed to speak, 4-30
Mr. President, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that p.m.
there is no quorum now.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member will please sit down
until there is quorum.”

The bell was rung and the quorum was formed.

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—“Mr. President, first of all allow me to thank the hon. Finance Member for the lucid way of his presenting the Budget before the House, so that even a novice like myself can easily grasp the things. Sir, the Budget has no doubt been brought forward with clearness, but not with satisfactory figures for the cause of those who make the largest contribution to the Government and whose welfare and prosperity a good Government should look into. In the matter of land revenue, the Government irrespective of the conditions that are now obtaining and the woeful plight to which the agriculturists are put, have boldly taken credit of a sum of Rs. 750 lakhs for the coming year. This revenue, they are taking more or less in an increasing scale year after year. While the actual receipts of ordinary revenue under land revenue in 1930-31 were 706.3 lakhs, the Government now expect in their revised estimates for 1931-32 an amount of 747 lakhs and in their Budget estimates for the coming year they hope to extract from the poor and lingering ryots, a sum of 750 lakhs of rupees. Though this huge sum of 7½ crores of rupees, are destined to be sucked out from the pockets of the poor ryots, they have not been adequately treated by allotting proper sums of money for improving their condition and welfare. On the other hand expenditure has been diverted into other directions where much harm is done to the public cause, than any substantial good. Even the very necessities of the ryots are left uncared for. If you look at the Budget figures on the expenditure side you will see that only very small sums are provided for irrigation and nation-building departments. Leaving aside Mettur in 1930-31 only 16.23 lakhs have been spent for minor irrigation and 29.54 lakhs for irrigation under Public Works Department, for the year 1931-32 almost the same figures are adopted and for the coming year only 15.49 lakhs are allotted for minor irrigation and 24.52 for irrigation under Public Works Department. Sir, this gives one rather an unsatisfactory idea that even an appreciable portion of the main revenue has not been and is not made useful for those who pay that

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revenue. Thanks to the efforts of the Retrenchment Committee we are able to get at least this pittance of grant for irrigation in the coming year. And in this connexion, Sir, I would like to point out some of the drawbacks in the matter of irrigation in my district. Salem, Sir, is more or less a dry area and it needs much improvement in respect of irrigation. The treatment at present meted out to my district, I regret is an unsympathetic one. Though Salem can boast of a number of good and productive natural sources, her fate is still doomed to be dry for want of sympathy and goodwill on the part of the Government, and so even one or two existing schemes are in a deplorable plight. For instance, I may take up the channels in the Namakkal taluk of my district. They are diverted from the river Cauveri and for that purpose there is no permanent structure at all. We are to keep ourselves in perpetual anxiety, because whenever a small flood comes in the river the temporary structure is washed away and the crops have to suffer consequent on the failure of water in the channels. In this year I personally know, Sir, that water has failed on more than one occasion for a considerable length of time of about 20 days and more at a stretch. When I put a question with regard to the frequent failure of water in the said channels and requested for amelioration, I got the reply, Sir, drawing my attention to a report of the Superintending Engineer which states that though there was some failure, there was no appreciable damage to the crops. But having some personal knowledge of the real situation, Sir, I may say to the Government that the loss suffered was really serious and I will appeal to Government, if they are pleased, to interest themselves in the matter. So, I request the Government to see their way to put up a permanent structure for this scheme, and also allow the people of my district at least in the near future to enjoy the benefits of other irrigation schemes which Salem is said to have in plenty.

"In the case of Excise revenue, Sir, only a sum of Rs. 365.06 lakhs is taken credit of in the estimates of 1932-33 as against an actual receipt of 525.28 lakhs in 1930-31. In this item a fall in revenue is noted because of this movement and that, but no mention is made in respect of the progress in the closure of liquor shops. Now I would urge on the Government to see that they make an onward and speedy progress in the policy of closing down liquor shops, and I would add that the step taken in that direction in my district should be pushed on further.

"In the matter of retrenchment I would like to refer to one aspect, and that is the indiscriminate cutting down of the pay of the low-paid ranks of Government. The Government have adopted a uniform cut of 10 per cent in the pay of all Government servants irrespective of their position and status and the salary they draw. But during the last Council session a resolution has been passed that the cut should be made in a graduated scale rising from 2 or 2½ per cent to 10 per cent only in the case of those who draw a salary of Rs. 100 and above. I don't know what action has been taken in that direction, and I take this opportunity to remind the Government about that resolution, and request for their early orders.

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"It is a pity, Sir, that retrenchment has been pursued so far as even to reduce the salary of the poor village officers and village menials who are already ill-paid and maltreated. A Press Communiqué of the 20th January 1932 says, Sir, that a cut of 4 annas in the case of village officers and servants drawing from Rs. 6 up to 12 and an 8 anna cut in pay of Rs. 13 and above, have been recommended by the Retrenchment Committee and I wish Government had not given effect to that recommendation. For it is unnecessary for me to say, Sir, that this is a real hardship and injury to this group of loyal servants, who render all assistance to the Government, whether the latter are in the right or wrong. They are destined to work for each and every department of Government, unlike the fatly paid high officials who have only to look to their own branch of work. Already they are low-paid, and so it is not proper that even that small pittance should be cut short. So, I request the Government to consider their case with all sympathy, and make a real retrenchment by making a substantial cut in the pay of highly paid servants of Government only.

"Again turning my attention to the ryots' side, Sir, I like to refer to some of their difficulties in forest matter. They are the boundary line of the forest area being quite close to the dwelling locality, the necessity for assignment of good and cultivable lands in forest area, throwing open the good-for-nothing forests for free use by the public as pasture grounds, and the increasingly high rate of grazing fees and fees for green manure.

"Much difficulty is being experienced by rustic population of the northern taluks of my district, in the matter of forest boundary passing in close proximity with the dwelling area. Since the forest begins from the backyard of their houses the people find it very hard to escape from trespass and fine, because their cattle strayed into the forest area. So I would make a special appeal to the Government to investigate into the matter, and see that the forest limits are removed farther away from the precincts of the dwelling places.

"I should also like to make a special mention with regard to the assignment of cultivable lands in forest area. It is true that the Government have disafforested a small portion recently and are about to assign the land, I believe, for poor and landless people, and I request the Government to pursue this policy with profits both for themselves and for the poor ryots. With regard to this matter I have put in a number of questions on the floor of this House and I should like to know whether any action has been taken in that direction. The other points have been dealt with in this House from time to time and I request the Government to render all aid to the ryot population, who are their milch cow, and in whose prosperity, the entire prosperity of this country lies.

"Then pleading on behalf of the metropolis of my district, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of an adequate drinking water-supply to Salem from Mettur reservoir. Sir, this question is engaging the attention both of the public and of the Government for a very long time but nothing tangible has been done

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so far, except perhaps of the fact of the concerned file making its oft-repeated journeys from the Government Secretariat to the Sanitary Engineer, and back again to the Government Secretariat; no sign is visible in the matter of taking up the work in hand and putting it into execution immediately. This is a question of vital importance, and the attention of the Government has been called in time and again in the matter. I take this opportunity to add one more to the number of requests which we already made in this behalf, and make a special request now again to Government to pay their personal attention to this matter to allow the people of Salem to enjoy an adequate supply of drinking water without any waste of time. Sir, the population of Salem has considerably increased, and according to the recent census Salem may be ranked as a city. So it is unnecessary on my part to stress again the urgency, and I hope the Government will do all to solve this vexed problem in no time.

"I want to give expression to many other matters, which this large volume of Budget books does not treat in an adequate manner, but the time is fleeting. I do not want to encroach upon others' time, and with the hope of giving vent to my full feelings at the time of voting on demands, I resume my seat."

4-45 p.m. * Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"Mr. President, I should like to join in the encomiums that have been showered upon the hon. the Finance Member for his excellent and clear Budget speech. I was not surprised, Sir, that this House should have unanimously, so far, congratulated him for the frankness and the fairness with which he dealt with the budgetary position of the Madras Government. One of the local dailies went to the extent of calling the hon. the Finance Member an optimist. But I feel that I cannot agree with that view. On the other hand the speech rather created an impression upon my mind that the hon. the Finance Member is more a pessimist than an optimist from his Budget speech, because I fear he has somewhat exaggerated the position with regard to the future of the Madras finances. I do not think, Sir, that he need have very much fear regarding the future position of the finances. There are I believe circumstances which will in future help to make us hope that we will have a much better financial position than the one that we are passing through in the present year. For instance, taking the Police department I do not think that in the future we will be obliged to maintain the Police at such great expense in this province having regard to the fact that in the new constitution the portfolio of the Police will be in charge of Ministers responsible to the legislature and the Minister will in the future, I am sure, do what the Police are expected to do at the present day by themselves and as will bring under his influence the forces in the country that now help all those agitations and movements which necessitate the present Police expenditure. (A voice: 'Question'.) That is why I feel there won't be any necessity for such great Police expenditure as we have now in the present day. Even now in regard to the Police I feel that the Government should have gone further and made some retrenchment. Whatever the

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position may be in other provinces like Bombay or Bengal the position in Madras is not so bad as to make the Government fear any serious consequences and so make such a large provision for the Police.

"Secondly, as regards the subject of provincial contribution for which the House will thank Mr. James for drawing its attention, we urge the hon. the Finance Member to put forward the case in his sincere and straightforward manner and try to protect the Madras Government from the demands of any future Central Government. I think, Sir, we will also join in the appeal that Mr. James made and request the hon. the Finance Member to put up a strong fight to restore our finances. There is need in the future that Madras should save every pie that it can and particularly having regard to what is practically stagnant revenues and increasing expenditure, which is bound to rise in future, it is very necessary that we should reserve every pie. We cannot afford to part with any money to any other Government.

"Then, there is another matter and that is the fresh field of taxation. I am sure, Sir, that Members are somewhat nervous about suggesting fresh sources of taxation. But I honestly am not afraid, when there is need for increased expenditure, of suggesting new sources of revenue. I need for increased expenditure, of suggesting new sources of revenue. I see that some thought that there was a possibility in many ways. I see that some Members have indicated the line in which fresh taxation may be resorted to. I however feel that there is still room for the taxation of some of the luxuries. I have in mind particularly the taxation on betel and the local indigenous tobacco and many other things which I personally consider are unnecessary luxuries. (Laughter). That is why, Sir, I said, taking the future into consideration, I should not be so very pessimistic as the hon. the Finance Member. For this reason, I state that the hon. the Finance Member was really trying to stifle some of the most important departments of the present day. I honestly feel that the present day should not be sacrificed for a future which is unknown. In all probability there may be a restoration of the financial position in some years and the so-called economic depression might disappear. There are definite circumstances with which we might be able to recover the finances of the future. That is why I stated that the hon. the Finance Member was somewhat pessimistic in drawing a dark picture, not a very dark picture though of the future.

"There is another matter on which I should like to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Member and the Madras Government, namely the suggestion that was made in the Budget speech with regard to the restoration of the cut on the salaries when the financial position of the Madras Government improves. It is but just and reasonable that in the first instance when there is a recovery of the financial position, the cut imposed upon the Government servants should be removed. We expect, at any rate I expect, that there will be a much better position in regard to the finances and that we may be able to have a surplus which will not merely cover the salary cut but something more will be left over. I request that the Government may utilize all the monies for those departments from which they have taken away nearly all the money, I mean particularly, the department affecting my community. As a

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matter of fact, the Government, long before the Retrenchment Committee set to work have initiated proposals and probably have carried them out with regard to the curtailment of the Labour department. One particular way was to amalgamate temporarily the office of the Commissioner of Labour with that of the Member of the Board of Revenue, not merely from the point of retrenchment but also from the point of view of effecting a better control on the expenditure of the Labour department. We somehow feel disappointed at the fact that in most places the necessities, for our people, have been really taken away from them. The necessities like schools were not supplied. As a matter of fact where a sum of 4 lakhs was proposed it has come now to a lakh and forty thousand. It is necessary particularly in a department like the Labour department to supply it with funds to carry on its work. It is a department which can exist only when the money is supplied from year to year. Otherwise you can say 'We suspend the department'. That is why I say in case you get a surplus which would help you to restore the cut on the salaries you must also take care to see that the full provision which has hitherto been made towards the depressed classes is restored."

At this stage the House rose for the day to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

III.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. ^a *Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of 1929-30.*
2. ^a *Appropriation Accounts for 1929-30.*
3. ^b *List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1931.*
4. ^c *G.O. No. 580, L. & M., dated 13th December 1932, notifying the exemption of personal cars belonging to certain rulers from payment of tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.*

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

^a Printed separately.

^b Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 219-220 infra.

^c Published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 894 asked by Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1932, page 129 supra.]

Serial number and name of local body.	Particulars of work.	Amount provided in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1931-32.	Amount surrendered.	Reasons for surrender.
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Grants for roads and bridges.

		RS.	RS.	
1.	Repair of the damage caused to roads and bridges by the floods of 1930.	1.55 lakhs.	7,400	Unallotted balance out of the budget provision.
2. South Kanara District Board.	Flood damage repairs to certain roads.	11,487	4,600	Short expenditure.
3. Tinnevely District Board.	Construction of culverts on second-class roads.	3,610	2,800	Do.
4. Chingleput District Board.	Diversion of the G.S.T. road from St. Thomas' Mount.	42,000	42,000	Abandonment of the scheme.
5. Guntur District Board.	Formation of a road from Macherla to Nagarjunikonda for the preservation of Buddhist remains.	5,000	5,000	Postponement of the scheme.
6.	Grants for village communications.	7,00,000	1,200	Unallotted balance.
7.	Grants for experiments in road surfacing provided under the Road Development Account.	75,000	75,000	Postponement of schemes due to want of sanction by the Government of India.
8.	Special repairs to the Calicut-Vaiyitri-Gudalur road under 41. g. G. Civil works—Grants-in-aid—Central Road Development Account.	46,000	46,000	Due to a provision for the same purpose under a different head in the budget.

Grants for Water-supply schemes.

Proddatur Municipal Council.	Water-supply scheme.	48,500	48,500	Short expenditure.
Nellore Municipal Council.	Do.	20,000	20,000	Retrenchment.
Bezwada Municipal Council.	Do.	20,000	20,000	Do.

[Vide answer to question No. 903 asked by Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1932, page 136 supra].

Expenditure met from current revenues—Major works (works in progress and new works).

Details by works. (1)	Amount of estimate. (2)	Budget grant allotted by Government. (3)	Outlay during 1931-32 (to end of July 1931). (4)	Amount surrendered. (5)	Remarks. (6)
55. CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, ETC., WORKS—PRODUCTIVE.					
GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM.					
* 1. Construction of an aqueduct at 310 feet of the Cocanada irrigation channel.	12,900	5,000	..	5,000	The work has been postponed on account of retrenchment.
2. Improvements to the upper portion of the Yenama-churnu drain.	9,74,000	50,000	5,863	26,200	Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 8,74,384. Reduction due to slowing down the execution of the work as a measure of retrenchment.
* 3. Reconstructing the bridge over the Gostanadi and Velpur canal at Tanuku.	34,720 (Government share .. 11,573 District Board share .. 23,147) 11,400	1,000	..	1,000	The work has been postponed on account of retrenchment.
4. Remodelling the Anantavaram channel.	..	5,000	..	800	Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 5,277. Resumed as a measure of retrenchment.
PENNAH RIVER CANALS SYSTEM.					
5. Provision of irrigation facilities under the Vegur tank.	15,760	5,000	1,207	1,000	Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 2,813. The Superintending Engineer has reported that the amount required to pay land charges is Rs. 2,054. The acquisition proceedings having been completed, the award is likely to be passed shortly. Rs. 1,000 since surrendered by slowing down progress of work.

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CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.					
6. Improvements to the drainage of the lands in Tiruturappundi middle section.	76,400	6,000	75	2,700	Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 59,100. The Executive Engineer, Vennar division, states in his progress report for June that the work has been completed and that liabilities have to be adjusted. Rs. 2,700 has since been surrendered by the Superintending Engineer.
RUSHIKULYA SYSTEM.					
7. Excavating the Girisola channel.	2,70,000	1,00,000	24,845	25,000	Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 1,06,331. The Superintending Engineer reports that as the working season is over and rain having commenced work could not be pushed through. Postponed owing to retrenchment.
* 8. Thirupayapalem Project, (Kurnool District).	3,00,000	30,000	..	28,800	
MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM.					
9. Improvements to the upper supply channel.	19,400 (Government share 10,891).	3,000	..	2,000	Expenditure being debited to Corporation shares. The Superintending Engineer has since surrendered Rs. 2,000.
BUCKINGHAM CANAL.	13,680	8,700	2,470	2,500	Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 2,470.
10. Constructing huts for lacars of certain locks of Buckingham Canal.	..	..	Total "55" ..	94,800	
"15" IRRIGATION.					
f. WORKS—MAJOR WORKS.					
* 1. Constructing an ancient across the Gadilem River, South Arcot district.	23,900 (Government share 16,510).	2,500	..	2,500	It has been decided to postpone the work.
* 2. Restoring the Neivelli ancient, Trichinopoly district.	38,000	10,000	..	10,000	Works postponed as a measure of retrenchment.
* 3. Extending the Puduvoithalai High Level channel, Trichinopoly district.	73,000	2,500	..	2,500	Do. do.

* New works.

Expenditure met from current revenues—Major works (works in progress and new works)—*cont.*

Details by works. (1)	Amount of estimates. (2)	Budget grant allotted by Govern- ment. (3)	Outlay during 1931-32 (to end of July 1931). (4)	Amount surrendered. (5)	Remarks. (6)
15. B. NAVIGATION AND P. WORKS.					
4. Improvements to the Ella- thur Kallai canal, West Coast division.	35,000	8,300	..	8,000	
		Total "15" ..		23,000	
		Total, "55" and "15" ..		1,17,800	

Expenditure met from current revenues—Minor works.

	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
55. MINOR WORKS.					
KATTALAI SCHEME.					
1. Constructing a drop below Pillapalayam.	4,500	1,400	..		The Superintending Engineer has since surren- dered a grant of Rs. 4,200 as estimates for works have not been sanctioned.
2. Lowering the sill of Lalpet regulator.	1,500	1,000	..		
3. Lowering the bed level of the South Bank canal.	3,500	1,200	..	4,200	
4. Constructing head sluice, Vadayam Mettu voikal.	2,000	1,000	..		
		Total—Kattalai scheme ..		4,200	
SEATIA TOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.					
5. Constructing a syphon across the Morattu channel.	2,550	1,000	..	1,000	The work has been postponed.

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UNPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
RUSHIKULYA SYSTEM.					
6. Constructing quarters at Janamilli.	5,000	2,000	..	2,000	Government having ordered that the work should not be put in hand during the current year the grant has been surrendered.
BABUB TANK.					
7. Improvements to the head- sluices of the Nedungal anicut.	6,100	5,000	..	5,000	The work has been postponed. Grant since returned.
15. Irrigation—f. Works, Minor.	25,968	25,000	9,221	1,500	The grant budgeted for by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has been reduced by Government by 50 per cent. Of the allotted grant, a sum of Rs. 2,000 has already been proposed to Govern- ment for reappropriation for the urgent work of restoring the Bangarappa tank. The grant surrendered is due to the postponement of a work. No further reduction is possible. In fact an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 is required to meet the outlay on urgent works in progress in Madras Circle.
15. Navigation—P. Works, Minor.	12,568	16,200	4,707	400	The budget grant is mainly intended for the con- struction of bridges across Kaduvai and Pudukkottai gaps and across Villupanalurichi odai in Tanjore Circle. The works have been given on lump sum contract and are under completion. A sum of Rs. 2,900 has already been proposed for reappropriation to the urgent work of restoring the Bangarappa tank. No further reduction is possible.
		Total, Minor Works ..		14,100	

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Expenditure met from current revenues—Extensions and improvements.

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Summary by sub-heads.	Accounts 1930-31.	Budget grant allotted by Government.	Outlay during 1931-32 (to end of July 1931).	Amount surrendered.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
XIII. EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.					
PRODUCTIVE.					
1. Ganjam Minor Rivers system.	1,703	7,000	1,146	2,000	Surrender on account of postponement of less urgent works.
2. Godavari Delta system ..	96,295	1,87,800	37,547	4,950	Rupees 1,30,000 of the budget grant is intended to meet the debits to be raised by the London stores on account of "Purchase of two new steamers for towing purposes in the Godavari delta system." Rupees 4,950 surrendered in the Godavari Eastern Division by postponement of less urgent works. An additional grant of Rs. 45,400 is required for meeting the outlay on other works in Godavari Headworks and Central divisions.
3. Palar anicut system ..	2,083	2,000	252	1,000	The surrender is due to rains in July 1931 and consequent receipt of supply in tanks.
4. Poiney anicut system ..	739	1,000	— 2	500	
5. Cheyyar anicut system ..	2,689	3,500	305	2,700	Surrender owing to postponement of less urgent works.
6. Tirukkoyilur anicut system.	2,523	2,500	337	1,400	Do. do.
7. Vridhachalam anicut system.	2,191	2,400	..	1,000	Further surrender under contemplation.
8. Pelandorel anicut system ..	3,180	2,000	8	200	Bills for work done have to be paid for.

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9. Toludur project ..	422	1,500	162	1,000	Surrender is due to postponement of a work.
10. Lower Coleroon anicut ..	52,340	28,000	8,533	10,600	Surrender owing to postponement of non-urgent works.
11. Cauvery delta system ..	1,25,342	1,38,400	93,179	8,000	Surrender on account of postponement of less urgent works.
12. Periyar system ..	52,236	32,200	8,355	13,100	It is proposed to postpone non-urgent works.
Total, Productive—Extensions and Improvements ..				46,450	
UNPRODUCTIVE.					
13. Yerur tank ..	..	1,500	..	1,500	Estimate for the work budgeted for, not sanctioned.
14. Sagileru system ..	265	400	..	400	Proposed as a measure of retrenchment.
15. Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal..	4,744	8,000	1,639	3,450	Expenditure on the work "Providing automatic steel gates, etc." estimate Rs. 71,430, being debited to contribution share.
16. Madras Water-supply and Irrigation system.	544	20,000	..	6,500	
Total, Irrigation—Unproductive—Extensions and Improvements ..				11,850	
NAVIGATION—EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.					
17. Buckingham Canal ..	3,961	5,000	..	2,100	Only absolutely essential works will be carried out.
Total—XIII. Extensions and Improvements ..				60,400	
15. g. IRRIGATION.					
Extensions and Improvements —Public Works Department.	1,43,316	1,20,400	74,399	45,100	Reduction due to postponement of non-urgent works and to slowing down the urgent new work of 'Reconstructing the Gokivada regulator' in the Vizagapatam district.
Total 15 g. Extensions and improvements ..				45,100	

APPENDIX

Expenditure met from current revenues—Extensions and improvements—cont.

Summary by sub-heads.	Accounts, 1930-31.	Budget grant allotted by Govern- ment.	Outlay during 1931-32 (to end of July 1931).	Amount surrendered.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NAVIGATION.					
Extensions and Improvements.	RS. 2,15,770	RS. 57,500	RS. 27,655	RS. 4,000	Surrender due to postponement of a work. The budget grant is mostly intended for the reconstruction of foot-bridges across Ponnani- Cochin canal, which are in good progress, and for certain incomplete works in Tanjore circle.
Total—Extensions and Improvements ..				1,09,500	

Expenditure met from current revenues—Maintenance and repairs.

MAINTENANCE AND
REPAIRS.

XIII. Irrigation—Productive.

1. Godavari delta system ..	8,23,545	7,00,000	3,26,898	42,500	Surrender proposed as a measure of retrenchment by carrying out only urgent works in Godavari Headworks Division. Additional grant is required for urgent repairs works in Godavari Western Division and Eastern Division. Sanc- tion of Government for additional grant has been separately applied for.
2. Kistna delta system ..	6,63,820	7,42,400	3,32,442	55,000	The surrender is effected by restricting expenditure on silt clearance. Of the budget grant, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has already been reappropriated to extensions and improvements of the system for the urgent work of 'Diversion of the Lankapalle and Papanasam sets.

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3. Pennar river canals system.

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4. Oomburn tank ..	83,774	1,00,100	30,552	14,700	Surrender is due to the fact that the proposal for silt clearance in the main channels has not been approved as being not urgent.
5. Poincy anicut system ..	2,188	3,000	..	600	Work in progress.
6. Thadapalli channel ..	12,794	64,000	11,693	17,000	The surrender of Rs. 14,000 due to postponement of less urgent works. The further surrender is due to rains in July 1931 and consequent receipt of supply in tanks. The budget grant includes Rs. 44,000 for flood damage repairs.
7. Kalingarayana channel ..	20,010	30,100	20,517	300	
8. Lower Coleroon anicut ..	14,584	18,000	12,702	2,000	
9. Cauvery delta system ..	1,16,330	1,25,000	61,428	32,000	Expenditure restricted to absolutely essential works.
10. Periyar system ..	6,26,004	4,90,000	2,70,870	31,000	Expenditure restricted to absolutely essential works. The budget grant is only for normal requirements.
11. Kattalai scheme ..	1,61,343	1,50,000	43,647	2,000	The budget provides only for normal require- ments.
	54,212	75,000	45,625	20,000	The budget grant includes Rs. 30,000 for flood damage repairs. The surrender is mainly due to the restriction of expenditure to absolutely essential works and partly due to savings in certain items.

Total. XIII. Productive—Maintenance and Repairs ..

2,17,100

XIII. IRRIGATION—UNPRO-
DUCTIVE—MAINTENANCE
AND REPAIRS.

12. Sagileru system ..	5,998	9,000	4,509	1,500	} Proposed by restricting expenditure to abso- lutely essential works.
13. Kuraoor-Cuddapah canal ..	1,01,498	93,000	48,580	5,200	
14. Yellanur tank ..	200	1,000	5	200	
15. Madras water-supply and irrigation system.	16,566	18,000	5,725	2,000	
16. Barur tank ..	7,379	6,000	778	1,000	

Expenditure met from current revenues—Maintenance and repairs—*cont.*

Summary by sub-heads. (1)	Accounts, 1930-31. (2)	Budget grant allotted by Government. (3)	Outlay during 1931-32 (to end of July 1931). (4)	Amount surrendered. (5)	Remarks. (6)
XIII. IRRIGATION—UNPRODUCTIVE—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS— <i>cont.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
17. Kanniyampalayam anicut.	4,995	18,300	7,558	3,200	A sum of Rs. 6,200 has already been reappropriated to urgent works under Ponnalur tank 'Extensions and improvements' and 'Maintenance and repairs.' The work of repairs to Kanniyampalayam anicut can be done with a less cost than originally estimated for.
Total—Unproductive—Maintenance and Repairs ..				13,100	
XIII. NAVIGATION—UNPRODUCTIVE—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.					
Buckingham canal ..	57,086	1,96,000	86,243	23,000	Expenditure will be restricted to the minimum necessary.
Vadaranyam canal ..	1,096	5,600	2,989	600	
Total—Navigation—Maintenance and Repairs ..				23,600	
15. Irrigation—h. Maintenance and repairs—Public Works Department.	10,32,508	14,27,000	8,08,192	91,400	The budget grant includes Rs. 5,96,000 on account of repairs to flood damage. The surrender proposed is effected by restricting expenditure to absolutely essential works.

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Tank Scheme. Revenue Works.	2,50,416	2,75,000	1,74,861	8,000	
	8,985	2,200	22	1,200	
Total—h. Maintenance and Repairs ..				1,00,600	
15. Navigation—Maintenance and Repairs.	9,70,932	8,00,000	4,59,415	55,800	Reduction due to restriction of expenditure to absolutely essential works.
Total—Maintenance and Repairs ..				4,10,200	

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Expenditure met from balances—Major works.

Details by works. (1)	Amount of Estimate. (2)	Budget grant allotted by Government. (3)	Outlay during 1931-32 to end of July 1931. (4)	Amount surrendered. (5)	Remarks. (6)
55. CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, ETC., WORKS. GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. 1. Pothanur Project .. 2. Polavaram Island Project..	RS. 43,752 14,06,780	RS. 20,000 75,000	RS. 6,476 3,588	RS. 2,300 35,000	Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 23,132. Accounts to end of 1930-31—Rs. 11,75,489. Ex- penditure to end of July takes into account a liability of Rs. 2,926. The Superintending Engi- neer reports that all the land required is not likely to be acquired by the Revenue Department in time for execution of the works. He also antici- pates to complete the work with savings.
PENNAH RIVER CANAL SYSTEM.					
3. Extension of Irrigation under Kanigiri Reservoir.	60,000	10,000	..	10,000	Estimate for the work was not administratively approved. Proposal treated as part II Scheme for 1932-33.
KATTALAI SCHEME.					
4. Bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai and excavation of a high level channel.	24,80,000	3,00,000	20,871	1,80,000	Government have ordered in August 1931, that work on high level channel should not be done. Hence surrender.
5. Kattalai North Bank Canal scheme.	3,62,000	1,00,000	8,361	20,000	accounts to end of 1930-31 is Rs. 475. Earth- work in the first reach cannot be pushed through as land is expected to be handed over only in December.
Kattalai—Special establishment.	..	47,100	7,705	27,200	Reduction due to the proposed abolition of the Kattalai subdivision.
			Total ..	2,74,500	
			Grand total ..	9,26,100	

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 904 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1932, page 138 supra.]

*Summary of a report of the Superintending Engineer,
Coimbatore Circle.*

There was no water in the Raja and Komarapalayam channels in Namakkal taluk for about three weeks from 19th November 1931 to 10th December 1931 excepting on 3rd December 1931 and 4th December 1931. There was no failure of supply of water in the Mohanur channel.

2. Though there was no water in the channels from 19th November 1931 to 10th December 1931, there were heavy rains on the 24th, 25th and 29th of November and 9th and 10th of December in the villages near the channels, and these helped the crops. The ryots have not incurred loss owing to the failure of water-supply in the channels as the rains in November and December helped the crops a good deal and the outturn of the standing crops is estimated at 12 annas.

3. The failure of water in the channels is due to the heavy and uncertain floods in the Cauvery this year which damaged the korambu works. Vigorous and effective steps are being taken to conserve the korambus.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 907 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1932, page 140 supra.]

*Letter from A. C. Woodhouse, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely,
dated the 13th January 1932, No. B-2-8152/31.*

[Reference.—Board's Ref. No. H. 7571/31-4, dated
15th December 1931.]

I submit the following detailed report of damages on account of heavy rains of the 9th and 10th December and the consequent floods.

The taluk that was affected most was Srivaikuntam, the other taluks were slightly affected, or not affected at all.

The cause and extent of the floods.—Up to the end of November 1931, rainfall in the south-west and north-east monsoon had been scanty. Tanks were empty and cultivation was suffering for want of water or was held up. The north-east monsoon was late by about three weeks and when it came it rained heavily for two days. Previous intimation of the depression in the bay had been received by the P.W.D. and heavy rain was anticipated. The heaviest rain began to fall in day light, so people were able to watch the river and tanks and adopt suitable precautions. The damage to property—private and public—was mainly along the banks of the Tambraparni.

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Damages to P.W.D. tanks.—The situation of the several breaches in the Tambraparni and its channels, Chittar (a tributary of the Tambraparni) the extent of damages and the probable cost of repairs are given below:—

	Maintenance and repairs.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
I. (a) Kodamelalagian anicut system ..	1,500	..
(b) Nadhiyunni anicut system ..	1,100	..
(c) Kannadian anicut system ..	3,000	..
(d) Ariyanayagipuram anicut system flood banks	..	1,000
Kodagan channel tanks	5,500	..
(e) Palavur anicut system flood banks	..	6,200
Palayam channel and tanks	1,800	..
(f) Suthamalli anicut system	..	3,500
Tinnevelly channel and tanks	10,000	..
(g) Marudur anicut system— Anicut	2,000	Total 29,700
Left flood bank	1,400	
Marudur Mela Kal system	5,100	
Do. Kila Kal system	21,200	
(h) Srivaikuntam anicut system— Right flood banks	4,750	114,100
Left do.	52,000	
South Main channel and tanks. North do.	1,350	
.. ..	56,000	
II. Chittar river channels	15,500	..
III. Other channels and tanks	22,450	..
IV. Public Works Department buildings.	2,600	..

The total approximate cost of repair as estimated by the Executive Engineer is Rs. 2,18,000. The damage was considerable in Marudur Kila Kal, North Main channel and in the left bank above and below the Srivaikuntam anicut in Srivaikuntam taluk and in the Chittar channel system in Tinnevelly taluk.

In Srivaikuntam taluk there were 20 breaches in the left flood bank of Tambraparni river. The breaches in Srivaikuntam, Valavallan and Inam Tiruppani Chettipathu villages were large ones. The Marudur Kila Kal system breached in twelve places. The North Main channel at Eral was levelled to the ground for about two miles. In Kilpidagai Appankoil the new flood bank and the old bank breached and the water entered the village to a height of 5½ feet. Thirteen tanks in charge of the P.W.D. breached owing to breaches in the flood banks of the river. Eighteen breaches occurred in the Srivaikuntam Periyakulam tank. Ringbunding will be as expensive almost as permanent repairs. The breach in Kaliavoor Periyakulam tank has not yet been closed yet.

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In Tiruchendur taluk, there was a small breach in the right flood bank of the Tambraparni. The flood banks in Athinathapuram and Inam Sethukuvoithan have been eroded. The Authur channel breached in three or four places. A breach about 120 to 150 feet wide in the north bank of the Kadamba surplus channel has been reported but the damage caused thereby is not heavy.

Tinnevelly taluk.—The two big tanks under the control of the P.W.D. which breached in the heavy rains of the 10th are Melakallur Periyakulam and Talayuthu Periyakulam. These breaches have been closed. The P.W.D. authorities are taking steps to close the breaches in the channels first and water is being let down for the irrigation of wet fields under the channels.

Number of lives lost and of families that have been rendered homeless.—The number of lives lost as a result of the high floods is 14 in all.

As a result of the collapse of many mud houses and semi *pakka* buildings about 5,189 families in the taluks of Ambasamudram, Srivaikuntam, Tinnevelly and Tiruchendur were rendered homeless. In Srivaikuntam taluk alone, 4,013 families were left without homes. The people who were thus affected are mostly daily labourers; they have been directed to shift to higher ground in the adjoining villages.

Extent of damage done to Government property (other than irrigation works).—Government property other than irrigation works have also been damaged, but the loss is not as serious as in the case of irrigation works. The damage to Government property is confined to the collapse of compound walls, of cattle pounds and village chavadis but such damage is mainly in Tinnevelly taluk, and is estimated to be Rs. 500. In Tiruchendur taluk, paths under the control of Government and not vested in the Local Fund departments have been badly scoured and the estimated cost of repair is Rs. 600.

Minor Irrigation Works.—As many as 143 works under the control of the Revenue Department have been affected. The approximate cost of closing the breaches is Rs. 25,000. The breaches have been closed temporarily by ringbunds and water is stored for the standing crops. The breaches in Ambasamudram taluk are many in number but small in width. The minor irrigation staff is busy with the preparation of estimates for repairs.

Loss to private property.—The loss to private property consists mainly:—

- in the silting up of the wet lands on account of inundation;
- in the destruction of young paddy by long immersion;
- in the loss of ripe crops by submersion; and
- in the collapse of houses and shops.

In Srivaikuntam taluk, the loss due to the submersion of the ripe paddy crop under water is estimated at 1,915 acres and an extent of 1,445 acres has been badly silted up. The total cost of reclamation is reported to be about Rs. 95,905. The standing crops on an extent of

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about 4,650 acres have been damaged by the stagnation of water and the loss is estimated at Rs. 1,16,240. In Tiruchendur taluk the loss under items (a) and (b) is estimated at Rs. 9,100 and under item (c) at Rs. 1,500. In Sankarankoil taluk damage to crops and fields is reported to be Rs. 4,000. In other parts of the district the loss under these heads is slight.

Over 5,562 houses have been destroyed and the total loss is estimated at Rs. 1,90,000 approximately. In Srivaikuntam taluk, 406 mud houses fell down owing to the heavy rains and 3,607 houses collapsed owing to the rush and stagnation of the flood water. People have lost movables and provisions, the value of which cannot be estimated. About 675 head of cattle were lost, 595 being in Srivaikuntam taluk. In Tinnevely taluk, the houses affected were in the municipalities of Palamcottah and Tinnevely on either side of the Tambraparni river.

The main reasons for the collapse of mud houses and the inundation of some villages in Srivaikuntam taluk is, according to the Executive Engineer, the merging of the waters of the Chittar and the Tambraparni.

The heavy rains and high floods did not affect the taluks of Koilpatti and Nanguneri. In Sankarankoil taluk, owing to the incessant and heavy rains, tanks in and around the railway lines breached and inundated the railway lines.

Active steps are being taken to give relief to the distressed and deserving poor. Free grants of palmyras and forest minor produce have been sanctioned to houseless and deserving destitute people for rebuilding in Srivaikuntam and Tinnevely taluks. A sum of Rs. 269 has been granted by me to 68 persons mostly women and incapacitated men for hiring labour for rebuilding. The Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam reports that he has already laid out small convenient plots on hillocks in Karungulam village for the people of Adithanallur village. The Sub-Collector, Tuticorin, called a meeting of the leading citizens and ryots of Srivaikuntam and got them to form a flood relief committee. The committee has held three public meetings and proposes to raise funds by public subscription.

A district flood relief fund has been opened. A public meeting on the 4th January was adjourned to 19th January owing to poor attendance. A variety entertainment was given on 9th January 1932 in aid of the fund. About Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 was then realised. The hon. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar has offered to give the balance from the flood relief fund of 1923. The Red Cross Society also offered assistance. Applications for advances to cultivators have been received only in Tiruchendur taluk and action is being taken. Applications for the free grant of palmyras are being received and disposed of promptly. In Srivaikuntam taluk several palmyras have already been granted in anticipation of the orders of the competent authority, and applications for further grant are under correspondence. House rebuilding is proceeding rapidly.

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The anticipated remission of land revenue for the whole district is estimated to be Rs. 29,640. Out of this amount, Rs. 27,492 is in Srivaikuntam taluk alone. Water to the affected parts of this taluk is being given and I trust that the standing young crops will be saved, so the necessity for such a large sum being given in remission may not arise. I shall report further on this point.

Roads.—The damaged portions of the roads in the two municipalities of Palamcottah and Tinnevely have been temporarily repaired, and restored for traffic. The Local Fund department is also hurrying up the repair of roads in all parts of the district. The promptitude of the Chairmen, Municipal Councils, Palamcottah and Tinnevely, and of the President, District Board, in effecting repairs to roads is commendable. The District Board sanctioned a lump sum of about Rs. 50,000 towards road repair works.

Seventy-three breaches in tanks and channels so far have been closed by private agency in the Minor Irrigation sources.

The total extent of flood damages in the district excluding roads and railways may, on a modest estimate be put down at 6½ lakhs thus:—

	RS.
Public Department Works	2,18,000
Minor Irrigation Works	25,252
Houses damaged	1,90,000
Silt clearance and damage to paddy crops ...	2,26,745
Total ...	6,59,997

This district is subject to periodical floods in the Tambraparni river. Loss of household property could be reduced if people would not live within flood banks or in low-lying places. It is very difficult to get them to see the folly of living in such places. No encouragement is being given to those who wish to live again there. The Public Works Department is going to investigate the matter of providing an outlet for the Tambraparni to the sea. Possibly a deep outlet may help in effecting a quick discharge of flood water.

The flood damage is not widespread; it may be said to be intensive in a few villages.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 908 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1932, page 141 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing the area cultivated with mungari and hingari crops and their outturn in three villages of Rayadrug taluk.

Name of the village.	Mungari crops.									
	Cholam.		Sajja.		Ragi.		Groundnut.		Channa.	
	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rakatla ..	ACS. 496	A. P. 4—7	ACS. 285	A. P. 4—7	ACS. ..	A. P. ..	ACS. 1,744	A. P. 4—7	ACS. ..	A. P. ..
Sollapuram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huliker ..	100	12—0	852	4—7	131	8—11	1,050	4—7	256	4—7
	(Irrigated by wells).				(Irrigated).					

Name of the village.	Hingari crops.										
	White cholam.		Cotton.		Korra.		Coriander.		Bengal and kusama.		Horse-gram.
	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Rakatla ..	ACS. 1,410	A. P. ..	ACS. 773	A. P. ..	ACS. 1,159	A. P. 4—7	ACS. 192	A. P. 4—7	ACS. 192	A. P. ..	349
Sollapuram.	1,406	..	937	..	1,207	..	779	4—7	409	..	..
Huliker ..	1,105	..	821	4—7	821	4—7	..	..	240	..	275
	Harvest acres only 500 0—3										

White cholam is just putting forth ears, cotton, Bengal-gram and kusama are in flower and bud. The Tahsildar reports that the outturn of these crops can be estimated with some accuracy at the end of the current month. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, inspected the first two villages on 13th December 1931. His remarks in the adangal with regard to hingari crops are as follows:—*Rakatla*, all except white cholam may yield 4—7 annas; white cholam is tender, fading in parts. *Sollapuram*, white cholam is tender and fading. *Korra* is fair except in parts. The rest may yield 4—7 annas.

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(2)
Statement showing the area cultivated with the average outturn of the Chief Mungari and Hingari crops of some villages of Bellary taluk in fasli 1341.

Serial number and name of village.	Mungari crops.										
	Food and grains.		Cotton.		Groundnut.		Other industrial crops.		Total Mungari.		
	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1. Kolagallu ..	ACS. 132-0	A. P. 1 7	ACS. 106-0	A. P. 3 7	ACS. 367-0	A. P. 3 10	ACS. 39-0	A. P. 5 6	ACS. 614-0	A. P. 3 5	
2. Jalibenchali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Ereyingaligi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Kallakambam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Mushtaghatta ..	455-0	1 6	143-0	5 6	156-0	5 6	9-0	6	400-0	5 6	
6. Badanabatti ..	463-0	1 6	329-0	5 6	157-0	1 6	58-0	1 6	1,029-0	2 5	
7. Siddammanahalli ..	..	..	409-0	..	759-0	1 6	135-0	..	1,768-0	..	
8. Ganikehalu ..	245-0	1 6	268-0	1 6	98-0	..	106-0	1 6	717-0	1 6	
9. Vanivirapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Havinahalu-Virapuram.	93-0	1 6	32-0	..	..	..	30-0	1 6	155-0	1 6	
11. Chittikinalu ..	59-0	1 6	19-0	1 6	..	..	13-0	1 6	91-0	1 6	
12. Emmiganuru ..	1,673-0	5 6	930-0	5 6	72-0	5 6	154-0	5 6	2,829-0	5 6	

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Statement showing the area cultivated with the average outturn of the Chief Mungari and Hingari crops of some villages of Bellary taluk in fasli 1341—cont.

Serial number and name of village.	Hingari crops.										Total Mungari and Hingari with the average outturn for the whole village.
	Food grains.		Cotton.		Other industrial crops.		Total Hingari.				
	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	Extent.	Outturn.	
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
1. Kologallu ..	ACS. 2,682-0	A. P. 1 6	ACS. 27-0	A. P. 1 6	ACS. 27-0	A. P. 1 6	ACS. 4,288-0	A. P. 1 6	ACS. 4,932-0	A. P. 0 8	
2. Jalibenchali ..	1,600-0	1 6	280-0	1 6	149-0	1 6	2,029-0	1 6	2,029-0	1 4	
3. Ereyingaligi ..	3,052-0	1 6	457-0	1 6	..	..	3,509-0	1 6	3,509-0	1 3	
4. Kalukambam ..	988-0	1 6	306-0	1 6	25-0	1 6	1,319-0	1 6	1,719-0	2 4	
5. Mushtaghatta ..	837-0	1 6	292-0	1 6	32-0	1 6	1,161-0	1 6	2,190-0	1 5	
6. Badanahatti ..	3,275-0	1 6	1,391-0	1 6	20-0	1 6	4,686-0	1 6	6,452-0	1 7	
7. Siddammanahalli ..	2,712-0	1 6	1,317-0	1 6	198-0	1 6	4,227-0	1 6	4,227-0	0 11	
8. Ganikehalu ..	2,319-0	1 6	748-0	1 6	218-0	1 6	3,285-0	1 6	4,002-0	1 5	
9. Vanivirapuram ..	1,177-0	1 6	662-0	1 6	109-0	1 6	1,948-0	1 6	1,949-0	0 6	
10. Havinahalu-Virapuram.	1,973-0	1 6	644-0	1 6	86-0	1 6	2,703-0	1 6	2,858-0	1 4	
11. Chittikinhalu ..	537-0	1 6	191-0	1 6	24-0	1 6	752-0	1 6	843-0	1 5	
12. Emmiganuru ..	5,531-0	1 6	2,075-0	1 6	160-0	1 6	7,766-0	1 6	10,595-0	2 0	

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 909 asked by Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1932, page 142 supra.]

Statement showing the attendance of labourers in the work camps opened for the employment of unskilled labourers, Bellary District Board, for the week ending 21st January 1932.

Name of work.	Dates.	Particulars of number attended.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Laying out a road from Kurugodu to Yemmiganur.	14th January 1932 ..		No work.		
	15th January 1932 ..	640	261	2	903
	16th January 1932 ..	664	262	5	931
	17th January 1932 ..	786	262	16	1,064
	18th January 1932 ..	836	264	19	1,119
	19th January 1932 ..	944	261	23	1,228
	20th January 1932 ..	949	264	27	1,240
	21st January 1932 ..	..	..	..	..
	14th January 1932 ..	292	382	173	847
	15th January 1932 ..		No work.		
Bellary-Siruguppa road, I Section.	16th January 1932 ..	332	494	211	1,037
	17th January 1932 ..	361	508	200	1,069
	18th January 1932 ..	369	528	206	1,103
	19th January 1932 ..	447	641	238	1,326
	20th January 1932 ..	461	668	246	1,375
	21st January 1932 ..	461	664	244	1,369
	17th January 1932 ..	17	43	13	73
	18th January 1932 ..	64	192	38	294
	19th January 1932 ..	211	587	123	921
	20th January 1932 ..	293	653	136	1,082
Completion of the Moka - Gulyam road.	21st January 1932 ..		No work.		

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question 912 asked by Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1932, page 144 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2189, Law (Education), dated 24th October 1930.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that in certain boarding schools receiving aid from Government under the Code of Regulations for European schools, pupils who are of a religious denomination different from that of the management are denied opportunities of attending their own places of worship and receiving religious instruction in accordance with their own faith. The Government consider that in institutions receiving aid from Government there should be full liberty for every pupil to practise the form of religion in which

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he has been brought up by his parents. They, therefore, direct that grants under the Code should be withheld from institutions which deny opportunities to pupils of attending their own places of worship or of receiving religious instruction in their own faiths out of school hours.

2. It has also been brought to notice that the national holidays, namely, the King-Emperor's birthday, Empire day and Darbar day, are not observed as holidays in some European schools in the Presidency. The Government consider that the observance of such holidays should be a condition of Government assistance.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit a draft of the necessary amendments to the Code of Regulations for European schools.

(By order of the Governor-in-Council)

U. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX VIII

[Vide Item III—Papers placed on the Table of the House—page 196 supra.]

LIST OF POSTS ON RS. 500 PER MENSEM AND ABOVE CREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1931.

Department and designation of post.	Period of tenure.	Pay per mensem.	Remarks.
		A. PERMANENT.	
		Nil.	
		B. TEMPORARY.	
		(i) Extension of Previous Sanctions General Administration.	
		RS.	
Public (Special) Department— Officer on Special duty in the Revenue Department.	Pay in the junior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service plus Presidency allowance of Rs. 150.	From 6th to 14th October 1931, and from 5th to 18th November 1931.	Mr. Trevelyan, I.C.S., was appointed as Secretary to the Committee for co-ordination of prices for three weeks from 14th September 1931 and he continued to hold the post from 6th to 14th October 1931 and again from 5th to 18th November 1931.
Public (Services) Department— Temporary Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.	500—50—800	Six months from 1st October 1931.	For the preparation of the Budget Estimates for 1932—33.
Public (Special) Department— Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.	Pay in the regular line.	24. Administration of Justice. For one year from 24th December.	The post has been in existence since 12th March 1925 except for a short period from 1st February to 9th March 1930 and it has been extended for one year from 24th December 1931. Mr. J. A. Byers, I.C.S., continues to hold the post.
Law (General) Department— Additional Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry.	650	From 1st October 1931 to 31st March 1932.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	One year from 1st October 1931.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Ramnagar.	650	One year from 23rd December 1931.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Vizagapatam.	650	One year from 23rd December 1931.	

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List of Posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 31st December 1931—*cont.*

Department and designation of post.	Period of tenure.	Pay per mensem. RS.	Remarks.
B. TEMPORARY—<i>cont.</i>			
(ii) Posts newly created.			
Officer on Special duty in the Chief Secretariat.	Pay in the junior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service plus Presidency allowance of Rs. 150.	From 15th October to 4th November 1931.	Mr. H. Trevelyan, I.C.S., was appointed to the Special duty.
Officer on Special duty in the Finance Department.	Pay in the junior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service plus Presidency allowance of Rs. 100.	From 19th November 1931 to 18th February 1932.	Mr. H. Trevelyan, I.C.S., was appointed Special Officer for Retrenchment of Expenditure.
Collector	Pay at Rupees 2,500 plus overseas pay £30.	From 27th October to 28th November 1931.	Mr. A. H. A. Todd, I.C.S., was appointed to be on special duty as a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly.
Do. . .	Pay at Rupees 2,750.	From 30th October to 26th November 1931.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur U. Rama Rao Avargal, was appointed to be on Special duty as a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly.

C. E. JONES,
Dy. Secy. to Govt. Finance Dept.

[26th February 1932]

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 27th February 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, K.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. Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S. Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. Arasu, Mr. V. T. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Basu Dev., Mr. C. Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P. Beyahani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K. Davis, M.B.E., Mr. J. A. Devadasan, Mr. M. Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Foulkes, Mr. R. Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A. Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M. Hutton, Mr. A. W. Indrayya, Mr. C. Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. Jagannatham, Mr. H. M. James, Mr. F. E. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The Luker, Mr. F. G. Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P. Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Moidu Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M. Moses, Mr. P. C. Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I. Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C. Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A. Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V. 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. Palat, Mr. R. M. Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V. Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala. Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T. Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. R. B. Ratnasahapathi Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Simhachalam, Mr. Gade. Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. Sriramulu, Mr. G. Subbarayan, Dr. 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. Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M. Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R. Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti. Winter, Capt. W. F. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. Yakub Hasan, Sahib Bahadur. Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The. Zamindar of Minampalli, The.

[27th February 1932]

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Law and Order—General

Circulars regarding the promulgation of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that heads of districts and of the police in the districts have been circularized by Government or the Inspector-General of Police to promulgate orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in their districts as a matter of policy and not as a matter of necessity;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have been asked to freely use the lathi and strike terror, rather than arrest and fill the jails; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the orders or circulars, if any?

A.—(a) No. But District Magistrates have been told to prohibit meetings and demonstrations in support of the civil disobedience movement where the circumstances are such that a disturbance of the public tranquillity may be anticipated.

(b) No orders to use the lathi freely or to strike terror have been issued by the Government.

(c) No.

Resolution from the South Indian Chamber of Commerce regarding the excesses by the Police.

* 916 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the South Indian Chamber of Commerce sent a resolution as follows to the Government:—

“The South Indian Chamber of Commerce while supporting the Government of Madras in support of law and order strongly protests against the merciless belabouring of the volunteers and picketers by the Police?”

A.—Yes.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether any steps have been taken for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of the complaint made by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“We asked the Chamber of Commerce to substantiate their statement that merciless belabouring of the volunteers and picketers took place. They gave an instance; we went into the facts of the case and we found it was not true. We asked them to give further instances and we have not received any reply so far.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Did they make any complaint about Dr. Paton?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That does not arise.”

Police raid on the Congress House and the Swadeshi Exhibition at Madras.

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

(a) under whose authority were the Congress House at Madras and the Swadeshi Exhibition raided on 13th January 1932; and

(b) whether an inventory of the articles in the exhibition was taken?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (c) of Question No. 840.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“May I know why articles exposed for sale were removed under orders of the Police?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The other day I said that it happened by a mistake. The moment the mistake was brought to the notice of the authorities, the property was released.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I ask whether Government also ordered the removal of the National Flag and the hoisting of the Union Jack?”

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“May I know whether it was also part of the programme of the reconquest of India by the Government that National Flags should be removed and Union Jacks should be hoisted? Is that the policy of the Government?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I have already asked for notice.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“When the order was issued by the Government to take possession of the Congress House, did they or did they not know that there was Swadeshi Exhibition in the premises of that House?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It is not the concern of the Government. But, as I already said, the moment the officers realized that there was non-Congress property, the error was rectified.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Arising out of the answer of the hon. the Home Member, may I know whether any compensation was paid to the stall-keepers whose stalls were taken possession of by the Police?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“No compensation is necessary. The moment the error was found out, the property was released in a few hours' time.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether on account of the Police taking possession of the House and taking charge of the stalls there which were released after some time, the holders of stalls were not able to carry on their sales during that period and thus they incurred a loss ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have not heard anything of the sort. But I shall enquire."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" What is the significance, according to the hon. the Home Member, of the hoisting of the Union Jack in place of the National Flag there ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have already asked for notice."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Is it not a fact that the Swadeshi Exhibition was going to be concluded the day after the Congress House was taken possession of by the Police ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The Government are not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Chief Secretary or the Government did not know that there was a Swadeshi Exhibition going on there before the order was issued ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The question does not arise. As I have already said, the Government passed orders to forfeit the Congress property. The officers who went there did not realize at the moment that there was non-Congress property."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know from the hon. Home Member definitely whether the Government did not know that there was a Swadeshi Exhibition being held ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Government did not know whether an exhibition was going on on that particular date."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know how the error committed by the Government officials has been brought home to them ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" As I said already, the moment it was brought to their notice that an error was committed, it was rectified. So, there was no necessity for any action."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know why the Union Jack was hoisted there? Does it indicate that it has become Government property, or what? In these days of economic depression, why is Government spending so much money on Union Jacks ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" As I said, I will find out the facts, if notice of the question is given."

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Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Does the hon. Gentleman realize that the confiscation of private property even for a short time will lead to a loss ? Did Government realize that certain losses have been caused to those people ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I do not know whether any loss has been caused to those people."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know, Sir, who was the officer who was responsible for this error ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The Chief Presidency Magistrate did not realize at the moment that there was non-Congress property."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I take it that the Chief Presidency Magistrate committed the fault or the Police ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Is the Chief Presidency Magistrate alone responsible for the error ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The other officer who ought to have known about it was the Commissioner of Police."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Did the Chief Presidency Magistrate seek the advice of the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" He came to me that afternoon and asked me. I ordered that the non-Congress property should be released."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know what would happen if the Government was not accessible to the Magistrate ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" It is an hypothetical question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know where the necessity and urgency was to seize the Congress House even without notice to the persons or the association actually in possession of the House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The other day I answered that question, Sir."

Administration of Justice

Retrenchment in the number and salary of Judges and other officers in the High Court.

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

(a) whether the High Court has made any proposals for retrenchment in connexion with the number and salary of Judges and other officers in the High Court; and

(b) if so, what they are and what the amount of saving shown is?

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A.—(a) & (b) No proposals for retrenchment regarding the number and salary of Judges or the number of officers in the High Court have been received. Apart from the 10 per cent cut in salaries agreed to by the High Court, the hon. the Chief Justice has, in the case of acting incumbents of the posts of Sub-Assistant Registrar, Administrative department, and Assistant Registrars on the Appellate and Original sides of the High Court, reduced their pay to less than the minimum pay of the posts. The annual savings are roughly Rs. 2,160.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether Government have called for proposals for further retrenchment in the High Court establishment?"

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

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government does not think it necessary, for the purpose of retrenchment, to reduce the number of Judges in the High Court?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to retrenchment in the High Court establishment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The power of effecting retrenchment in the High Court establishment is vested in the Chief Justice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I request the hon. the Law Member to be more courteous in answering questions?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I think I am as courteous as possible to hon. Members of this House."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government has no authority or influence with the High Court Judges in order to suggest retrenchment in the expenditure of the High Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I said, that power is vested in the hon. Chief Justice of the High Court."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the present economic depression, there being not much work in the High Court, will Government consider the question of reducing the number of Judges?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government are of opinion that the present number of High Court Judges is quite necessary to cope with the heavy arrears that exist in the High Court."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"When these arrears are cleared off, will the Government be prepared then to consider the question of retrenchment of the number?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is premature to give an answer to that question now."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it a fact that one of the posts, viz., Master or Registrar, is going to be retrenched?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that these two gentlemen do a part of the work of the Judges of the High Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"They do the work that is allotted to them."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask when the Government expect that these arrears will be cleared off? Will it go on for ever?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It will not go on for ever! I cannot say when the arrears will be cleared."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the amount of work turned out by the present fourteen or fifteen Judges is just the same as was turned out by ten or twelve Judges some years ago? If so, will the hon. Member inquire into the reason why the present number of fourteen Judges is required for the same amount of work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The fourteen Judges who are there are all honourable and efficient Judges and they do their best."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Is there a proposal to ask the hon. Judges to work on Saturdays?"

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Have Government any proposal to clear off the arrears?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"At present none."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will Government call for any reduction in the scale of pay of the officers in the High Court establishment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I have already said, the revision of pay of officers employed in the High Court is entirely in the power of the Chief Justice, and the Government have no desire to interfere with the powers of the Chief Justice."

Selection of Bench Magistrates.

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

(a) what the principle of selection of Bench Magistrates is; and

(b) how many of the Bench Magistrates of Tinnevely district are from the depressed classes?

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A.—(a) In making appointments of Honorary Magistrates, the educational qualification, respectability and fitness of the members to discharge the duties of the office, are taken into consideration.

(b) Two.

Agency Tracts

Representation of Oriyas in the Public Works Department in the Agency districts.

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

(a) the number of overseers in the lower grade and the upper grade in the Vizagapatam Agency and the Ganjam district including the Agency and the number of draftsmen and clerks in the offices of the Superintending Engineer, Waltair, and the Executive Engineer, Ganjam; and how many of them are Oriyas;

(b) whether the non-Oriya clerks, draftsmen and overseers are required to pass Oriya test;

(c) whether preference is given to Oriyas and the Oriya-knowing men in recruiting overseers, clerks and draftsmen in the Vizagapatam Agency and the Ganjam district including the Agency and in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Waltair, and of the Executive Engineer, Ganjam; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the only Oriya overseer in the Vizagapatam Agency was discharged from service owing to reduction of staff even though non-Oriyas, Juniors to him in service, are retained on the staff of the offices of the Superintending Engineer, Waltair, and of the Executive Engineer, Ganjam?

A.—(a) A statement giving the information is furnished:—

	Oriyas.	Non-Oriyas.
<i>Overseers—</i>		
Vizagapatam Agency	Nil.	Nil.
Ganjam Agency	Nil.	1
<i>Draftsmen—</i>		
Ganjam division	Nil.	4
Superintending Engineer's office	1	10
<i>Clerks—</i>		
Ganjam division	6	18
Superintending Engineer's office	1	10

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No. The post of overseer in the Koraput Agency was abolished and the officer holding it was discharged. There are no overseers junior to him elsewhere.

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Land Revenue Administration

Extent of the more important mungari crops sown in the Bellary district.

* 921 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the extent sown with the more important of the mungari crops respectively in the taluks of Bellary district as compared with the extents so sown in a normal year, together with their actual or estimated yields?

A.—A statement* containing as much information, as it has been possible to collect, is attached.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it the case in the Bellary taluk that the area cultivated is not even half the average area that used to be under cultivation previously?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“I refer the hon. Member to the figures given in the answer. I have no information.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“If from the figures given the Bellary taluk has fared worse than all other taluks, will the hon. the Revenue Member propose to take note of that fact in meting out relief to the respective taluks?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“We have already sanctioned the following relief in the Bellary taluk: the revenue of fasli 1338, the collection of which in 80 villages has been suspended, has now been remitted; the collection of the suspended revenue of fasli 1340 in all villages of the taluk has been postponed to fasli 1342; and one-half of the land revenue of the current fasli will be collected in March 1932, while the other half has been remitted in all the villages of the taluk.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I am only asking whether, if the hon. the Revenue Member finds that the condition of this taluk is different from that of the other taluks for which he is giving the same relief, he would be disposed to take note of it?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“We have considered the condition of each taluk, and in fact of each village separately.”

Fisheries

Number of pupils undergoing training in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, and their prospects.

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

(a) the number of pupils now undergoing training in the various classes in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut;

* Printed as Appendix on pages 295-296 infra.

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(b) whether the newly admitted pupils have been warned that they should not be sure of employment after their period of training;

(c) whether any places are vacant in the existing Fisheries schools to provide employment at least to those who are in the second and third year classes;

(d) whether Government have any proposals before them for opening new Fisheries schools or for increasing the number of standards in the existing schools; and

(e) whether ordinary trained teachers are considered fit to hold posts in Fisheries schools?

A.—(a)	5	...	...	...	...	First year class.
	12	...	...	...	...	Second year class.
	12	...	...	...	...	Third year class.
	1	...	...	...	...	Special class (Cochin student).

(b) Yes.

(c) There are 22 posts now filled by persons not trained in the Institute. Some, at any rate, of these will be available for students of the Institute as soon as they have completed their course.

(d) Not at present.

(e) No, except temporarily in default of men trained in the Institute.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"In view of the answers given to this question, may I ask the hon. Minister what necessity there is for continuing the Fisheries School?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not see whether the answer given to the question leads to such an inference. As will be evident from the answer, there are now 22 untrained teachers for whom it is necessary to give training. So, I think, there is necessity to continue the school."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government passed orders not to admit any fresh students?"

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

Law and Order—General

Alleged Police excesses on civil resisters in Gudivada.

11-15 a.m. * 922-A Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Laxminarasamma and three other ladies who picketed in Gudivada a foreign cloth shop were taken to the Police station where coloured water was poured on them by the Police on 17th February 1932;

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(b) whether it is a fact that when, later, on the same day, they again picketed, they were taken in a pleasure car by Sub-Inspector Durga Rao Naidu, and left on the road side six miles away from the town after night-fall; and

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

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member to place the information on the table of the House when it is received?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The suggestion will be considered on receipt of the report."

Mr. C. INDRAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the picketers were forced by the Police to drink urine?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I will make enquiries in the matter."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know under what provision of Law or Ordinance coloured water is being used for dispersing people?"

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

Alleged Police excesses on civil resisters in Palacole, etc.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Alluri Satyanarayana Raju and five others were taken by the Police to the lock up in Veeravasaram on 16th February 1932 and severely beaten in the lock-up by the Police;

(b) whether it is a fact that Datta Sitaramaraju and three others were severely beaten by the Police of Palacole in the lock-up on 13th February 1932;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Thanikella Chalapathi was taken to Akividu Police station and there beaten by the Sub-Inspector; and

(d) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information but will inquire.

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In view of the importance of these questions and the answers given to them, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the report when it is received on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am prepared to consider the suggestion."

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Alleged beating of Messrs. Khasa Subba Rao and O. P. Ramaswami by the Madras City Police.

* 922-C Q.—Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether Government are aware that Messrs. Khasa Subba Rao and O. P. Ramaswami were beaten by the Police on Thursday, the 25th instant, in the City of Madras;

(2) whether it is a fact that there was not an unlawful assembly of five persons when they were beaten;

(3) which officer or officers were present when they were beaten;

(4) who beat them, officers or men;

(5) who removed the beaten volunteers to the hospital;

(6) when the Commissioner of Police was informed of this beating and by whom;

(7) what action was taken by the Commissioner of Police;

(8) who were the Resident Medical Officers who were present when these two were admitted into the hospital;

(9) whether the Commissioner has forwarded any report of this incident to the Government;

(10) when were these persons arrested; and

(11) whether Government will hold a public enquiry into this incident?

A.—(1) Yes;

(2) It is reported that there was a crowd of about two hundred persons obstructing the traffic. The crowd became disorderly and were ordered to disperse. As the crowd refused to disperse when ordered, it became unlawful assembly and was dispersed by force. Five or six persons in addition to the two mentioned received blows from light canes;

(3) One Inspector, two sergeants, three Police constables in uniform and one head constable in mufti;

(4) The sergeants and constables used their canes in the dispersal of the unlawful assembly;

(5) It is stated that Mrs. Lakshmipathi removed the two persons mentioned in a car;

(6) The Commissioner of Police was informed by telephone by the Assistant Commissioner almost immediately;

(7) The Commissioner sent for the Assistant Commissioner and Inspector and questioned them. On receipt of information that the two persons were in the General Hospital, the two persons were brought to the Office of the Commissioner and were examined by him;

(8) It is understood that the two persons were seen by Dr. Guruswami and Colonel Skinner;

(9) The Commissioner is conducting an enquiry and will forward his report to the Government as soon as it is completed;

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(10) The persons were placed under arrest by the Commissioner of Police when they were produced before him. They were remanded until March 5th; and

(11) When the case is charged in Court, the facts will come under judicial investigation. The Government do not consider any other public enquiry necessary.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I know if the Police are not risking their lives in managing a disorderly crowd of 200 persons by using a small force of only one inspector, two sergeants and three Police constables? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ No, Sir. They are sufficiently armed.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I know if these answers were drafted by the Government from the report received from the officers concerned, or the officers themselves drafted them? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The answers were drafted after these questions were put to the Commissioner of Police this morning. The Commissioner was with me this morning because he did not send his report and I have not got the details.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I know when the crowd began to collect? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Immediately after these two persons were seen.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ At what o'clock? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ At about 9-30 or 9-45 a.m.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Was any Police Officer then present? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The Police received information that a crowd was gathering and therefore they went there? ”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I know who conveyed that information to the Police? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I do not know the details, because there is no report.”

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Was the crowd disorderly? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ That is my information.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Commissioner personally saw that it was a crowd of 200 persons collected at 9-30 a.m. in the morning? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I am giving this information supplied by the Commissioner of Police. That is all I can say.”

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Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" May I know whether the blows received by five or six persons were of a severe nature? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I do not suppose that five or six persons received blows of a severe nature."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether these five or six persons were taken to the hospital and examined? "

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

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" May I know why were not these two persons removed by the Police when they found that they were badly injured? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" They would have removed them but for the fact that Mrs. Lakshmipathi came and removed them."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the two persons were taken in an ambulance car or in an ordinary car? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I suppose in a motor car."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether they were taken in an ambulance car or a stretcher to the Commissioner's Office, or they went walking? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have not received the report from the Commissioner of Police. My information is that these persons were taken in a car."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government have got information as to the nature of the injuries received by these people and, if so, will they be pleased to state it? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I asked the Commissioner of Police as to what he thought of the beating. He thinks it was severe."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" May I know if the beating was more severe than the force that was necessary to disperse an unlawful crowd? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" That question is being investigated. I have asked the Commissioner to make a thorough enquiry and report."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Is it not a fact that these two injured persons were taken in an hospital bus-car or in an ambulance car to the Police Commissioner's Office? Then is it not a fact that these two persons were suffering so much that they could not be carried on to the Commissioner in the Commissioner's office? Is it not also a fact that the Commissioner came to them and sat in the ambulance car and took their statements? Does it not also show that they had received so much injury by this caning? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" As I have said, the Commissioner thinks they were seriously beaten. They were taken to the Commissioner of Police Office because he was in the midst of an enquiry. When he received a telephone message that the two persons were beaten he summoned the Assistant Commissioner and the Inspector and after ascertaining that the injured were in a fit state to be taken to his office, he ordered them to be brought to his office."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether there is any reason as to why the Commissioner of Police should not have gone to the General Hospital in spite of the fact that he was in the midst of an enquiry? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Because he was told that the persons were in a fit state to be brought to his office."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Is it the opinion of the Commissioner of Police that beating was more severe than what was really necessary for the occasion? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" What the Commissioner told me was that it was severe and that he was investigating the whole question and that after examination he found that the beating was excessive, he was prepared to take disciplinary action."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the sergeants and constables use the same kind of canes as are used in schools or a different kind of cane? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether, when these two persons were separated from each other and when one of them fell down owing to severe beating, it is a fact that he was beaten until he became unconscious? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have no information. I have not received the report. The Commissioner of Police is investigating into the whole matter. If he finds that beating was excessive, he is prepared to take disciplinary action."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know if the disciplinary action of the Commissioner of Police will be independent of any cases that may be launched against those persons who were severely beaten? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I think so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" It is stated that there was an unlawful crowd of 200 persons. When these two persons were beaten, it

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is stated, that three or four persons were also beaten along with these two persons. May I know why these two persons were beaten more severely than others?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"That is one of the points which will be investigated."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know, while these two persons were severely beaten, why there should be still prosecutions against them, and why there should be investigation proceedings against the officers who beat them?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether any of these gentlemen were beaten with a view to facilitate beating others?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"All these points will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why even other people were beaten?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"All these points are under investigation."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the admissions made by the hon. the Home Member, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to take the Members of this House into his confidence and allot a separate day for discussion of these things after the report is received?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I think there is no necessity for discussing these matters. The Commissioner is of the opinion that beating was severe. He is investigating into the whole question and, if he finds that it was excessive, he is prepared to take disciplinary action."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether there is any truth in the rumour persistently prevalent in the City of Madras that the Under Secretary of the Public Department was present on the scene and if he was present I should like to know from the hon. the Home Member whether he was asked to be present or he happened to be present accidentally?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"He happened to be in the General Hospital and saw the injured persons."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is the hon. Member prepared to say that the amount of beating on this occasion was exactly the same as was being done all along?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I have already said that the Commissioner of Police thinks that beating in this case was severe. More than that it is not possible for me to say."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place on the table of the House the statement taken by the Commissioner of Police from these persons?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"As soon as the report is received, I will consider the suggestion."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"May I know what the hon. Member means by 'disciplinary action'? We are accustomed to this class of disciplinary action. It will be termed after all as 'error of judgment'. We all know what the disciplinary action taken was with regard to Vada-palli shooting case."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— 11-30
"It all depends upon the seriousness of the charge. I may mention the Peddapuram case."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know who it was that gave the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The Commissioner received a telephonic message from the Assistant Commissioner."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that Colonel Skinner and not the Assistant Commissioner who gave the information to the Commissioner?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The Commissioner says he got the information from the Assistant Commissioner."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that Khasa Subba Rao was beaten by the sergeant with the nob of the cane?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"As I have said before, the Commissioner is going into the question. I have not got the details now."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Will the Government allow one or two Members of this Council to be present at the enquiry which the Commissioner is said to be conducting?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"There is no necessity for the Members of the Council to be present. I do not know at what stage the enquiry is; but I know he is making enquiry into the matter personally."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Why did not the hon. the Home Member accede to the request that he should himself go and personally see these injured persons? Does he think that it would be creating a bad precedent?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"There is no necessity for it. The Commissioner of Police himself says the beating was severe."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member has asked the Under Secretary in the Public Department who was on the spot to make a statement of his own views regarding the handling of these people by the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Yes, he also thinks the beating was severe."

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay the statement of the Under Secretary on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"He gave no written statement. I have told the House what he thought of the incident."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask the Home Member whether the two volunteers will be brought before this House for being seen by the hon. Members of this Council inasmuch as the Home Member himself will not go and see their condition?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if facilities will be given to hon. Members of this Council to visit these persons in the General Hospital?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I suppose so. I think there are rules regarding the admission of visitors to the General Hospital. Hon. Members who want to go there may apply to the Hospital authorities."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"May I remind the hon. Member that these people are under arrest and if anyone wants to see them he will have to get the permission of the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, he may ask the Commissioner of Police."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has the Government called for a report from Dr. Guruswami and Colonel Skinner who treated these gentlemen and will the report be laid on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am prepared to call for a report from the hospital as to the extent of the injuries."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the admitted fact that the beating was unnecessarily severe in this case and in view of the fact that two deaths have occurred in this Presidency on account of the Police beating, may I ask whether Government will revise their policy of using force to disperse these people and whether they will issue instructions to the subordinate Police to see that these things do not recur again?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have already issued sufficient instructions; if necessary we are prepared to issue further instructions."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the Government constitute a Medical Board of Government Medical Officers and Independent Medical practitioners to examine the nature of the injuries sustained by these people and place the report on the Table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is no necessity for it: I have already said I shall call for a report from the General Hospital."

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Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is it not a fact that only because these two persons were taken to the General Hospital the unnecessary severity of the beating is admitted by the Home Member? Does it not lead us to think that many persons who have been taken to the private hospitals must also have been beaten in this severe fashion?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir. Even in a private hospital the Commissioner of Police can see them."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government contemplate to make amends for the injuries which they have inflicted?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have said, the whole question is under investigation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it the policy of the Government to beat the people severely and leave them there if they are only less important people, but arrest them if they are important people? In this particular case the Police did not arrest them on the spot; they left them there and went away. It was only when publicity was given to this affair that they were put under arrest. May I know whether that is the policy of the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have said, the whole question is under investigation."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is it not a fact that the two people alleged to have obstructed the traffic were nowhere on the road but were only on the platform and caused no obstruction?"

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

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1932-33.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now proceed with the general discussion of the Budget."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I want to move an adjournment motion, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has not asked for my previous consent to making any such motion to-day."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, this is not the first time that we have been allotted three days for the general discussion of the Budget when hon. Members are allowed to survey the whole field from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin. I submit it is not of much use. But I suppose tradition wears in this country and the tradition of the Minto-Morley Council is being kept up in allotting three days for the general discussion of the Budget. I hope at least when the next Reforms come, we shall get past that stage."

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"The second remark which I wish to make is the whole Budget procedure is in my opinion, entirely wrong. In all democratic countries the principle on which the Budgets are produced is this: the Members of Government know exactly what expenditure they are going to budget for and it is the expenditure that comes first, not the receipts as is usually the case in most of the Budgets presented by the Madras Government and other Provincial Governments in this country. First of all we must know the policy of the Government and the necessity for each item of expenditure; then they should budget for the receipts. If there is a complaint to-day that the people are overtaxed it is due to the fact that they do not know what is the exact policy of the Government and what is the necessity for such expenditure. We are really putting the cart before the horse in the matter of our Budget.

"I am glad that the hon. the Finance Member has been able to see the light in the sense that he has been able to balance receipt and expenditure. But I think there is a danger underlying this satisfaction that we are feeling. I am rather afraid that the Government of India and the Federal Finance Committee, as it happened under Lord Meston, would come and say: 'Here is a flourishing province; they seem to be very well off as they have been able to budget for a small surplus when other provinces are struggling for existence; these are fine fellows, let us get at them and ask for another provincial contribution. Last time it was 348 lakhs but this time, let it be 450 lakhs and these wonderfully prosperous people of the Madras Province are capable of paying it.' I say, Sir, there is a danger of that happening. As Mr. James rightly pointed out, it is the duty of the Finance Member to appear before the Federal Finance Committee and present our case. When the Finance Members of Bombay and Bengal are going to Delhi to represent the plight of their Provinces before the Federal Finance Committee I do not think it will be thought that it is unnecessary for the Madras Finance Member to appear before the same Committee to present the plight of Madras before that Committee. I hope Mr. Hood will not consider that I am casting any aspersion on him; I know Mr. Hood is as capable of taking care of the interests of Madras as Mr. Stokes; but after all a Finance Member is a Finance Member and a Finance Secretary is only a Finance Secretary. He does not carry the same weight or the same guns as the hon. Member in charge of the Finances of this Presidency. Of course we know that in these democratic days there is not much difference between man and man, but all the same these authorities do place reliance on precedence and I would therefore ask our vigilant Finance Member to see whether he will not be able to make this journey to Delhi, appear before the Federal Finance Committee and put forward the real plight of Madras. On the face of it it looks all right when we are able to balance our Budget and even have a small surplus while other Provinces are struggling for existence, but I hope it will not be forgotten at the same time that this Province has a wider territory and bigger population than Bombay and that we have got more to do than most provinces. I do not mean to say that other provinces do not have their own problems, but when it is a question of Federal Government it is the duty of our Government to see that at least in the matter of finance our Province does not suffer.

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"The two big sources of our income are Land Revenue and Excise. As the hon. the Finance Member pointed out in his speech the excise revenue seems to be going down very much, in fact, we have lost nearly two crores during the last two years. At this rate it will not be long before we shall be having no revenue at all from that source. The hon. the Finance Member thinks that on account of the economic depression people have not much money with them to spend on drink and therefore the Excise revenue is going down. At the same time he also acknowledges there is a better sense coming in the people and they feel they ought not to drink. Whatever may be the causes, still it does stare us in the face that this revenue is going down. In a latter part of his speech the hon. Gentleman has said that a new Government under which there will be real responsibility in the legislature will be more expensive than the present system of administration. Therefore it comes to this: while the new Government will be more expensive than the present one, the revenue that we may be able to get from our present sources will be much less than what we get now. The only simple solution of this problem, if the new Government is going to exist at all, is to find fresh sources of taxation. But I would ask seriously whether the provinces can be self-supporting in a federal system of Government when all the expanding items of revenue such as customs and income-tax are allocated to the Central Government. We have now come to a stage when there cannot possibly be any further expansion in the sources of revenue allocated to our Province. Therefore we have got to find either fresh sources of revenue or ask the Central Government to give us a share of some of the revenues they collect from our Province. Otherwise the future Government of this Province cannot work for the amelioration of the condition of the people here.

"I must at the same time acknowledge my gratitude to the hon. Gentleman for at least coming to the conclusion that it is time that we do not live on these illusory balances. It has taken quite a long time to do that and perhaps I must myself plead guilty of having lived fat on those illusory balances. But I think we can at least claim that by having lived in that manner, we have convinced the Federal Finance Committee that it is not possible for Madras to go on paying in further provincial contribution. This is all that I wish to say as far as the hon. Gentleman, the Finance Member, is concerned.

"Taking the various fields of administration, I think it is the hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Parlakimedi from Ganjam, who said that sciss-sors ought to be applied rather carefully to the Police. I am sorry I have to differ from him. I do not think the state of the country is such that we have to pander to the Police or that we want to increase the expenditure on Police. The hon. Gentleman in charge of the administration himself would admit that this has been a peaceful Province. At the same time I am sure the hon. Gentleman does realize that we cannot budget for nearly one-fifth of the revenue as part of the Police expenditure in this Province. So much is made of the keeping of Law and Order. Every time we see people raise up their hands and say 'Law and Order in danger.' I am sure we are getting accustomed to this sort of bogey. I hope this bogey will be blown up sooner or later,

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because I do feel it is a boggy and too much is being made of this question of Law and Order. I do not mean to say that Law and Order is not a part of a well-ordered administration. But at the same time I do feel that the raising up of this boggy at every stage is a thing that is overdone. I think the hon. Gentleman in charge will realize that the time is gone by when we ought to pat the Police on the back. This patting had not done much good and it is not doing very much good either now and I do not think that Law and Order will be maintained by this patting that has been done for the last two years.

"On the question of Revenue administration I believe the hon. Gentleman, the Revenue Member, has tried his best to see in what way retrenchment could be effected. I am making this statement to both the hon. Gentlemen, the Revenue Member and the Finance Member. I know that the hon. the Finance Member has said that when 1933 comes, all these cuts in salaries ought to be put back. Perhaps it is but right when there is a covenant between the Government and those who have already come into the service, that their pay should be put back when prosperity comes to this Province. But at the same time I may tell both the hon. Gentlemen, the Finance Member and the Revenue Member, that fresh recruits to the services stand on an entirely different footing. As I have pointed out that it will be very difficult for the Province to tally both receipts and expenditure, I think it is time that the Government consider as a whole the question of fixing lower salaries for new entrants, because we cannot have increasing salary paid in future especially in view of the fact of the hon. Gentleman, the Finance Member's statement that the future administration is going to be more expensive than what it is to-day.

"Now, Sir, I feel that I have said enough of the Reserved side not because I do not want to say more but because this Council happens to be an advisory body as far as these eminent Gentlemen are concerned. But with regard to the hon. Gentlemen who sit a little below these four eminent Gentlemen, I would like to point out that in the matter of education, it is time that we begin to look whether the money we are spending on Education which looms large; it looms as much as the Police budget—I am rather surprised—is well spent. (The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—'Education has a larger budget.') I know; you have the second big bite of the cake. With regard to this expenditure I would like a careful scrutiny is made whether it is not possible to use all this money in a better way than it is being done now. There has been a cry during the last ten years since these new Councils have been in existence, that there has been wasteful expenditure specially in the field of primary education. No doubt, to begin with, it was necessary to expand and to expand quickly. But now we have arrived at a stage when we are finding it hard to find money for all the expansion we have had. Therefore I feel it is time that a scrutiny was made whether all this expenditure is being properly looked after, whether we are getting proper returns for the expenditure we have had specially on elementary education. I believe the hon. Gentleman, the Education Minister, would have seen a leading article

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in the *Madras Mail* wherein they carefully point out what it costs to get one single literary person in this Province. If this is really a true state of things, then I am afraid one must be constrained to observe that there is something radically wrong in the State of Denmark. Therefore I hope the hon. Gentleman, the Education Minister, will see whether any other system could not be devised by which all these large sums of money which are being spent on Elementary Education, would at least result in producing more literary people than has been the case during the last ten years.

"The hon. Gentleman who sits next seems rather happy and at ease, and I can entirely sympathize with him. In these days when money is rather scarce and when the departments in charge of my hon. Friend, Mr. Rajan, happen to be the Cindrella of the Government, I can understand his satisfaction because he knows he may knock his head against stone walls. Out of this limited finance, he would not get anything at all. He thinks it is best to keep quiet and smile over the thing rather than take all the trouble that will be necessary which would result in getting nothing at all.

"I know the hon. Gentleman the Chief Minister has time after time pointed out that the amount of money that is available for rural reconstruction—on which I think he considers himself an expert; still he is—is not sufficient. I am glad that the time is come when he himself is in charge of the very subject for which I struggled hard and tried to get money. Now he will confess 'it is not so easy to get money; it can easily be said that programmes can be drawn up, pictures lurid it can be drawn, but money cannot be found.' That was the position I was in. I am sure that to-day he acknowledges and feels a little sympathy with the person who was in his seat before, and who tried to get the money he wanted. Of course he may reply 'you had plenty.' Even though plenty was drawn from, even that plenty was not enough. Here we are coming to the stage when we have not got plenty and yet rural reconstruction programme looms large and goes on. In spite of what one of the hon. Members on this side of the House said yesterday, of the value of the work that the district boards are doing by which rural reconstruction is going apace, I hope it does not really result in its going into the pockets of various people. I would not be mistaken when I say this; there are presidents and presidents of district boards. But at the same time I say with some emphasis that this state of things does exist and I hope the hon. Gentleman, the Chief Minister, will see that, in spite of this cry of rural reconstruction, all this money that is available and that all this money which is being spent in the name of the poor people of this country, is really going to benefit them, is really going to make a better heaven for them, is really going to make them more happy by having more wells in their villages, by having rural elementary schools which will work for the need of the populace at large, and by having rural dispensaries which will bring to the very doors of these poor people sanitation and medical health.

"With these few words, Mr. President,—I again emphasize the point—I hope the hon. Gentleman, the Finance Member, will really

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find the time to appear before the Federal Finance Committee because I consider it most important; I would congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having balanced the Budget."

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noon.

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Budget of the year has been presented to this Council at a very critical period in the history not only of this Presidency, but of India. The Congress, which has all these years struggled for real liberty for India, has now been declared an unlawful organization, because, it is said, that the activities of the Congress are meant to subvert British administration in India. This is neither the place nor have I the time now to answer that charge. Only I wish to say, in passing that the motive actuating Indian politicians in their necessarily severe criticism of the present system, is the consciousness that there is too little of the British character in that administration. They have been taught to regard British institutions as the most felicitous combination of good government and freedom that has yet been achieved in history. Their actual experience of the British administration in India is that it consists of an irresponsible autocracy. However that be, the policy that is now being pursued by the Government in furtherance of the declaration that all Congress organizations are unlawful, is a ruthless and unacceptable policy.

"My remarks have to be confined to the doings in this Presidency, and I shall, therefore, only deal with what is happening in our own midst.

"We were told that the powers taken by the Government to cope with the civil disobedience movement would be used with the utmost circumspection, but the Government have acted in a manner which must give the impression that they are out not only against the Congress organizations declared unlawful, but also against all activities, however legitimate and lawful in themselves, which are brought into incidental association with the Congress. The hostile attitude adopted by the Police towards ambulance workers who rescue the victims of lathi charges, to which reference was made in the protest of the South Indian Medical Union published in the *Hindu* of January 14th, will substantiate my point. Congress funds and properties are seized and Congressmen are not allowed to remain even as tenants in houses without molestation or interference by the Police. Never mind the Congressmen, even their wives and children are also made to suffer. What wrongs have these innocent relations committed, except perhaps having been married to and born to Congressmen. The open veranda of a temple too has become an unsafe place for Congressmen. God has created this universe not only for non-Congressmen but even for Congressmen. The Madras Government seem inclined not to accept this simple truth, because to-day we find Congress minus funds, Congress minus habitation, Congress minus existence on temple verandas, and what is more, Congress minus jails too, for, accepting the wonderful theory that was propounded by an hon. Member of this House, the hon. the Home Member said that jailing is not the proper remedy for Congress civil resisters.

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May I ask the hon. the Home Member why not he say in plain language that violent beating and killing are the only concessions that he is prepared to grant to Congressmen? Again, as an example of authority running riot, we have the raid on the Congress House. Had the Government been true to their declaration, that their intention is neither to prevent promotion of Indian industries nor to discourage Swadeshi, then they would have been expected to act with great care in dealing with an exhibition designed to stimulate indigenous industries.

"The methods so far adopted of dealing with the present situation must profoundly depress all who had earnestly hoped that every attempt would be made by the Government to secure the goodwill of the public.

"Distressing reports of excessive handling of situations by the Police have come, not from one district, nor from a few districts, but from almost every district in the Presidency. The city of Madras, the headquarters seat of the Government, is the model school for all merciless belabouring. Not even such tragic events as the death of a volunteer at Tiruppur have caused a change in the angle of vision of the authorities concerned. A Press Communiqué, the Government thinks, will explain away all happenings, undo all wrongs, and atone for all sins. The Government does not realize that all this beating though done in the name of the law, is a grave violation of the spirit of the law. The statement regarding the use of canes and lathis by Police issued by some of the leading advocates of Madras, in obedience to the reference that was made to them by the Council of the Madras Advocates' Association, makes my position clear. All the signatories to the statement are eminent lawyers and some of them are gentlemen whom the Government have chosen to honour. I may be pardoned for referring to two of the signatories in particular. They are Messrs. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar. Mr. Venkatarama Sastri was for some time the Advocate-General of Madras and a gentleman who resigned the Law Membership because the Police portfolio which was till then being held by the Law Member, was, when Mr. Sastri was appointed to the place, decided to be taken away from him perhaps to be put in the hands of the present urbane Home Member, whose rich contribution to the cause of civil disobedience movement will be a subject for future historians to record. The other gentleman, Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, was for some time a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. Has the Government taken care to go through the statement that has been issued by these Advocates? Or has the Government taken care to understand the implications of the answer that was given by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons to a question regarding peaceful picketers injured by lathi charges?

"We hear, Sir, that innocent people are suffering for wearing khaddar, for wearing Gandhi caps, and for hoisting in shops pictures of national leaders. Can there be a more disgraceful state of affairs? Member after Member raised these points on the floor of this House by way of interpellations, but the reply that was vouchsafed after the lapse of a month was: 'The Government have no information.' May I tell the authorities concerned that the removal of pictures of national

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leaders will not in any way lessen the movement? "Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders are leaders only because they represent pre-eminently the spirit of the present age,—the spirit of the present age being to win swaraj by non-violent and peaceful means at an early date.

"Force, much less unmerited force, can never subdue that spirit. Long terms of rigorous imprisonment, heavy fines, the inclusion of men of status in C class and such other methods of vindicating the might of the Law all tend but to stiffen the movement. The struggles and sufferings of a brave people for freedom, sacrificing whatever was dear to them for the cause of their country and for the establishment of their rights and national liberty, form a picture which it is difficult to contemplate without emotion. The sympathy of even non-Congressmen is being excited and they go forward to join the movement. Look at what has happened in my place at Tellicherry. Mr. Periyat Moosa, a Municipal Councillor and a Mappilla gentleman held in esteem by all communities, has merrily gone to jail. I would invite the attention of the Government to the statement of Mr. Moosa before the convicting Magistrate. He said: 'It is neither the Congress nor Indian nationalism that has made me join the movement. I have joined the movement because of my religion. Islam—a religion which has taught me what freedom is and a religion which asks me to resist any Government based on repression and injustice.'

"I was much amused, Sir, when the hon. the Home Member concluded his speech on the adjournment motion last month by saying, '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.' Sir, the determination of the Government does not trouble us, because no determination can be stronger than the determination to win swaraj for India (Hear, hear). But what amused me most was that freedom promised to every man to carry on his lawful avocations. Did the hon. the Home Member expect even a child to take his words seriously, when his action that very minute contradicted his utterance? This House had complete freedom to vote on the adjournment motion: yet the speech of the hon. the Home Member, with an eye on the clock till it struck six and the motion got automatically lapsed, prevented a vote that day. Sir, even the verdict of a House like this, composed of an official element, composed of Members appointed by the Government, and composed of Members elected not on Congress ticket, the Government was afraid to take.

"What is the inference to be drawn from all these facts? The Leader of our party, Dr. Subbarayan, gave clear expression to the inference when the other day he said: 'I think that the people have lost faith in Government. I say it twice. The people have lost faith in the Government.' Truer words have not been uttered, and I warn the Government that power and influence rest upon the conviction of good faith more than upon any other foundation. What will the civilized world ever think if after one hundred and fifty years of British rule in the country, such methods as are being now adopted have to

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be resorted to keep England and India together? Does it not shame Great Britain to treat a feeble and unarmed nation in the manner in which they are now being treated?

"Sir, I would like to quote what . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is time."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"One more minute, Sir. William H. Russel, LL.D., wrote some years back, 'If England loses India, it will be from want of sympathy with its people.' Truer and wiser words have never been recorded. Again, Sir, Marquis of Ripon, a former Viceroy of India, once said, 'My study of history has led to the conclusion that it is not by force of her arms or by the might of her soldiery that a great empire is permanently maintained; but that it is by the righteousness of her laws, by her respect for the principles of justice.'

"There are other matters also on which I have to speak. Time does not permit any more to say at this stage, and, I shall, therefore, wait for the opportunity that will be afforded at the time of cut motions. For the present, I shall conclude by saying that all men of good will should join hands to see that in the present controversy between the Congress and the Government that both parties use only fair methods and that bitterness and vindictiveness are not engendered, for it can never be forgotten that all, whether Englishmen or Indians, are members of the human family bound together by moral laws of eternal validity based on universal brotherhood." (Applause.)

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"At a time like the present, Sir, when the whole Indian Empire is being afflicted with grave economic depression, it is a matter for consolation that the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Home Member have been able to find money for the usual grant for the free education of Anglo-Indian girls. While I thank them, might I request the Home Member not to give effect to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee that the allotment of Rs. 5½ lakhs provided for tuition grants be cut down to 4 lakhs, so far as it applies to the amount of Rs. 40,000 provided for the education of poor Anglo-Indian girls. While thanking the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Home Member for the consideration they have thus shown my community I would appeal to the hon. the Home Member to see that the door is not closed to Anglo-Indians continuing in the Police Department as Sergeants, for advertisements have appeared in the papers setting out that vacancies will only be filled up by retired European British soldiers.

"Colonel Gidney pointed out the other day that the Anglo-Indian population, according to the last census, has dwindled very considerably, as compared with the European community in India. This, however, is not the real circumstance. The fact is that the community finds that it has not many openings to members as such and a great number have declared themselves domiciled Europeans, while on the other hand, there is an appreciable number, who seem to find it to their advantage to be classed as Indians.

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"Last year the hon. the Finance Member very kindly promised to address the Government of India in the matter of the revival of the Madras Army. Had the matter fructified I am sure the Anglo-Indian community would have come in for a share of the units and would have been able to supply units such as the old Artificer Corps. It is not for me to confine myself to purely Anglo-Indian matters.

"I must now turn to Excise. You may all remember that Sir A. P. Patro introduced the system of partial prohibition on the Nilgiris. The system, Sir, has done good to the Badagas. But the Badagas are now evading the restrictions imposed on them. It is now for the Excise Minister to declare possession an offence and thus make not only the prohibition effective but much less costly in its enforcement.

"Sir, coming as I do from Nilgiri district, I have to make a very special appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member. The Retrenchment Committee has recommended that the Nilgiris should cease to be a separate district. Ootacamund is the centre of the district and the seat of Government and it is also the health resort for the whole of India. If for the purpose of saving a paltry sum, it is proposed to remove the Collector of the place and fix the headquarters at Coimbatore, it will be a retrograde step. It will put out of existence the Nilgiris District Board. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister also will agree in this view and recommend the retention of the Nilgiris as a separate district especially as the Nilgiris District Board will cease to exist, unless he introduces legislation to give it life.

"I shall refer to the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The rescinding of this ought to have been the first recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, for it would save at least 30 lakhs of rupees. When the Bill was being debated in this House, I pointed out to the Chief Minister that he should make provision for local bodies to collect the taxes. Such a provision would have resulted in the major portion of this uncollected 30 lakhs coming in and would have been a much cheaper arrangement of collection.

"Even at this late moment, if the Chief Minister will entrust the collection of these taxes to the local bodies, he will find that a very great proportion of the 31 lakhs outstanding will be forthcoming, and the expenditure incurred by the Police for collecting these taxes will be very greatly reduced or wholly avoided. I seriously recommend to the hon. the Chief Minister to do away with the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act or at least to entrust the collection of the taxes to the local bodies who have the necessary machinery for the purpose.

"I also appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister and to the Director of Public Health not to do away with the plague preventive measures that have existed in Ootacamund since 1900.

12-15 P.M. "Ootacamund is the seat of the Government and the climate is so congenial to the spread of the disease that plague preventive measures are very necessary there. In 1910 the whole station had to be evacuated

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when the town became plague stricken. Without little notice the Director of Public Health has removed the plague preventive staff in Ootacamund. I warn the Government that there will be serious consequences if that step is persevered in. After all, the amount that will be saved by such action will not be much. I therefore appeal to the Chief Minister and the Director of Public Health to reconsider the decision or at least to ask the District Health officer, who is at present conducting plague work in the district, to extend his preventive measures to the town of Ootacamund.

"Sir, when this Council took up the question of the Badaga Bank on the Nilgiris, it was pointed out that it would be a failure if confined to one community. I would appeal to the Minister to see that the operations of this Bank are extended to other communities such as the Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Depressed Classes and thus admit of its serving a useful and necessary purpose even though it has failed as a Bank for Badagas alone.

"One more point, Sir, and that is, while thanking the same Minister for establishing a serum institute in the Madras Presidency, I wish to say from my experience, that though it will greatly benefit the Presidency, careful and precautionary steps are to be taken to see that serum gives the desired effect."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, let me at once offer my meed of tribute to the hon. the Finance Member for the very lucid statement he made to us the other day, and (the very clear and comprehensive survey of the financial position which he has given to us. (Having said that, I feel constrained also to state that if he hopes to realize the amounts set forth on the revenue side of the Budget, he must either be an incorrigible optimist or the most unsympathetic and merciless rack-renter. I feel, Sir, that in an year of financial stringency and widespread depression as the present one, it is not so much the expenditure side that needs scrutiny and looking into but the revenue side, because the temptation in preparing a Budget in the trying circumstances of to-day is rather to swell the figures on the receipts side.

"Turning accordingly to the revenue side, one sees that the only item in which there was room for speculation has been taken full advantage of and the Land Revenue item has been credited with a figure which, I feel, would be almost impossible of realization.

"If one looks into pages 2 and 3 of (the Civil Budget Estimates and compares the estimate figures for the year 1932-33 not with the Revised Estimate for 1931-32,—because the Revised Estimate is after all only an estimate and is apt to go wrong—but with the actualities and realities of 1930-31, one finds that out of the 25 sources of income there is a deficit, and a very considerable deficit, in all but 4 items; and of these four, Police and Stationery and Printing bring in a paltry sum of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively over the receipts of 1930-31. The

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'Police' figures are provided on the strength of the magisterial fines which are expected to be realized. Perhaps there might be some justification for that figure in view of the spirit of lawlessness that is now prevalent consequent on the Civil Disobedience Movement. The figure under Stationery and Printing, as I have already pointed out, is too negligible to be taken any notice of. The third item under which there is an excess provided for is under demand XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments—with a sum of 31 lakhs odd. Though this is shown as an excess over 1930-31, it is really again a deficit. This is a provision under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, a tax which was not prevalent in 1930-31 and out of which we expected to realize somewhere about 70 lakhs. But the actual provision made is only for 31 lakhs, showing again a really large deficit. So, we have ultimately to fall back upon only one source of income, i.e., Land Revenue, for an increased income over 1930-31, an increase of the comparatively large sum of 37 lakhs odd. If in every other source of income we are going to have a deficit, if every other source of revenue is going down, I really fail to see how Land Revenue alone can be expected to go up. In the words of the hon. the Finance Member 'the Abkari Revenue reflects very faithfully the prevalent adversity or prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes' and our Excise Revenue has been rapidly going down during the past few years. How, then, does he expect to realize this increased revenue from land alone? (Again, Sir, 'Stamps' and 'Registration' furnish a safe indication of the prosperity and the well-being of the people. The value of the stamps is dependent on the value of the documents written therein, and the value of the documents in their turn depends on the value of the property conveyed thereby. If during the last few years there has been a steady decrease, with the result that the expectations of the year 1932-33 are the lowest for practically a decade, what are we to infer except that the land has been going down in value, till at last to-day the ryot finds himself at his tether's end.

"Then, Sir, the material prosperity of the people, as indicated by Excise, has been going down. The money value of the land has gone down as indicated by the lesser and lesser realizations under Stamps and Registration. The value of the food articles has been going down steadily and gradually, as the hon. the Finance Member has himself admitted. How then does the hon. the Finance Member really expect to get an increased income from Land Revenue alone, I cannot really see. To me it seems to be an impossible thing. By way of illustration, I would only draw particular attention to the circumstances of my own district with which I am familiar. In my district, Sir, the resettlement was introduced in the year 1923, and in fixing the rates in that year you took us practically at the high tide of our prosperity, when food articles were selling practically at a fabulous price prevalent in the abnormal times immediately succeeding the war. (These abnormal prices were taken into account in fixing the commutation rate and the list payable to Government was fixed on that basis. Since

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then the price of paddy has been going down steadily, till at last to-day it is anywhere between Rs. 1-4-0 or 1-8-0 per kalam, while the prices prevalent at the time of the settlement were somewhere between Rupees 3-12-0 and Rs. 4-4-0. (With the prices of our food articles having gone down very nearly 200 per cent and with our other expenditure standing almost where they stood before the resettlement, the position of the Tanjore mirasidars can be well realized. Over and above that, when we are already groaning under this heavy burden, there is a proposal to increase our assessment, verily, because under the Mettur Project we are going to have a larger and surer water-supply. Whether the hopes entertained under the Mettur Project are really going to be realized, is a very doubtful matter. We have had experience of promises made by the Engineering department—promises based on their own calculations, calculations which have more often than not proved to raise merely illusory hopes. I would therefore submit, Sir, that the estimate which the hon. the Finance Member has made for the income under 'Land Revenue' is really an exaggerated figure, a figure which the people of the country cannot bear and which the poor ryots will not be able to pay at least for some years to come.) Of course, it is open to the Government to have resort to all the ways available to them under the law and try to squeeze the money out of the poor ryots. If that is done, Sir, all I can say is this. Time after time, we have been told that the present day repressive policy of the Government, the Police excesses and lathi charges are not really going to restore peace and order in the country and that they will really lead on to further troubles. That may be so or that may not be so; but of this I am certain, that if the poor ryot is going to be oppressed financially, there is bound to be discontent and trouble.

"In all countries and in all times, you would find that economic oppression and widespread poverty of the masses have led invariably to trouble. (I am of opinion that if the financial position of the ryots of this province is not accorded an immediate relief, we shall certainly be heading towards a catastrophe which would only serve to strengthen the civil disobedience movement. A relevant question may arise as to what remedy I could suggest to balance the Budget in the event of a reduction being effected in the Land Revenue. All that I can say is that it is not my function to balance the Budget; it is the duty of those who are in charge of the administration and in possession of the necessary facts and figures. My suggestions, if I give them at all, can at best be only empirical.) But for all that, Sir, I feel that there are certain items under which retrenchment could be more radically effected.

"For example the Judicial Department. Just round about my own town there are two District Munsifs' Courts whose officers attend Court at about 12 noon and leave again somewhere about half-past one. I do not blame them; they are good and honourable men; the fault is not with them, but with the authorities who allow these two courts to function side by side when neither has sufficient work. I know there was a proposal to abolish some of the sub-courts and one or two district

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courts; but I do not know what ultimately came out of it. The only result of all deliberations appears to have been the abolition of the munsif's court at Nannilam while the other courts have been allowed to continue. I was told, and I am quite prepared to believe it, that the kindly heart of the hon. the Law Member is such that it is not within him to refuse any request made to him by any representation or deputation. Whenever any deputation waits on him with a request that a certain court may be allowed to continue, the deputationists have their own way, with the result that some courts which have been found unnecessary have been allowed to continue.

“Sir, coming to the Transferred Departments, I have just a word to say as a member representing a minority community.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has already very much exceeded his time limit.”

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—“You will kindly allow me a minute or two; as representing a minority community I have to make the following observations. Sir, during the passing of the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts, the minority communities accepted as a sort of compromise and as a matter of experiment the reservation of seats in joint electorates. So far, we have had elections to municipalities; and the elections in the case of the district and taluk boards have not yet been held. I speak with the experience of the municipal elections when I say that, in almost all cases, the persons representing the minority communities on the municipal councils are persons with whom the particular community itself would never have anything to do and who would have had no chance of being elected through the electorate had it consisted merely of members of the community.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself, with pleasure, with the previous speakers in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member on the statement he has presented to the House. To my thinking, he has tried to be as fair as possible in his conclusions; but, Sir, it is somewhat a surprise and regret to me to see that in one or two matters he has alluded to, he has come to wrong conclusions on insufficient data and I fear I cannot allow them to be made without being challenged. In paragraph 3 of his speech, he has tried to diagnose the situation in the province and he says that the period covered by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact ‘has been employed by them (Congress people) mainly in attempting to re-organize and strengthen their organization’. In other words, he suggests that the Congress concluded the armistice with the previous determination really to renew the war as soon as possible and more effectively. I do not know if the hon. the Finance Member is aware of the existence of an appreciable body of opinion within the Congress and even outside it, that Lord Irwin was an astute man and really took advantage of the simplicity of Mahatma Gandhi and brought him to agreeing to the Pact so

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that the interval could be utilized to rear the administrative machinery needed for the repression of the National movement in the country. Sir, I should say, it is as unfair to accuse Lord Irwin as hypocritical in his intentions as it is to level such charges against the Congress. It is said that these activities have contributed to sustain the atmosphere of turmoil and lawlessness. I should like to request the hon. the Finance Member to look a little deeper and see if there are not causes which have contributed really to the sustenance of the political turmoil in the country. There are incidents which are taking place all over the country, which the hon. Member should know, keep the people very much agitated and in a state of tense excitement. Lathi charges that are taking place in the crowded parts of the city accompanied by inhuman atrocities, the thali incident here and a firing on the people in another part of the presidency are enough to keep the people fully informed as to what the Government are standing for. I think it was the hon. the Law Member who said, in reply to a question as to why the politicals should not be supplied with buttermilk, that they were not sons-in-law to be cared in such a way. But, Sir, the gentlemen who perform the lathi drills are daily marched to a first-class hotel and treated in a way in which sons-in-law are usually treated and even more. (An hon. Member: ‘Bridegrooms.’) I understand these are done under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police that these should be specially cared for. Further, we see the orders of the District Magistrate that songs of a particular character should not be sung on the stages. The order does not prohibit songs of a seditious type; but all political songs. The people are used to hear the ‘Vandematharam’ songs on the stage and when after the issue of these orders they want these songs to be sung, it is explained to them that such songs could not be sung as they have been banned by the order of the District Magistrate; I do not think we can have a more effective way of getting the people know the mind of the Government on the political aspirations of the people than the blundering policy that is being followed by the Government.

“Then, Sir, we have the attitude of the Government with regard to Excise. The veteran patriot, the old gentleman, Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai of Anantapur, worked heart and soul in the cause of temperance and had enlisted a volume of public opinion in his favour. Even the Collector was in favour of the propaganda work carried on by him. But the Excise Commissioner had the upper hand. When the system of conducting open lease of shops proved unsuccessful, he resorted to the system of inviting tenders. Even so, some shops found no renters for some five or six months and after all they have succeeded in having them rented out for nominal sums. I know that one very important shop has been leased out to a gentleman for the small sum of Rs. 10 or so. I have to say, Sir, that this is not a policy which is likely to appeal to the people and enlist their love and sympathy and support for the administration.

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"Sir, all I want to say to the Government is that they should not try to find fault with others and shift on the blame to other shoulders. Let them realize that they are as much, if not more, responsible for the trouble existing now than any other body of people outside the Government. Let them rectify the wrongs and bring about a better state of affairs.

"My hon. Friend from Tanjore (Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam) was perfectly right in saying that the receipts anticipated on account of Land Revenue for 1932-33 is too much for the capacity of the people. I would like the hon. the Revenue Member to go over the figures once more and see if he is right in having provided for the receipts he has done. Let him go into the matter and see what the nature of the harvest is, what the price of food stuffs is, what the capacity of the peasant to pay is, what the history of the tracts is and he will see that he has over-estimated the receipts and will certainly budget for a lower figure and give the necessary relief to the ryots.

"There is the Co-operative department which calls for serious attention. Large amounts of the people's money are with the co-operative banks and societies and the people have all along been thinking that under the supervision of Government their money was safe. At one time, the Government wanted that district federations should be formed to supervise the working of the co-operative societies. I find that there is to be a change in the system. I do not understand the policy of the Government; but I hope the hon. the Minister in charge of the department would see if he cannot reorganize the department and put it on a satisfactory footing, as otherwise, I fear, matters may lead to a crisis and this has to be avoided.

"Sir, I find that the retrenchment shears have been applied rather indiscriminately. They have to make distinctions between activities which are meant for the poor and those which are luxurious more or less and could be conveniently avoided. Sir, in the district of Kurnool, of which the hon. the Finance Member has a sound knowledge, it is very difficult to find water. The Government have recently established a circle and have been doing their best to give drinking water to the people. Tube wells have been bored and these are not so much expensive as the regular wells. The activities of the Industries department in this direction have resulted in an accentuation of work and the people were fondly hoping that they need no more suffer for want of water. But, Sir, the Government have given a set back to these activities and the operations of the department are now at a standstill. In conclusion, I will appeal to the Government to apply their minds to such essential needs of the people and not to think of everything in terms of retrenchment."

12-45 p.m. Khan Bahadur T. M. MOIDOO SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, let me join the chorus of congratulations of the hon. Finance Member. It is true that he has not been able to present a better Budget, but under the present circumstances and under the conditions obtaining at the present time, I think the Budget presented to us is the best that we

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can expect. It is true that the hon. Finance Member acceded at one time to the request made to him for financial help by several departments. But we know that the conditions obtaining then warranted that attitude of his. But I would request the hon. Finance Member to be very considerate towards Local Self-Government. I come from Malabar, a district which is in the throes of starvation, I would say, on account of the fall in price of commodities produced in that part of the country by about 75 per cent. Pepper is said to be the money of Malabar and its price has now gone down by one-fourth of what it was two years before. Coffee, coir and copra have shared the same fate. The poor people living on the coast have entirely to depend for their livelihood on this trade, and this year their condition is simply deplorable. It has been brought to the notice of Government that in some parts of Ponnani, the people are really starving on account of the non-availability of fish. It has even been suggested that for some time the help of Government is needed for these people to keep their body and soul together. I don't know what has become of it. These are conditions obtaining in Malabar at the present time. To add to these woes the resettlement has already come. I would request the Government to postpone the consideration of resettlement for some time until the conditions become normal.

"Coming to the field of Local Self-Government I request the hon. Chief Minister to save the district boards from the present calamity that is threatening many of them on account of the lack of contribution on the part of Government. When they abolished tolls they assured us that they will adequately compensate us. But later on when they find they cannot realize their expected amount from the bus-owners, they issue a Government Order saying that they cannot pay the promised amount, and more than that the giving of loans is not being considered. I would request the hon. Chief Minister to consider the case of local boards, and especially that of Malabar, which is now finding itself in a deficit of 2½ lakhs—it has not even paid its contractors the money due to them for the last year—thoroughly and do the needful to place it on a sound footing. When the amended Act comes into operation, I am afraid it will see the local boards in financial troubles, because under the new Act so many other additional expenditure has been put as a burden on them. The election expenses will come to a decent sum; the district board has to look to the sinking of the village fund, and not only that, there is the pensionary contribution. I must ask the hon. Chief Minister whether he has considered all these, and I am afraid as matters stand at present the district boards will not be able to meet with these items of expenditure.

"Considering the economic condition of the district even the Land Revenue will be at a lower figure than what is budgeted for for the next year. Even zamindars and landlords have failed to pay their kist in time in Malabar. Under these conditions I request the hon. Chief Minister, if he is not able to pay the district board the contribution in full, at least to pay as much as will settle its financial stability.

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“ Mr. President, I do not want to take the valuable time of the House by touching on all subjects, and I would request the Members of this House to excuse me if I do not speak on the present political situation. Many leaders of parties have spoken on that subject; and to me it looks as though Government are seriously considering the present situation to see that something is done to restore peace in this province. For this purpose the Madras Government must work hard and must recommend to the Government of India and the Secretary of State that a conference of all leaders, who are out for a compromise, must be held simultaneously or even before the Round Table Conference affairs are settled to come to the decision to have provincial autonomy in all provinces in India without any loss of time. The present moment is the most suitable time for that. I must frankly admit the excesses of the Police, and for that I do not put the blame on the Government but on the department. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: ‘Hear, hear’.) It is their duty to see that the excesses that are at present being perpetrated by their officers are not made the common feature of the day. In Malabar, I am very glad to say, there are not very many cases of that nature, and the condition of the district is far better than other districts. My community has kept aloof from the movement, not because it does not sympathize with it but because it feels that it is brutal to sacrifice what little it has at this time. Everybody sympathizes with the National movement, as it is a peaceful agitation for further Reforms. I must confess that I am one of those who has moderate views on political matters, and I am not for immediate swaraj, because I know it is an impossibility; but I am for further Reforms, i.e., for provincial autonomy without any further delay. ”

“ Coming to the Police department I must say that we are being very badly treated. In olden days I remember very few policemen were employed from my community, and even Deputy Superintendents of Police. Though it is now about fifteen years since I made that scrutiny, matters have not at all improved. There is not even a single Mappilla Circle Inspector in Malabar. There is not even a District Superintendent of Police. There are only very few Inspectors, and if at all we see a Muhammadan at the head of a department it is ten to one that his claim is legitimately considered. I request the hon. Home Member to consider this matter and give proper attention to the claims of my community which forms more than one-third of the entire population of the presidency. ”

“ One more word, Sir, and that to the hon. Education Minister. I don't find him here; yet I hope my words will reach him. It is this Education department that is of immense benefit to my community. For it is education and education alone that can raise our status. Considering our number and considering our position in the Empire, I think, educationally nothing has been done for us during the last three or four years. There is a committee now sitting, and I know that most of its recommendations are unanimous. But I am afraid the recommendations will share the fate of those of other committees which

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we often see being set up. I request the hon. Education Minister to give due consideration to the recommendations of the committee and do something for the educational uplift of my community. Even the stipend of the poor Mappilla student in Malabar has been cut short. After all, Sir, the whole stipendiary sum is a very small amount, and I am sure if the hon. Minister will approach the hon. Finance Member to restore that he won't grudge doing it. I once again request the hon. Education Minister to reconsider the matter and restore the stipend to its former amount. With these words I once again congratulate the hon. Finance Member on his frank statement and able presentation of the Budget.”

Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR then addressed the House in Tamil as follows:—

“ இந்தப் படிப்புக்கு நீங்கள் பணம் சிலவிட நினைப்பது இச்சமயம் தகுதியில்லை ; 1 p.m. ஏனெனில், பிரசிடென்சி காலேஜும் இதரர்களால் போஷிக்கும் காலேஜுகளும் போருமானது. கவர்ன்மெண்டு கல்வி காலேஜுகளையும், லா காலேஜுகளையும் நிரூபித்தி வைக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், இந்தப் படிப்பினால் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் உத்தியோகத்தை கொடுத்து ரக்ஷிக்காதனவில கண்டிப்பாக அதை நம்பி படித்தவர்கள் வகையற்று ராஜதுவேஷத்துக்கும் எதையும் இஷ்டப்படி விவகரிப்பதற்கும் சமர்த்தர்களாக இருக்கையல்லது படித்ததினாலுள்ள பயனை அவர்கள் அடைய முடிவதில்லை. ஆகையால் மனசுக்கு திருப்தியில்லாமலும் நம்பிக்கையில்லாமலும் ஆகிவிடுகிறார்கள். ”

“ அப்படி நேரிடாதிருக்க அவர்களுக்கு கைத்தொழில் உயர்தர பழுவர்கங்கள் விளைவிக்குமுறை, பூச்சி பட்டு எடுக்கும் முதலிய நவீன கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வது அவர்களே அதை பின்பற்றி ராஜாங்கத்துவேஷத்துக்கு இடமில்லாது சுயவாழ்க்கைக்குரியவர்களாவார்கள். ”

“ லா காலேஜினால் ஏராளமான லாயர்கள் சன்னது வாங்கி நியாயமான வழக்குகள் அவர்களுக்கு கிடைக்காத வண்ணம் துர் வழக்கை கற்பிப்பதற்கு ஆஸ்பதர்களாகி விவகார சாலைகளும் ஏராளமாக கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ”

“ உலகத்தின் கேஷமக்குறையில் விவகாரத்தை விர்த்தியடைய செய்வதற்கு ஏதுவாயிருப்பதால் கேஷமகாலம் வரும்வரை பரீக்ஷார்த்தமாகவாவது 5 வருஷத்துக்கு லா காலேஜை நிரூபிப்பது தாங்கமுடியாதென்று உலகம் குறை கூறுது. ”

“ பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன்.—இந்த கமிஷனை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். இது வந்து 3 வருஷ அனுபவத்திலே இதுவரை கலைகட்டர்களால் அநேக காலம் நடத்தி வந்ததும் சற்றேறக்குறைய 35 வருஷம் என் அனுபவத்தில் அறிந்ததை யாராகிலும் இது அவசியமென சொல்லமுடியாது. கலைகட்டர்கள் இந்த விதிகளை தவிர நடப்பார்களென்பது கொஞ்சமும் பொருந்தாது. ”

“ பப்ளிக் வொர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்டு மெண்டில் எக்ஸிசியூடிவ் இன்ஜினியர், சீப்-இன்ஜினியர் இருக்கையில் நடுவாக சூபர்வைசர், அலிஸ்டன்ட் என்ஜினியர், சூபரிண்டென்டிங் என்ஜினியர் இத்தனை பேர்கள் வேண்டுமா ? மதுரை சம்பந்தப் பட்டத்தில் இராமநாதபுரம் சப்-டிவிஷன் என்ற ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் டிவிஷன் எக்ஸிசியூடிவ் என்ஜினியர் அவசியமா ? ”

“ பணவருகை தாராளமாகும் வரை எந்த கட்ட வேலைகளையும் நூதனமாக செய்வதை நிரூபித்தி வைக்கப்படாதா ? ”

“ போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், டிப்டி சூபரிண்டென்ட், இவர்களுக்கு நடு நின்ற ஆபீசர்களாக சர்க்கிள் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் அவசியமா ? ”

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [27th February 1932]

“ரிவனியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டில், தாசில்தார் கலெக்டர்களுக்கு மத்தியில் ஏராளமான டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசர்கள் தேவையா? அவர்கள் ரிவனியூ வேலையை தாசில்தார்களே டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் கலெக்டர் மேல்பார்வையில் செய்யக்கூடும்.

“இதுபோலுள்ள நடுவாக இருக்கும் உத்தியோகங்களை எல்லா டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலும் நிரூபித்த யோசிக்கப்படாதா?

“விவசாய இலாகா யாதொரு பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லை. அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டை எடுக்க முடியாவிடில் ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கும் டிப்டி டைரக்டர்களை எடுத்துவிட்டு ராஜதானிகளை 2, 3 டிப்டி டைரக்டர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு டிமாண்ட் ரேடர்களை அதிகப்படுத்தி கிராமாந்திரங்களில் விவசாயம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க லோடுகால் நடைகளுக்காக இனாமாக மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்களை தயாரித்து (கிரேசிங் கிரௌண்டாக்) புல்வகையுற உண்டாக்கி வரும்படி செய்யப்பட்டதா?

“ஜூடிசியல் மெஜிஸ்ட்ரியல் அலிஸ்டென்ட், லிவிஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை ஏராளமாய் குறைக்கலாம். ரிடேரான ஜஜ்ஜிகளும் ரிச்சமேனான வக்கீல்களும் ஒவ்வொரு டவுனிலும் அனேகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களில் பெரும்பான்மையோர் வருஷந்திர அலவன்சு ஆன ரெரியுமாக கொடுத்தோ கொடுக்காமலோ சிவில் கிரிமினல் நியாயங்களை தீர்ப்பு செய்யக்கூடிய தொண்டுகளை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வார்களென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை, சம்பளமில்லாவிடினும் கௌரவத்தையும் மதிப்பையும் உத்தேசித்து ஒவ்வொரு டவுனிலும் 5, 10 பேர் கள்வரை விரும்பலாம் இந்த லிக்கனம் பரீக்ஷித்து பார்க்கலாம்.

“ஆனரபல் பைனான்சு மெம்பர் ரிவனியூ விஷயத்தில் காலஸ்திதியையும், மான்சூன் மாரி நடந்திருப்பதற்குப் பத்தையும் தானிய விளைவு குறைவையும் விலைவாசி குறைவைப்பற்றியும் அனுதாபம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார் உண்மையே அந்த விஷயத்தில் நாம் அவருக்கு மரியாதை செலுத்தவேண்டியது அவசியம்.

“ஆனால், அதின் கஷ்டங்களை பூராவும் விவசாயிகளுக்குல்லவா என்று சொஞ்சமும் அவர் அறிந்ததாயில்லை அப்படி அறிந்திருந்தால் அந்த அனுதாபத்துக்கு பாதி பலனை பிறகாவது எளிதில் காட்டியிருக்கலாம்.

“இந்த வருஷத்தில் ரூபாய்க்கு 3 பைசா அதிகமாய் லாண்டு ஸெஸ் போட்டிருப்பதை சேஷமகாலம் வரும்வரை நிரூபித்தவைக்கப்படாதா?

“பெரியார் ரூல்களில் ஜூன்மீ 1௨ திரந்து மார்ச்சுமீ 1௨ யில் அடைப்பதற்கு பதிலாக மேமீ 15௨ திரந்து மார்ச்சுமீ 25௨ மூடப்படாதா?

“சப்ளை சானலில் சில்லுபடிந்து மேடிட்டிருப்பதை இதுவரை கவர்ன்மென்டார் செய்துவந்த மராமத்தை இப்போது குடிகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று போட்டிருக்கும் ஆர்டரை ரத்து செய்யப்படாதா?

“கிஸ்தி வசூல் விஷயத்தில் ஜனங்கள் அவஸ்தைக்காக தானியங்களை விலை குறைவாக விற்கவேண்டிய அவஸ்தையை தருகர் என்று இரண்டு வாய்தாக்களை வசூலில் தள்ளிவைக்கப்படாதா?

“வஜா மனுக்களை பைசல் செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் ரிவனியூ அதிகாரிகளுக்கு விசாலமான மனசுடன் பார்த்தும்படி உத்திரவு செய்யப்படாதா?

“லோகல் போர்டுகளில் ரூரல் டெவலப்மெண்டுகாக டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு (0-1-6) அனு வசூலிலிருந்து 3 பைசா வீதம் செஸ்ஸை அதிகமாக கொடுக்க செய்வதை லோகல் போர்டுகள் தண்டாடி நிற்கும் சமயத்தில் இதனால் நன்மை உண்டா? புதிதாக ஒருவன் கடன்வாங்கி கலியாணம் செய்வானாகில் வாசனை செண்டுளை வாங்க யோசிப்பது உலக வழக்கத்திலிருக்கிறதா? இந்த அதிக செஸ்ஸை கொஞ்ச காலத்துக்கு தள்ளிவைக்கப்படாதா? இந்த ஏற்பாடு ஒவ்வொரு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்டு போர்டுக்கும் பெருத்த நஷ்டத்தையும் சமாதானக்குறைவையும் விளைவிக்கும்.

“மோட்டார் வெகிக்குள் டாக்சேஷன் ஆக்ட் ஏற்பாடானதில் ஏன் காலே அறைக் கால் கோடி குறைந்ததென்பதற்கு சரியான காரணம் கண்டுபிடித்ததாயில்லை?

“சேஷமம் குறைவே காரணமென்பதை நீங்கள் அறியவேண்டும். ஆனரபல் பைனான்சு மெம்பர் 10 லக்ஷம் கடன் கொடுப்பதாய் சொல்வது நியாயமில்லாத

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காரியம் சமீபத்தில் பங்காளில் உண்டான ஆக்ட் காட்டிக்கொடுக்கும் ஆனரபல் பைனான்சு மெம்பர் லோகல் சொல்வது கூடாத காரியம். 10 லக்ஷத்தை கிராண்டாக கொடுப்பதாக அவர்கள் திருத்தவேண்டும்.

“1930-ம் ஆண்டு புதிய லோகல் போர்டு புதிய ஆக்ட்டில் நோ காண்டிஷன்ஸ் எனும் ஒரு செக்ஷனை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷனுக்கு இடையூறும் நடு நிலைமையில்தாம் ஒவ்வொரு மெம்பர்களும் விலை பெறக்கூடியதாயிருக்கிறது. இதில் முக்கியமாக ஒரு வோட்டு வித்தியாசம் மெஜாரிட்டி கூடாது. 3-ல் 2 பாகம் மெஜாரிட்டியாவது இருக்க வேண்டும்.

“ஆன்ரபிள் மெம்பர் வி. டி. அரசு என்பவரால் ஜெமிந்தார்களுக்கு ரிவனியூ வில் குறையுமானால் அவர்களை உரலில் கட்டிவைத்தாவது அதிகமாக துகையை வாங்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்கு எட்டில் எழுதியுள்ள சில டேட்டாக்களை இந்த ஹவுசில் சொன்னார்கள். அது காயித்திலுள்ள எண்ணிக்கையை சொன்னார்கள் என்பவரால் அது அன்றும் பிசுலில் ஆனால் அது எட்டசுரக்காய் என்று அவர்கள் அறியவில்லை. அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் ஒரு landlord ஆக வரவேண்டுமென்பது எனது பிரார்த்தனை. ஆனால் ஜமிந்தாரிகள் விஸ்தீர்ண வரவையும் கவர்ன்மெண்டு விஸ்தீர்ணத்துக்குரிய வரவையும் ஒத்து பார்த்திருந்தால் தனியே அதின் நிலைமை கள் விளங்கும். பர்மனெண்டு செட்டில்மெண்டாயிருக்க இதுவரை ஜமிந்தார்கள் மீது கவர்ன்மென்டார் சுமத்தியிருக்கும் இதர பொருப்புகளும் அவர்களுக்கு மீது கவர்ன்மென்டார் சுமத்தியிருக்கும் இதர பொருப்புகளும் அவர்களுக்கு எஸ்டேட் லாண்டாகட்டின் பரிபக்குவத்தை அதற்கு அனுசூலமாக வில்லேஜ் எஸ்டேட் லாண்டாகட்டின் பரிபக்குவத்தை அதற்கு அனுசூலமாக வில்லேஜ் ஆபீசர்களை யாதொரு கண்டிரோலுக்கும் மாற்குமில்லாதபடி பரிமுதல் செய்து குடிகளின் விவகாரத்துக்கு சார்பாக ஒப்பிவித்திருப்பதும் அறிந்திருக்கமாட்டார்.

“ஆனால் அனேகத்தில் ஒன்றை சொல்கிறேன். சிவகெங்கை ஜமிந்தாரியானது பேஷ்கிஷி செலுத்தமுடியாது. அந்த துகைக்காக 30 வருஷங்களுக்கு குத்தகையாக ராஜ்ஜியத்தையே கொடுத்திருந்தது கவர்ன்மென்ட் அறியாத காரியமா. சிவகெங்கையில் கோர்ட்டாப்வார்ட் கலெக்டராக ஆண்டு ஆள்கை செய்து வந்ததிலும் லக்ஷக்கணக்காக சுமார் 6 லக்ஷம்வரை வஜா செய்தும் இன்னும் பாக்கி வசூலாகாமல் இவ்வாறாக பேஷ்கிஷிக்கு முடியாமலும் 4 மாதமாக பாக்கி வசூலாகாமல் சரியாய் கிடைக்காமலிருப்பதும் கவர்ன்மென்ட் அறி சம்பள சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் சரியாய் கிடைக்காமலிருப்பதும் கவர்ன்மென்ட் அறியாத காரியமா? எஸ்டேட்டுகளுடைய வருமானத்தை 10-ஹு சராசரி யோசித்து பார்த்தால் கடன் வாங்காது காலங்கழிக்க எப்படி முடியும்.”

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“As a piece of lucid statement of the items of expenditure during the current year and its anticipation for the coming year, I think the hon. the Finance Member's Budget speech cannot be eclipsed. Sir, I may also congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having made the Budget Estimate interesting and intelligible. He has also kept in view the idea of closer budgeting, i.e., of approximation of anticipations to actuals. Going back to the Budget of last year I find that only in two cases a serious overbudgeting has been made, that is, in the case of revenue under Excise and revenue under Land. There has been a phenomenal fall of 90 lakhs of rupees under Excise Revenue and a fall of about 12.20 lakhs under Land Revenue. He has overbudgeted in respect of these two revenues, in spite of the warnings from Members of this House. It is a factor one would feel sorry to note. It is perhaps inevitable for a Government like the Government of Madras relying as it does mainly upon revenue from land taxation which is an inelastic source of revenue, that it must cry halt to the wasteful expenditure of revenue, that it must cry hoarse that such waste should come to an end soon and forced by the march of events the Madras Government has been compelled to tackle the question

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of retrenching its expenditure. Now, Sir, one main item in retrenchment proposal is the cut in salaries of the officials under the Government. The non-votable salaries of gazetted officers amount to as much as 88 lakhs and the salaries which are votable amount to an equally high sum of about 85 lakhs. Between these two branches of gazetted services nearly one-tenth of the entire general revenue of the Presidency is consumed. These officers between themselves cost nearly one-third as much as the entire employees in Government service (from officers down to village officers and menials) and it is therefore, Sir, that hon. Members of this Council over and over emphasized that there must be a large cut in expenditure in this branch of the services. Sir, I may at once state that great dissatisfaction has been felt and is being felt at the manner in which retrenchment has been attempted in this direction. Not long ago this House has expressed itself by a resolution against the unsatisfactory manner in which this question has been tackled by the Government of Madras. Sir, these economies which have resulted from the efforts of the Retrenchment Committee have to our great alarm been assured by the Finance Member to be of a temporary nature, and that in any case following the Government of India the cuts will not be applicable beyond March 1933. Sir, another reason why these cuts cannot be enforced after March 1933 is said to be that at least in the case of the All-India Services the sanction of Parliament has to be obtained. I may be permitted to say that if any example of a vicious system of governing a country from six thousand miles away is necessary, here is one instance where without a true appreciation of the actual state of things and where without appreciation of the actual difficulties of the person called upon to pay for the time, the salaries of the services have been fixed.

1-15
p.m.

"Again, Sir, an attempt is made to play off the Provincial Services against the All-India Services on the ground that if, in the case of the All-India Services, it is not possible to reduce the salaries, in the case of the Provincial Services it will be inequitable if their salaries are reduced. I will say, at once it is indeed lamentable that this state of affairs should have been brought about. I for one would suggest that this saving from the cut in salaries of all gazetted officers must form a permanent feature of all future Budgets, in order not only to balance the Budget but to undertake even moderate programmes of ameliorative schemes that are essential.

"Sir, I would only invite the attention of the hon. the Finance Member and the other hon. Members of this House to the sorry plight in which the agriculturist has been placed. Ground down by a tax which he cannot pay, by indebtedness which he cannot escape, by poverty and semi-starvation which he cannot bear, with a poor return from his land that is not sufficient to pay the bare cost of production, much less to pay the Government tax, the agriculturist presents a sorry spectacle in the land. Turning from that picture to the picture of the Government servant, who is paid irrespective of the fact that the taxpayer from whom his pay is to be collected is able to pay or not, Sir, it is no wonder there are thousands and thousands of educated young men

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eager to enter Government service. Sir, retrenchment is the essence of the question that has to be tackled in order either to tide over the temporary crisis as the present, as the hon. Finance Member himself has told us, or even in future to undertake a programme of expansion in the general nation-building activities. If further revenues are required, the hon. Finance Member himself has suggested that the only manner in which this question of expansion of nation-building services can be tackled is either by additional taxation or by increased revenue, or by a reduction in the expenditure. Sir, with reference to the question of additional taxation, I need not remind the Members of this hon. House that it will be impossible in the present state of things. With regard to the question of increasing the revenue, I am sorry to say the hon. the Finance Member has not disclosed any source or means by which an increased revenue can be secured. He has been very eloquent last year in declaiming that he was not a conjuror or that he did not possess the conjuror's hoard. I believe he will give us some credit when we say that we are neither conjurors, nor do we possess the conjuror's hoard. Now, Sir, these two lines of advance in increased revenue or additional taxation being out of the question, the only alternative on which we are thrown back is the programme of cutting down expenditure, and it is to this question that I would urge the hon. the Finance Member to address himself, and in this direction he will have the fullest support of this hon. House in order to eliminate wasteful items and to retrench expenditure. I may further state that it will be best achieved by a small independent businesslike committee sitting from day to day to examine the entire question of the general cost of administration and to overhaul it if necessary. Sir, in the interval between the present depression and the return to prosperity, I would urge for the consideration of hon. Members on the Treasury Bench to have certain well-thought-out programmes of nation-building activities, for instance a programme of expansion of primary education or a programme of a settled policy of land revenue settlement. Sir, to think out these programmes will not cost money. So far as education is concerned, I would say that the extension of elementary education is most urgent, in order to improve the economic productivity and the economic prosperity of the masses at large. Sir, Russia has been able to tackle the problem of poverty and banish illiteracy, and it has become so prosperous. I think such prosperity and the increase in the general capacity of the people to earn can be mainly attributed to the banishment of illiteracy from that land. Sir, I would also say that an attempt in this direction has been made in this province by the introduction of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, but within little over ten years the Government has been compelled to change its policy, and now an amendment has been placed on the statute book which relieves the Government from its contribution of a moiety of the expenditure which local boards would have had to spend, if compulsory elementary education were to be extended.

"Sir, the next question I would ask the Government to tackle is the introduction of a Land Revenue Bill for a just and equitable settlement

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of land revenue assessment. The only objection on the part of the Government now seems to be the fact that this Council in the near future will be superseded by another where a responsible Minister will be in charge of this subject, who will also be responsible to the Legislature. Sir, with regard to the question of the plight of the agriculturist to which I have already referred, the agriculturist has not had relief even in minor directions. Last year when the question of reduction of grazing fees and of the supply of green manure was raised, the hon. Law Member said in this House, 'Wait and see what I am going to do.' All these days we have been going on waiting, but I regret to say I have seen nothing. In the matter of agricultural indebtedness, the hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation can come to the rescue of the agriculturist in his sad plight. Co-operative marketing, co-operative farming, supply of better seeds, advice as regards rotation of crops and improving the fertility of the soil by applying manure, all these are questions that can be tackled by the Agricultural and the Co-operative departments. Sir, medical relief has not been extended to the rural population in as large a measure as could have been done if the services of honorary medical practitioners had been utilized. I know there are a number of private practitioners who are ready to place their services at the disposal of the State in order to relieve the sufferings of the people. Again another direction in which a move should be made in order to improve the earning capacity of the people and the productivity of land—I am sure the hon. Finance Member would agree with me in saying that in the case of agriculture that this can be done only by improved methods of agriculture—is by improved sources of irrigation and by improved facilities for transport of agricultural produce. In this connexion, I may refer to the Buckingham Canal which has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 88 lakhs and has been allowed—I use the word—either by neglect or by set purpose to go into disrepair so that it is unusable for the greater part of the year. To give ourselves up to general despondency and say that no advance is possible for the present is not the way to solve the problems. I would say that all possible avenues of economy must be explored and all possible relief should be given to the suffering masses. I would urge, Sir, in conclusion that the State should be converted from being merely a property-peace-and-order-preserving machine into a life-preserving machine. If this can be done, I am sure the ship of State can move on with all sails full and everything O.K."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I really admire the sincerity with which the hon. the Finance Member set to work to balance the Budget. But it is at the expense of the livelihood of a number of families; it is at the expense of the efficiency of various departments; it is, above all, at the expense of the infant nation-building activities of our Presidency. He is not solely responsible for it. In this attempt he has been assisted by the Retrenchment Committee. Many a Member of this House, in season and out of season, year in and year out, has been expressing that the financial administration of this Presidency is top-heavy, and if retrenchment is to be effected it was to be, and it ought to be, from above. The Retrenchment Committee should

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have sought to apply the pruning knife at the top and not touch the under-paid and half-starved bottom. Sir, we want Indianization, we want Indians to occupy places filled in by Europeans to effect economy. Indians replacing Europeans and at the same time claiming the same pay as Europeans is a thing which we cannot conceive of. We want to have Indians to have expenditure curtailed and apply the savings in various directions in which the economic development of the country can be advanced, so that we will be giving livelihood to many an unemployed. Through the Retrenchment Committee many have been left adrift in the Presidency without a livelihood. Sir, when a Provincial Service officer becomes a Collector, he is paid only two-thirds of the pay of the I.C.S. cadre officer. Why not the same thing be applied from the Cabinet Member downwards? Why not 33½ per cent if not 50 per cent of the salary paid to the European officers be paid to Indians occupying high places from the Cabinet Member down to a certain salary and then lessening the percentage of reduction by gradation as the salary is lowered down to Rs. 100 which is the lowest limit where a cut could be made according to a resolution of the Council. If that had been done, the cut of one Cabinet Member's salary should suffice to maintain about 20 clerks or about 50 peons. We have in a Presidency like ours millions of people who do not even get one full meal a day, and thousands are actually starving. Now, the Retrenchment Committee abolished the posts of a number of clerks, abolished two survey parties and removed about 405 constables and many peons. How are these people to live? In the city of Madras itself thousands of people are almost starving, including graduates of the University. I know a graduate who told me that he might get about one rupee a day on which he fed his children, while he and his wife managed to have one meal a day, sometimes even going starving. In addition, Elementary Education Amendment Act will throw out of employment at least five hundred teachers employed in aided schools. To add to this they wanted to abolish the Central Survey Office, a self-supporting one. Thanks to the hon. the Revenue Member, it is now allowed to continue, otherwise 297 employees of 15 years, 20 years and 25 years of service (and one man has put in 29 years' service) would have been thrown out of employment. They are to be given no pension or no gratuity and there are no doles in our country. Well, the Retrenchment Committee laid the axe at the bare bottom leaving the luxuriant top almost untouched. The hon. Finance Member wisely remarks that Reforms are coming and administration will become more expensive; so we will have to make such adjustments as will enable the administration to be run cheaply and at the same time efficiently. Let us follow the example of England where people made sacrifices for the sake of saving national finance. Of course, if there is necessity for European element in the services here as I myself am of opinion that in some cases they are a necessity, then let them be paid extra or overseas allowances or any salary that will tempt efficient men to serve here. We want self-government, we want Indianization. But it is not to be at the expense

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of depriving our breathern of their livelihood, concentrating riches in a few individuals; but it is rather to spread the money and raise the economic condition of our people and thus our country.

"Then, Sir, another thing which the Retrenchment Committee has done is it has curbed the work of the nation-building departments. I do not want to go into the details of all the departments, and as they are many I have no time now. I will leave the Revenue, Agricultural and other departments alone. Coming to the Medical department, when Hindu and Muslim ladies and others who observe purdah are beginning to attend schools and colleges, the stipends are sought to be taken away. I request the hon. the Chief Minister to see that the scholarships and stipends are restored for women studying in the Medical schools and colleges in this Presidency. The quinquennial training of health inspectors is put a stop to. How can you have good health inspectors unless they are trained in up-to-date methods? One medical man exists to-day most probably for about 15,000 people. The Medical department should not be retrenched at all. It is, as it exists, understaffed.

"Then, Sir, coming to the Police, more money is wanted by the hon. Finance Member for this department. I would tell the Government that if they think that civil disobedience movement is dangerous, let them put it down legally and constitutionally. Law-breaking is not to be met by counter law-breaking. Some time ago in this very House I spoke upon the subject of separation of the portfolios of Law and Police which were then held by one Executive Council Member. My object was that prosecuting and punishing should not vest in one member. I feared then that there might be a collusive punishment. I was glad when they were separated. But least did I expect then that it might end in double punishment of the accused—one primary punishment by the Police Member and the secondary punishment by the Law Member. In certain cases the primary punishment is so severe that the accused does not survive to take the secondary punishment, as in the instance cited by a member representing Madras in the Legislative Assembly (I mean the Tiruppur incident). What took place in Madras the day before yesterday we all know. Under the very nose of the hon. the Home Member and under the very nose of His Excellency the Governor, in the City of Madras, when the Council was sitting and the Councillors were putting volleys of questions to hon. the Home Member, lathi or cane charges of a very serious type were going on. I only want that there should not be any bitterness of feeling engendered in the people against the Government. I am one of those who has been standing by Government for over 25 years, perhaps once, one against whole India. Once when many in the city did not co-operate, I, with a few friends, co-operated. Now I am afraid that Government are creating bitterness of feeling against themselves. I fear that this bitterness is deepening in the masses as these excesses are exhibited before them. The Home Member himself mentioned this forenoon that two hundred persons were present when the two respectable citizens were so severely belaboured by the Police the day before yesterday in this city. I am afraid that similar acts might have been exhibited in the villages too. Let the

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Government create affection in the people but not disaffection. Now you can understand the almost universal dislike of these excesses by the fact that almost all the loyalists are condemning the action of the Police, including the Justicites. It is a Justicite that gave notice of an adjournment motion yesterday in this Council. It is a Justicite who is now the Vice-President of the Assembly that made mention of these excesses there. Myself am a Justicite who is speaking against it to-day in addition to many Justicites in this Council that have been condemning it. The two Members of the Executive Council holding the portfolios of Law and Police were drafted from the Justice party, one of whom is to be held responsible primarily for these acts and the other secondarily. I request those two hon. Members to try their best to see that the fair name of the party and the prestige of the founders and those that contributed to the founding of it are kept untarnished. I also appeal to the British Government to safeguard the fair name of the British people at home."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I am sorry I do not find the hon. the Finance Member who is concerned with the Budget Estimate. In any case I was just going to admit at the outset that the Budget Estimate that has been presented to us by the hon. the Finance Member is an 'honest man's Budget'. But at the same time I may point out that although he has tried his best to balance the Budget he has not done so with any outlook on the future. As has been remarked by several hon. Members on this side of the House, he has also been marking time. Unlike his predecessors who indulged in extravagance when they were in plenty, he has been careful with regard to his rupees, annas and pies. It is regrettable that his predecessors, who preceded him, when there was plenty, began wasting their money without any regard to the future and we are to-day in a ruined state of finance on account of their extravagance. It is stated that they tried to spend money on nation-building departments, but I am afraid we do not see even to-day any tangible results out of the amounts that seem to have been spent on the supposed nation-building departments. After all education is in the same condition as it used to be. Then as has been pointed out by more than one hon. Member there has been a good deal of wastage of money. Money spent on elementary education has not been spent properly. It is high time that the money that is spent under this head is spent usefully.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Industries department, Government always give a step-motherly treatment to it, because they are not interested in the industrial advancement of this Province, because their interest lies elsewhere. They must subordinate the interests of India to the interests of Britain, otherwise it would be impossible for Great Britain to find a market for their manufactured goods and they must somehow or other dump their goods in this country. This country will be a sewage ground for that dumping-only when it is prevented from manufacturing its own goods. That is how the Industries department

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has been worked during all these years and even to-day the Government have not changed their policy although we are supposed to have transferred this department to the responsibility of the Ministers.

"Then, Sir, the retrenchment proposals have not touched the Police department and the Police force is kept intact. I do not see any reason why we in this Province should have such a large Police force. The reason for increasing the Police force is, in the opinion of the Government, the existing political condition of the Province. I ask who has created this political condition that exists in our Province to-day. It has been said over and over again that it has been the handiwork of the Government itself. If the Government have the confidence of the people, if the Government looked after the interests of the ryots and did not over-tax them and kept them contented, there would not have been this need for such a large Police force. Now that we have in this Province the civil disobedience movement which has been once again brought about by the unstatesmanlike action of the Government of India, the Government of this Province, in order to suppress not only that movement but also the national mind itself in the people, are using their Police force. They are using all the resources at their disposal in order to destroy the national spirit in the people. They do not want that anybody should think of any reform. But at the same time they seem to think that they will be able to satisfy the people by holding meetings of Committees of the Round Table Conference going around the country in order to show the public and the world at large that they mean to introduce political reforms in this country. But the people have no confidence in this, and we have to-day in our midst the brutal attacks made by the Police on innocent people. Only this morning we heard the instance of the brutal and merciless manner in which the Police beat two individuals who were found somewhere in front of a foreign cloth shop. I want to know in whose interests this Government is governing this Province. Is it in the interests of the people, or as it has been the policy of the Government, in the interests of one community or another? Till recently it was in the interests of the Muslim community that the Government had been ruling this Province and now they have caught hold of another community, viz., the depressed classes. I ask in whose interests they are governing. Is it in the interests of the Indian people, or the people of Great Britain? If they rule in the interests of the people of this Province, I am unable to understand why they should prevent people from encouraging indigenous industries, and why they should prevent people from adopting all peaceful methods to see that industries of this country improve, so that, sooner or later we may be able to manufacture our own goods for ourselves. Government are not interested in such a policy. As I said before, Government are interested in seeing that British goods and their cloths are sold in preference to Indian goods. That is the object and that is the only reason why the Government prohibit peaceful methods. That is why they beat people, innocent people, standing in front of one or two shops occasionally, who request the people to buy Indian goods and not foreign cloth. That is the reason they have such a large Police force in the city of Madras

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to prevent picketers from picketing. Occasionally one or two people come for picketing, and I don't see why the Government should have such a large Police force in order to see that picketing is not carried on. And then what is the condition in England to-day? The National Government that has come into existence recently has raised tariff walls. For what purpose? In order to protect their own industries and in order to avoid other countries dumping their goods into England. Indians want to do the same thing. If we had our own Government, what would have happened is this: that, like the British Parliament, our Parliament would have raised tariff walls. But now that is not allowed. Our people are prevented even from expressing their opinions and appealing to the people not to buy foreign cloths. Just look at that picture and this. That shows that the Government of this Province is not interested in the advancement of the people of this Province or the improvement of their economic condition. If the Government think that what some of the Congress people are doing is wrong, if they think that those people who ask for encouragement of Indian industries and the purchase of *Swadeshi* goods are wrong, and if they also think that the boycott of foreign cloth is wrong, then I say they must try and find out by a referendum whether the people of this Province really want encouragement of Indian goods and the exclusion of foreign goods from this country to the extent to which it is necessary in order to keep the economic condition of this Province intact.

"I am afraid, Sir, even though the rule of the East India Company was supplanted by the rule of the British Parliament long ago, 2-45 p.m. during the last two or three years the Company rule has come back into vogue. For, after all, who rules this country and dictates its policy? Is it the Parliament of England or the Legislatures of this country? No, it is the European Association of Calcutta and Messrs. Villiers and Co. that govern the country. They suggested that the Government should take a series of steps in order to put down this movement and we find that word for word their suggestions have been translated into the Government's Ordinances. Does that not show that it is the European Association and Messrs. Villiers and Co., that govern this country and not the Parliament in England? Recently we have had so many *lathi* charges in the city and in the various parts of the Presidency. We have had severe beating of volunteers. An European gentleman, by name Dr. Paton, who was passing by that side was also beaten by the Police. He was arrested but subsequently his case was withdrawn. It is a mystery to us as to why his case was withdrawn. I understand on very good authority that the Government of Madras wrote to the Secretary of State saying that Dr. Paton gave an undertaking not to leave Tirupur and not to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. I do not know how far it is true and whether Dr. Paton gave any assurance like that. Anyhow that is the information I have.

"For all that is being done here I cannot hold the Members of the Madras Government, particularly the Indian Members, responsible.

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I believe they are helpless—the Ministers as well as the Members. If there is anyone who is governing this country now I think it is the Chief Secretary, (an hon. Member: and the Inspector-General of Police) yes, and the Inspector-General of Police and the other heads of departments. The Members of Government are simply marking time and waiting for the new reforms. But I should say that the hon. Ministers at least have a responsibility in this matter. I ask: why are they there if they cannot make this Government realize that they should satisfy the legitimate demands of the people. If they find they are helpless, unlike other Members on the Reserved side, they should resign. I can assure them that there is hardly any Member on this side of the House at least who will take up their places. They can return to their places again and again. Every time they resign they will certainly be sent back to their places if they show themselves to be strong men who will not be parties to what is taking place in this country."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the Budget he has presented to the House. In paragraph 2 of his speech he has dealt with the freak of nature and in paragraph 3 with the freak of man and how these two freaks have affected his Budget. With regard to the freak of nature he has said that it has led to a contraction of credit and shortage of money. The hon. the Revenue Member said that low prices were no ground for rent remission and that the ryots should pay the rents. These rents were fixed on the average of the prices prevailing in the preceding thirty years in the hope that prices would rise or at least that the thirty years' average would prevail in the next thirty years. On the other hand if the prices go considerably low down it stands to reason that the rates should be reduced at least temporarily if not permanently. If the whole produce of a land is not worth Rs. 10, how can you ask the owner of the land to pay Rs. 20 as your tax? No civilized Government would make that sort of demand on the people. If the prices have gone down to that extent the Government should grant temporary remissions in cases where the thirty years' period has not expired and reduce the rates on lands. There was also one other request from the ryots: they wanted the number of instalments of kist to be increased. The hon. the Revenue Member practically promised that to the ryots, but till now nothing has been done. The sooner it is done the better. So far as the freak of man is concerned, the hon. the Finance Member has thrown the blame on the Congress leaders. But what is the fault of the Congress leaders? If you say that any political agitation for the improvement of the constitution of the country is bad, certainly the Congress is to blame. But the people have a right to agitate for a better form of Government and in that sense the Congress is not to blame at all. What is the method adopted by the Congress? They organize picketing of foreign cloth shops and toddy shops, which is non-violent and peaceful. So far as the liquor shops are concerned, this Government itself once carried on temperance propaganda. What was their object in doing that; was it to restrict consumption of liquor or was it to encourage the consumption of liquor? If the former, what harm

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is there in the Congress doing what the Government itself did some time ago? They say that the motive of the Congress is different. How is it different from the motive of the Government? Even if the motive was different what does it matter when the result to be achieved is the same? The Government in condemning the picketing of liquor shops have shown themselves to have been not sincere in their temperance campaign. The Government say that picketing amounts to forcing the will of one man on another and that during the Government campaign they did not picket shops but went to the house of the drinkers and persuaded them not to drink. But what do the Congress people do now? At the worst they fall at the feet of the people and beg them not to drink; sometimes they fall prostrate and ask the drinkers to walk over their bodies to the liquor shops if they must drink. Is that forcing the will of one man upon another? It is only a forceful way of appealing to the heart of the drinker. When that is the case, the Government is not just in dealing with the picketers in the way they do. The question is how far this Government is responsible for the present policy. We all know that this policy is dictated from above and that this Government has no choice in the matter. Of course we can attack the Home Member and every other Member of the Government, but all that is useless. It is said that picketing was made an offence, there But it is known to all that before picketing was made an offence, there was no turmoil at all. Some used to go and drink as usual, while others desisted. The licensees were allowed to sell at unlicensed places and at unlicensed hours with the connivance and even at the instigation of the Excise officers. But now picketing has been declared an offence and the object seems to be to stamp out the Congress movement altogether. That is the policy of the Government of India and it is carried out by this Government. How can we find fault with this Government? We can only find fault with the Government of India. It has been said that even during the truce in 1930 the Police force was maintained on what may be called a war footing and that no economies had been made. While that is so, the Congress and the Congress leaders have been accused of organizing their forces and preparing for a fight. I do not see what this organization by the Congress leaders means. All that they say is that people who want to follow the Congress must be prepared to receive lathi blows and to go to jail. Only such people and no one else should join the Congress. They do not say that when the country gets swaraj they will get high jobs and titles of Rao Bahadur or Diwan Bahadur. They plainly tell the people that suffering will be their lot if they join the Congress. They may join if they like, otherwise not. Such an appeal by the Congress people cannot be called organizing the forces. Certainly not. I am surprised that Europeans could not understand the significance of such a movement. Do they not remember what happened in the historical past? Did not the fisherman of Galilee conquer the mighty Roman Empire? 3 p.m. What was his equipment at that time? His equipment was only the spirit of self-sacrifice and the name of the person that was crucified. With that equipment he conquered the mighty Roman Empire. Now in this country we have a fakir; he issues an appeal and that appeal

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goes to the very heart of the people; he tells them 'your lot is suffering.' If you are willing to join the Congress under that condition, you may do so. That is the appeal that goes to the heart of the masses. He and most of his followers are in jail now. All the same the Government is spreading the movement. How? By charging people with lathis. Masses do not understand the niceties of the law; they do not understand that loitering is an offence; they do not understand dissuading people from purchasing foreign cloth is an offence; they feel that beating unarmed and non-resisting people with lathis, is an inhuman act and a barbarous act. I think the Government is doing more for the spread of the Congress movement than anybody else. I think that those persons who are in jails are more happy than those even on the Treasury Benches.

"If you hear from the hon. the Home Member every day that he has no information, what does it mean? It means he has got such unpleasant information that he is not going to give it to the House, or that he is not prepared to call for such unpleasant information. It does not mean anything else. I think the Police is a limb of the Government and the hon. the Home Member is its head. If the hon. the Home Member does not know what the limb does, I think there is something wrong with the nervous system. I think the nervous system of the Government is perfectly sound. The hon. the Home Member knows that the information he has to call for and give to the House will be unpleasant. He feels that, as a Member of the machinery of the Government, he has to do certain things though he personally dislikes them."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to add my humble and scanty quota to the volume or the quality of praise that has been showered on the hon. the Finance Member for the Budget he has presented. Sir, I have been sufficiently long in this Council to realize the futility of the observations made by non-official Members in this Council. In spite of that awkward truth which I realized, if I am still clinging to it hoping for some relief from the Government, it is because I am too fond of this Government not to lose hope of its recovery. I feel—I mean no personal offence—that the Treasury Bench is suffering from a hard stroke of paralysis of both heart and brain. Last year we began somewhat under good auspices. There was just a ray of hope in the fact that Lord Irwin with his high statesmanlike qualities and broad vision, followed a policy of conciliation with the people and suspended the hostilities between the Government and the people. We thought that the most difficult situation which the country passed through was over once for all and that better times came in. But unfortunately that hope was shattered during the latter part of the year, so much so we found ourselves at the end of the calendar year in a very very distressing circumstance. Though the repressive policy adopted by the Government of India has to be followed by the Provincial Governments as a matter of necessity, I am afraid that this Provincial Government, far from thinking it to be an unpleasant and unavoidable duty, has taken to repression with bestial

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avidity. It is this aspect of the character of the Provincial Government that we are concerned with. My hon. Friend, Mr. Patnaik, tendered some sort of apology in favour of the Government and said that the Provincial Government is merely a tool at the hands of the Indian Government and that this Government had no alternative in the matter. I quite see, Sir, that this Government has to carry out the policy of the Government of India. But I say there is certainly what is called the human element in carrying out even the duty of the executioner. The executioner need not be unnecessarily cruel; he may carry out his duty feeling it to be his duty. I ask whether any hon. Member of this Council is satisfied that this Provincial Government is carrying out the repressive policy of the Government of India out of sheer necessity and not with a practical earnest desire to follow that repressive policy most cruelly. Instances have been cited almost with disgust by respectable societies and assemblies, of acts of cruelty perpetrated upon defenceless people by the Police. Beyond mere bald statements that the Government have no information and that there has been sufficient justification for the use of force, nothing more came out of the charges made against the Police. My hon. Friend, Sir Archibald Campbell, whose temper would never be ruffled even under the most provoking circumstances, in answer to the question of my hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, said that the representations and resolutions passed by the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association found their way to the waste-paper basket. It only reminds us of the receptacle to which we can consign the answers of the Government in regard to charges against the Police. It is to the waste-paper basket that we throw the Press Communiqué of the Government which they issue in defence of the charges made against the Police. If the Members of Government think that any man with any modicum of sense believes the defence statements made by them in regard to the charges made against the Police, I think they are living in a fool's paradise. It means they have not understood the people. Sir, it was a shocking piece of news to hear this morning from my hon. Friend, Mr. Indriah, who could never be suspected of attacking the Government without sufficient justification, that a Sub-Inspector of Police poured urine into the mouth of a volunteer. Sir, which man would tolerate it? Is it not a disgrace that the hon. the Home Member is not perturbed by it? It is a disgrace which is intolerable. If that Sub-Inspector is still on duty, it is disgrace to the whole Police force. Who is responsible for this act? Are we to say that the Government of India are responsible for it? Is it not the Provincial Government that is responsible? I ask what has this Government done to discourage such acts. The hon. the Home Member merely quotes from what the Police Commissioner or the Inspector-General of Police writes. Look at the answers given in regard to the lathi charge the other day in the City of Madras. We have been complaining that the Police used to beat volunteers, even though only one or two of them picketed foreign cloth shops, when they do not constitute an unlawful assembly even under the terms of the Ordinance. To counteract that accusation, they say that there were more than five persons—in this particular case they say that there was a crowd of

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200 persons. If we say that even though there was a crowd of 200 persons, so long as they are not bent on any mischief there was no necessity for using any force at all, the Government say that the crowd became disorderly. When we ask how is it that these two persons only received serious injuries, the Government say that five persons received injuries but the other three persons could not be traced. It is a sheer concoction. I ask the Government to give us permission to prosecute these Police officers and to prove the real facts of the cases. Since they do not agree to this, it shows that the whole thing is a concoction.

"The hon. the Home Member's characteristic is his conciliatory attitude as the Budget session approaches. He has got the knack of winning votes, especially of the Justice Party, and of disarming the Opposition by promising to enquire into the matter which means nothing. It is not a question of exchanging courtesies in such matters. I bear no ill-will against the hon. the Home Member; I may count myself as a friend of his for a longer period than some of the hon. Members sitting there. Still I cannot support him in following this policy. I would challenge him to tell me whether he believes the statements of the Police; I request him to tell me whether the Police are in his custody or he is in the custody of the Police. It is shocking to hear harrowing news; we cannot tolerate this cruelty; it is a challenge to the spirit of manhood in this country; it is impossible to tolerate it. My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, put his forcible sentiments in as sweet a form as possible; sweetness or bitterness does not matter with this Government, which is lost to all consciousness of decency. Excuse me, Sir, for saying so; but I am provoked to do so, on account of the intolerable news that I receive of acts of cruelty to persons.

"One esteemed gentleman who should have been here but for the freaks of the ballot-box, writes to me as follows:—

"The Police zulum is becoming unbearable. I am sending you some cuttings from the dailies in regard to the happening at Dharmapuri. The newspapers don't publish the versions in full. In this particular case it would appear that the persons were taken in a bus after the meeting was dispersed to a forest 20 miles off, beaten severely, stripped naked and belongings taken. A written statement was given by Doraiswami Ayyar to the *Hindu* correspondent who sent it to the *Hindu* and *India*. That the arrested persons were stripped naked and their clothes burnt is omitted by both. The *Hindu* even omits the taking of belongings. It would appear that all the clothes they wore were burnt and while there was a bonfire, they pulled some half-burnt clothes to cover themselves from stark nakedness. This is the most inhuman act conceivable. How long can we put up with these acts of inhuman vandalism? Can you do some service by putting interpellations in the Legislative Council and expose these matters."

"People seem to think that we in the Council can do much in such matters.

"Then he goes on to say—

"The original of the letter written by Doraiswami Ayyar is in the *Hindu* office. The man has not been arrested. He is prepared, says the correspondent, to give another letter if necessary. The version given in *Hindu* on 15th February 1932 has not been contradicted. The point is whatever may be the justification for using force to disperse the assembly, does law authorize the Police to take the law-breakers to a place far away from habitation and beat them to their

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hearts' content? I cannot conceive of this in any part of the world. It is possible only in India. Papers are awfully afraid to publish. The only place to expose is the Council Chamber."

"Probably this pales into insignificance after the instance mentioned by Mr. C. Indriah. I am only mentioning it to show that the persons who communicate these things are thoroughly responsible people. They have got a great sense of responsibility and they make these allegations. You merely send these communications to the Police officers for report; and when their reports are received containing all possible contradictory things, the Government simply say: 'what the Police say is truth itself, and what the people say is false.' That is the situation which is prevailing at present and which ought to be avoided."

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Birley, said that more retrenchment would have been possible if the civil disobedience movement had not received the support which he discovers it has received, from the people. No doubt there would have been some saving under 'Police', I agree; but there would have been a greater saving if the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was as wise as the European Association in Madras and did not jockey the Viceroy into introducing these Ordinances. There would have been the best good-will and mutual co-operation if all those gentlemen there were as sensible as the Madras Europeans."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has taken up much time."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am sorry, Sir; I shall finish."

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Stokes, in his Budget speech referred to the question of federal finance, and I find myself largely in agreement with what has been expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. James. But may I request my Friend, Mr. James, to expand his argument a little further and say that it is because of our financial dependence on the Central Government that we do not want Provincial Autonomy of that sort. It is for the same reason that we want swaraj; because on financial grounds, we cannot be depending upon the British Government. So, if the argument of my hon. Friend, Mr. James, that financial dependence leads to slavery holds good, it holds good also that slavery will continue in case we depend upon the British Government for finance. And the result will be that we will find ourselves in agreement with the extremist Congressmen in asking for swaraj for this country."

"Now, Sir, I would like to mention one or two words with regard to the Transferred Half and finish my speech."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member has already taken very much time. He will kindly conclude."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, had raised high expectations in the minds not only of his own party men but also in the minds of many others. As a matter of fact I am one of those who welcomed his entry as Leader

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of the Justice Party; but I am afraid his case has been one of disappointment. He has neglected to do several things which he could have possibly done and in the case of one or two Acts which he has undertaken, I am afraid he has brought great disaster. The earlier the hon. the Minister considers the repeal of such Acts the better will it be for the finances of the local bodies of this province.

"Coming to my hon. Friend, the jovial Minister (laughter), Mr. P. T. Rajan, who has got such a very genial disposition as would disarm any critic, though he has promised an all-embracing Bill for the administration of co-operative societies, it has not yet come in. I hope he will take early steps to bring it up before this House.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, I am afraid, takes things somewhat light-heartedly. Excepting his own position as Minister, everything else he seems to treat with indifference. He has allowed the hon. the Finance Member to make encroachments upon the subject of Education; and with regard to Excise, he does not mind very much the opposition. He seems to think it is all bluff to say that we should have prohibition at all, and that within twenty years. I am afraid, Sir, he is rather taking his duties somewhat light-heartedly, and he may have to answer sooner or later for this light-heartedness. I think elementary education has suffered very largely in his hands, apart from the threatened abolition of colleges here and there. If elementary and secondary education is to be neglected, the Justice Party will be held responsible by the electorate of this province.

"With one more word, I will close, Sir; that is the moral responsibility in respect of the support which the Ministry is giving to the Government in several matters. I could say that a large number of members of the Justice Party are evidently dissatisfied with the repressive policy of the Government. If so, what is it that prevents them from exercising their rights? Surely, they are under no obligation to support the hon. the Home Member; nor does the hon. the Home Member think that by their support to him the whole country can be taken to be in his favour. Absolutely not. If the powers and rights of the Members of this Council are to be exercised in a proper manner, they must all show their displeasure with regard to the repressive policy of the Government by voting against the Home Member—it does not matter if the expenditure on any particular item is certified or not. But there is no use their trying to keep quiet and asking their partymen to keep quiet whenever the hon. the Home Member's motion comes before the House. You have got to show that your rights in this House are properly protected. There only lies the salvation to your party; otherwise, I am afraid, you will all be dished up when the time for election comes."

* Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the year 1930-31 was shown to have opened with a balance of Rs. 4½ crores, 1931-32 with Rs. 2½ crores and the present year with a balance of one crore. It is a progressively dwindling record of opening balances. The Finance Department and the Retrenchment Committee must be congratulated on having achieved a net actual saving of Rs. 227 lakhs

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in 1932-33 by a steady application of the axe in the several departments. It would have been more equitable if the cut in salaries had been effected on a progressive scale without touching those whose salaries fall short of Rs. 100 per month. A balanced Budget is however presented, and we must thank the hon. the Finance Member for it, though it is a Budget of stagnation.

"It has been pointed out that the fall in revenue is due to the present economic depression. Coming to the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna, there has been a continual drop in prices of all kinds of agricultural produce since October 1931. It is plain that the Government Order enforcing the enhanced settlement rates is based on the false assumption that the prices were showing an upward tendency. Let me quote for the information of the House the prices taken from the Chamber of Commerce—

'Price of paddy for a bag of 164 lb—
Rs. 4-10-0 to Rs. 4-12-0 in October 1931,
Rs. 3-12-0 in November 1931,
Rs. 3-10-0 and Rs. 3-9-0 in December 1931, and
Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-9-0 in January 1932.'

"Protests, memorials and deputations proved ineffectual. In spite of the convincing evidence placed before the Settlement Commissioner and the hon. the Revenue Member, the Government have, in callous disregard of the facts staring in their face, ordered the collection of the higher rates in the three districts. I wonder if the Government labour under the delusion that it would be a policy of defeatism if they did not enforce these rates in the face of the no-tax campaign which the Congress people contemplated launching at certain places. The ryots were law-abiding people and they were known for their industry, ever-increasing poverty and unflinching loyalty. An honest and contended peasantry is the pride and glory of an agricultural country and to crush them under oppressive burdens bespeaks an unsympathetic rule. The Government ought not to dismiss truth and justice out of court and truckle to the phantom of prestige. I request the Government to be generously inclined towards the poor ryot and relieve him by crying halt to the collection of higher rates which he is forced to pay in spite of the fact that he is plunged thereby into greater indebtedness. This is worse than the worst lathi charge as it hits the stomachs of men, women and children alike. Although the Government derive a very large revenue from the Andhra districts, we see at no time any corresponding good done to them by way of inauguration of any new schemes of irrigation. Even in times of plenty, the Government did not care to move in the matter. There is the Coringa project, the Torigadda and other schemes which will go a great way in ameliorating the condition of the ryot. The Government have not opened up to him any new sources of income. The land, though fertile, lies barren for want of irrigation facilities, but the poor ryot is fleeced all the same.

"The present political situation may be partly responsible for the fall in Excise revenue. No doubt picketing of liquor shops is, to a great measure, responsible for that fall. Though it has involved the Government in loss, it has not weaned the drunkard from the habit.

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There is a general impression that the quantity of arrack and toddy consumed has not gone down, and illicit sales have been going on. It is not persuasion but education coupled with prohibition that can stamp out this evil habit. The poor ryot is however to suffer who is saddled with additional burdens for the loss in Excise revenue.

"It is unfortunate that the peace pact has ended and non-co-operation has been revived. The Government say that they carry death in one hand and life in the other—death to the Congress and life to the people of India by giving them a constitution which will satisfy the aspirations of the people. The Government rule by Ordinances and safeguarding the interests of swadeshi by peaceful picketing has become a crime. The poor picketers are subjected to a very brutal treatment. The Police use lathis and canes indiscriminately and broken skulls and bleeding backs are every day in evidence. It is up to the Government to redeem human nature by putting a stop to their present policy of rigorous repression."

* Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is a matter of sincere pleasure to us all to find that we in this province are in a better position than many other provinces. It is also a matter of sincere pleasure to find that the hon. the Finance Member has managed to present to us a surplus budget. But at the same time, if we look to the future, there is room for despair, notwithstanding the counsel of the hon. the Finance Member. (Hear, hear.) In paragraph 2, he says that we may anticipate a slow and gradual upward movement. But if we look at the figures and if we look at the history of the year we are closing, there is little justification for a statement of that kind. He says that the present economic depression, shortage of money, restriction of credit, low prices—these are mainly the causes for the position in which we find ourselves. Last March, nobody could have dreamt the precipitous fall which has happened to us during the present year.

3-30
p.m.

"Sir, we do not find any signs of the removal of these causes. On the other hand, the low prices, the economic depression and the other factors would seem to continue not only in the next year but also in the years to come. I do not believe that the low prices are of a temporary and fleeting character. I believe it has come to stay. Under these conditions, there can be no upward movement; there will be a downward movement on the other hand. On the revenue side, the forecast has been really a little too optimistic. At any rate, for years to come we cannot count upon the Excise revenue in the manner in which it has been budgeted for. During the next year, no doubt, the hon. the Finance Member has budgeted for a fall of 40 lakhs. To budget for a further fall may be too rash. But at the same time what I am anxious to point out is that we must be prepared for a progressive fall under this head.

"With regard to Land Revenue, I am sorry I have to urge along with the other hon. Members that this is a suitable time for reduction in land revenue. It may appear somewhat inconsistent. I am sure the hon. the Finance Member would rise up and say 'You concede that this

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is a time of difficulty; this is the time we want more money and at the same time you urge for a fall in the land revenue.' It may be true that we want more money, but that is no ground for getting more than what the ryot can afford. The hon. the Finance Member could not stop with merely squeezing out as much money as he wants. He has also to see whether really the ryot who has contributed this money can afford to pay it. Reference has also to be made to his capacity to pay and if he has this thing in mind, would he have the heart to levy the present rate of assessment from the ryots? Sir, this morning I was present here when my hon. Friend Mr. Pannirselvam described the condition of the peasants in Tanjore. The neighbouring district of Trichinopoly is not in any way better than his district. The present rate which the ryot is asked to pay was fixed at a time when prices were thrice, if not four times, as high as at the present time and to ask him now to pay the same rate is to ignore his capacity and his present difficulties. You cannot answer him by saying 'you have earned the benefit during the years of prosperity and it is up to you to pay now the amount even though it is below the level at which it was commuted'. Sir, that would be to neglect or to ignore the condition of the peasant. During the years of prosperity he has not piled up any store upon which he could lay his hands at this time of adversity. If he had earned any benefit at all, that has long ago been spent away. If it is really a fact that at the present level of prices he cannot pay the value which he had hitherto been paying to the Government, then it seems reasonable that the Government should come forward to relieve the ryot. It is a question of fact whether really at the present price, the ryot can afford to pay the kist or not. If the Government feel that it is a temporary factor as has already been suggested, let them give a temporary remission. But, I do not think the belief that it may be temporary can be any ground for holding that the present high level of assessment should continue and continue till the next assessment. Therefore, as the rural representative of the ryots, I plead very urgently, though at a time of economic difficulty to the province, for a lowering of the rate of assessment.

"Sir, I have known cases, in my own district of wealthy mirasidars, mirasidars owning a thousand acres nearly, being put to the necessity of borrowing. Let me assure you, Sir, they are not extravagant people, and it is such people that have been forced to borrow in order to pay the kists. It is not a case of there being merely a low level of prices. I may go further and say that it is a case of there being no market at all for paddy. I have seen people saying 'hundreds of kalams of paddy are being stored without anybody to purchase them even at the present low prices.' Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. the Finance Member not to brush this point aside as being a request born out of clamour or of agitation, but as coming from the representative of the hard-hit peasants. Therefore I should say that the forecast from land revenue is really too optimistic and it is the duty of the Government to provide for a reduction under that head.

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"Sir, going through the Budget, one feature that strikes me as being good is the provision made for Part II Schemes. The provision no doubt is about 8½ lakhs. It is of course a trifling figure as has been stated, but we must be thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for having found it necessary to provide even this small sum, however small it may be. I am glad, Sir, that he has brushed aside, for the present at any rate, the contention of the officials that the surplus, however small, must have been directed towards restoring the pay cut. In this he deserves all our thanks. In addition, I would plead for a convention to be established in regard to provision for Part II Schemes. In a Budget having an income of 16 crores, it is hardly fair to provide only a sum of Rs. 8½ lakhs. Just as he has made now a convention that there should be a working balance of about a crore of rupees, he should also establish a convention that a sum of not less than Rs. 35 lakhs—that is what appears to me to be the proper figure after going through the Budgets of the last 4 or 5 years—should be set apart for Part II Schemes. No country can afford to get on merely with routine work and neglect Part II Schemes or new schemes. The necessity for this has been dealt with in the Budget speech of the hon. the Finance Member himself and I do not want to reiterate it; but I only wish to emphasize that a convention should be established for setting apart at least 35 lakhs for Part II Schemes every year.

"While I am just on this, I would plead that the hon. the Finance Member does not restore the cut in the pay of the officials immediately after 1933. I am, of course, aware of the limitations he is under, so far as the All-India Services are concerned. If he feels that, at any rate in respect of the Provincial Services there is justification for a lower rate of pay for new recruits, I plead that the same reason ought to prevail for a lesser rate of pay in regard to the All-India Services also. May be, they are under covenants; may be, the persons who ought to dictate in these matters are persons of authority outside our province, but at the same time, it is up to the hon. the Finance Member to make representations in due time to see that the cuts in pay are restored after March 1933. It is up to him to see that this inequitable distinction between All-India Services and Provincial Services is not continued. The covenant was pleaded to be an outstanding obstacle, but I would say that covenants have their own basis—I am not one who is likely to treat with indifference anything in the nature of a covenant—they were formed at a time when perhaps it was not normally assumed that the present financial conditions would continue. But now when there is such a material alteration or variation from the fundamentals on which these covenants were based, I think these high officials will themselves be induced by a patriotic sense to consent to a permanent surrender of their pay which they have done even now. Therefore, if really our Budgets are to be properly framed, I wish these emergency cuts are converted into permanent cuts. As a matter of principle, I am not for incremental scales; and coming to the next year itself, Sir, the present Budget provides for a sum of 18 lakhs for the annual increments. To provide for

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a sum of 18 lakhs at this time and to say that they are subject to an emergency cut, seems to be inconsistent. If really the emergency cut is to operate, and be effective, I think it ought to have operated in conjunction with the stoppage of annual increments. To give on the one hand incremental scales and to say they are subject to an emergency cut of 10 per cent, means that they are not suffering from any cut at all. I would also add that these annual increments ought not to be given effect to at all. If the provision for increments and the like is not made in the Budget, then we would have a surplus of 26 lakhs, which would be a fair sum to provide for Part II Schemes.

"Sir, I would like to refer to one or two matters relating to my district and in particular to the queer way in which retrenchment was sought to be made use of by the Public Works Department officers. My complaint relates to the irrigation of a few thousands of acres on the northern side of the Trichinopoly district. There are 5 or 6 channels on the northern side of the Trichinopoly district and all these channels are korambu channels and water has to be diverted from the rivers by means of temporary korambus. In the name of retrenchment or otherwise, unfortunately all these 5 or 6 channels have been neglected. The wise, unfortunately all these 5 or 6 channels have been neglected. The Ayyen Peru vaikal, the Peruvelai channel, the Musiri Nattu vaikal, the Thottiyam Chinna vaikal and the Thittiyam Periya vaikal, all these have been neglected at the proper season and they were not supplying water just at the time it was needed most. I brought this to the notice of the authorities and I must thank the hon. the Member for Irrigation for his taking immediate steps to send telegrams to those officers in authority to set right matters. In respect of some of the channels the matter has been set right, but in respect of the Musiri Nattu vaikal, the mirasidars under that ayacut have been done great harm and irreparable injury. A few days ago I had been myself to these very fields under the ayacut, where fields which were yielding 35 kalam before could not now yield even one-sixth or one-eighth as much. In these circumstances, I earnestly request that the necessary steps are immediately taken and that a recurrence of this does not happen. With these few words I resume my seat."

* Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—"Mr. President, Sir, the speech of the hon. the Finance Member is lucid and clear both in its form and in its manner and possesses all the virtues of a perfect essay on the subject. Having prepared the background by describing the economic and political circumstances obtaining in this Presidency he proceeded to describe the means employed by the Government and the Retrenchment Committee for combating them and later on described the results achieved so far. Finally the picture is completed by a forecast of the Budget estimates for the next year. Sir, the speech of the hon. the Finance Member deserves congratulation, for it has the effect of impressing the House by its lucidity, completeness and by its sparing details and not less by its apparent logic. There is no doubt, Sir, that as an artist the hon. gentleman has succeeded. But, we have failed to see in him the Minister with a real interest in the welfare of the country. But, Sir,

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3-45 p.m. there is no doubt that in the given circumstances, he has piloted the ship ably and like a good captain has economized the provisions on board the ship for which he certainly deserves our thanks. It may be that our expectations of him are a little high-pitched. But it is the unusual and extraordinary circumstances that call forth genius. With a real imagination and with the weal of the people and the political progress of the country in view, he could have done things differently from what he has done. The deficit in the Excise revenue looms very large in his view; and I hope that the regret resultant from the deficit would continue in the interests of the poor classes of the country. Land revenue, Sir, as has been pointed out by many previous speakers, is not capable of further expansion. Under the present rules of taxation, a poor ryot owning only one acre of land is taxed at the same rate as the big landholder who owns thousands of acres of land. I would suggest the augmentation of the land revenue by other means. It may be asked as to what the other means are. It is possible just as in the civilized countries of the West, to impose what is called a progressive rate of taxation on land, income-tax on agricultural income, and succession taxes and such other taxes. These are the sure methods by which money would flow into the Government treasury (and not the present system of fleecing the poor ryot).

"Commerce and Industries have been suffering a great deal owing to lack of encouragement on the part of the Government. The Government should realize that the best way to derive income is by making the country rich. The whole phase must change if the future popular Government is to work well and not break down for want of money. The present financial depression has afforded the hon. the Finance Member a very good opportunity to strike out a bold and far-reaching policy of taxation; but I am sorry to state, Sir, that he has left the whole thing to the future Finance Ministers under the responsible Government.

"Referring to the expenditure side of the Budget, I must say that it is also not satisfactory. Retrenchment has been effected both in the personnel and in the salaries of the services. It is an admitted fact that nowhere in the world are the Government subordinates paid so handsomely as in India. Retrenchment in the pay of officers has been welcomed by us but when we hear that it is to be restored, we are at a loss to find the *raison d'être* for the proposal to relieve the cuts. We find that the retrenchment in the recurring expenditure is only fixed at 4 per cent and I for my part consider that it is totally inadequate. Sir, there are so many offices without which the Government could go on and these have not been touched or have only been touched very lightly. My proposal is that the deputies and assistants to the heads of several departments could as well be abolished for these are really unnecessary. Further, there are several departments which could easily be abolished. There is the Board of Revenue, Survey and Settlement and last but not the least the Public Services Commission. Instead of laying their hands on such unimportant departments and offices, the Retrenchment Committee have applied the axe on the most important department

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of all, the Education department. The crying need of the hour is education. We are thinking of extending the franchise on the basis of education so that the people could intelligently choose deserving men to represent them and satisfactorily do the business they are expected to do by the electorate. In these days of democratic rule, it is very unhappy that the hon. the Minister in charge of the department has allowed the retrenchment shears to ply their full on the department.

"Another matter in regard to Education, which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister is the discontinuance of the stipends which have hitherto been paid to those undergoing training for teacherships. On account of this unwise step, teachers belonging to the Muslim community and the depressed classes have been hit the hardest. I would emphasize the fact that these two communities are in fact lagging behind the other communities in the matter of education and if adequate facilities in the matter of education are not provided for them, I fear, that they will adversely affect the future political progress of the country which all of us have so near to our hearts.

"Many of the previous speakers have spoken about the undesirability of the enhancement of the resettlement rates in the several districts in which resettlement operations have been concluded. The decision to enhance the settlement rates is very pernicious and the sooner the Government see their way not to give effect to it, the better will it be, for by so doing they will be allaying a good deal of agitation which may eventually acquire a political shape."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Mr. President, Sir, if one looks at the Budget Estimates and the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, one will find that though he has to some extent realized the causes for the depression in trade and in agriculture and in industry in the country, he has omitted to mention the most important of the causes for the depression which is the root cause of the depression in this country. That is the financial policy of the Government, maintenance of the present ratio, the deflation of the currency and gold reserve, and of the pegging of the rupee to the sovereign. The currency policy of the Government of India has reacted on the trade and commerce of the country with the result that the present depression prevalent all over India is more keenly felt than at any time. If the hon. Member had realized this and if he had used his influence to get them removed, nobody would be more entitled to the gratitude of us all than he. But he has not done anything of the sort. He cannot do it for reasons known to all of us, namely, that Indian financial policy is so shaped as to relieve the economic and financial depression in England. I am afraid he has passed it unnoticed because that is a province he dare not interfere with. The hon. Finance Member has not tried to see if the same causes which have caused the depression in trade and have made it difficult for him to get the revenue he had anticipated have not had a baneful effect on the taxpayer. If at all anything was expected from the Budget and from the causes he gave for the depression, it was a reduction of land revenue especially from that due by the ryots and

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the tapping of other sources of revenue which had till now been untapped. I may submit, in this connexion that the incidence of taxation as between the permanently-settled estates and the lands held under the ryotwari system should be equalized, and the permanently-settled landholders who are holding lands on a permanent tenure and paying much less than what they could should be taxed. In this connexion I may point out to the Government that they should not be under the illusion that because it is a permanent tenure they have no right to increase the tax. As observed by Lord Glensborough in the Privy Council (I.L.R., 52 Calcutta), the Government cannot be bound for ever by the permanent tenure, the permanency of the tenure is not because of the permanency of the tenure but on account of the nature of the agricultural holding and so permanent settlement could be reviewed by the Government. If this is done it would be equitable and just to reduce the tax on the ryot and make the zamindar pay more than what he is paying at present, which is comparatively less than the burden of the ryot.

“Coming to the retrenchment policy of the Government I submit the principle underlying that policy is most unsatisfactory. In the first place so far as the cuts of salary are concerned Government have adopted a most iniquitous and most unjust principle of retrenchment. The most sensible principle would have been a retrenchment of the savings and the luxuries. The principle which is adopted here is quite the reverse of it. It is a cut in the actual, I mean, the bare living of the men, whereas there has not been an appreciable cut in the savings and luxuries of the higher services. It is the poor person who gets comparatively very little which is hardly sufficient for his maintenance whose salary is cut.

“Then again so far as the retrenchment in the departments is concerned it is the nation-building department that is actually affected. One would have expected the hon. Finance Member to have left the nation-building department alone, as it is only an infinitesimally small sum that is spent on it. I ask the hon. Finance Member whether, if he were the Chancellor of Exchequer of Great Britain, he would have done that. I know even in Germany, when its finances were at its lowest ebb it never touched education and the other nation-building institutions of the Government. But here we have got quite the reverse of that. Then the hon. Finance Member has allowed one-fifth of the revenue to be spent on the Police. Not only there has been no retrenchment in that department but more and more money is being spent on it. In this connexion I may say Government have adopted a wrong principle. Political agitation cannot be put down by repression and by maintaining a big Police force. If the Government were to spend money on the Police they cannot attain peace at all. One would have expected Government to face the situation in a statesmanlike and able manner and that more especially in hard times like the present one instead of making the taxpayer pay more and more money. To maintain the present system of administration they should have tried to make peace with the

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political agitators. Because it is only in that way relief could be given to the ordinary taxpayer. After all where does this repression, where is this Government by Regulation going to take us. Is this in any way going to take us nearer the goal which we all anticipate to reach? In any country has Government by force, Government by Regulation been ever a success? Was force successful in America? Was force successful in Egypt? Was force successful anywhere else at any time? Is it possible to be perpetually conquering? So is it worth while spending money on the Police?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It is time.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“Thank you, Sir, I shall finish in a minute. I will simply end my speech with a reference to what is going on in the country so far as the question of repression is concerned. This repression is bringing Government into disrepute. It is bringing the Police into disrepute. The Police have created a state of affairs in the country which is a negation of everything which can be considered Law or Order. They are themselves the greatest breakers of law in the country and the authors of the inhuman acts of violence, though Government do not admit it. By perpetrating such acts on the poor and innocent people throughout the country they are bringing the Government into disrepute. So I would like to give this warning that spending money and more money on repression will not bring Government nearer to its goal; on the other hand it will take them farther and farther away from the goal. It will increase the misery and discontent in the country and only show to the people that Civil Disobedience is justified.”

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—“Mr. President, Sir, no doubt I feel it is sheer impertinence on my part to make any speech, as I know that this sort of lecturing will be of no good. This has been at any rate our sad experience. Yet as one connected with Local Self-Government in various ways, I feel I am bound to say something with regard to the financial position of local boards and co-operative societies. Mr. Moidoo Sahib has dealt with the district boards this morning. The hon. Member has sufficiently told the House how these local boards are being handicapped in the matter of finance, especially after the new provisions of the amending Act have come into force. Sir, I cannot congratulate the hon. Chief Minister, because he has not tried to relieve the district boards of the contributions. It means that the taluk boards are to be seriously affected with respect to their finance. So, it is up to the hon. Chief Minister to put up a big fight and see that the local board administration is run smoothly in this financial crisis. Every one of us knows that under the amended Act the responsibilities of the local boards have become great and too many, but the funds are not forthcoming. How to run the local board administration under this new Act is the problem? Under this Act every village has to be constituted into a panchayat, a special officer has to be appointed and so on. But where is the fund for all these? You have the minus 3 pies in the rupee, you have the

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minus toll contribution and you have the minus motor vehicle tax, which has now become a matter of safeguard. Thus where is the fund to run this local board administration?

"With regard to Medical department I wish to say something. I don't understand where the difficulty lies in the way of Chief Minister. To a suggestion of my friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, he said that there are many qualified practitioners coming forward to offer their honorary services. If that suggestion is accepted I think we can reduce some expenditure on that account. Further I find invariably in all the mufassal headquarters hospitals the medicines required are not forthcoming. But the cost of establishment exceeds the cost of medicines. The object of the institution is not to pay the staff and deprive the people of facilities, to which they are legitimately entitled. So I request the Chief Minister to see that the cost of the establishment is reduced and more money is utilized for the purchase of medicine. I know in one or two cases where the doctor prescribed a certain medicine and when the prescription was presented the compounder said that the hospital had no stock of that medicine at all. I wonder why these hospitals should exist if they have no stock of the medicines. No doubt it is a trivial matter; yet all the same it deserves the notice of the Members of the House.

"Recently a Government Order in the Medical department has been issued, and they have created two grades of clerks, an upper grade and a lower grade, the former drawing a salary of Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, and the latter Rs. 35 to Rs. 60; and where there are two clerks in an office, provision is made for the appointment of a manager or head clerk. Consequent on this so many practical difficulties have come in and so much expenditure is incurred in the transfer and touring charges, etc., and I request the hon. Chief Minister to pay his particular attention to this Government Order and see that these low-paid clerks are not put to great loss and much hardship.

"With regard to the Second Minister we have got much to say. The co-operative movement has after all become a thorough failure and all the expenditure incurred is mere waste of money. What is happening now is to appoint an I.C.S. officer as the head of the department and a Deputy Collector as his assistant. These officers know nothing of the movement, and as to how this is to be of benefit to the ryot. If at all they know anything they know only the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code when they were Magistrates and something of revenue as Deputy Collectors. So when they become the head of this movement the movement naturally becomes a failure. Therefore to prevent such a thing happening in future in the amending Act it is proposed that the head of the movement must always be a man who has studied the question or one who knows the conditions in the country so that the ryot may be helped.

"Now auditing of accounts vests entirely with the department; and you know the recent events connected with the Urban Bank, Guntur. The bank was transacting business to the extent of 4 lakhs; the auditing

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was going on as usual; there was mismanagement and the accounts suddenly disappeared and with the aid of the Police investigation some of the books were recovered and there is some hope of people getting back some of their money. The clerks concerned in auditing know nothing of banking business. Therefore these sad results are produced. My advice if the hon. Finance Member takes it seriously is to see that the whole movement is overhauled and appoint only such persons who are experts in banking and book-keeping or G.D.As. and B. Coms. Unless this is done there is no salvation for the movement. The ryot feels that this movement is a menace to the public safety and not an advantage. In my district at present the liquidation of societies is proceeding. We know many of these societies are not working properly; and so to mend them we have launched on the scheme of rectification; and when the scheme is going on the Deputy Registrar is cancelling registration, and as a result of this the district banks are placed in a difficult position.

"Because from the date of the liquidation this district bank won't get any district official and it gets out of the control of the department, or the supposed supervising agency. In that way our movement in the district suffers. I know the object with which these federations were started. I think it was Mr. Hood who was the founder of these federations. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will strengthen the hands of the federation with regard to the administrative matters. With regard to propaganda you can safely entrust it to federations. They will educate the masses; they will educate the panchayatdars and settle disputes. In that way you can find a way to smoothly work the co-operative movement in the Presidency. We have not had any beneficial influence of the existence of the Agricultural department. There are signs of it only in one or two places. It is not a matter of advantage to our district. With regard to Education no doubt we seriously fought for the retention of the college at Rajahmundry. That does not mean that we neglected all other education. There is a step-motherly policy of showing preference to privately endowed schools and preventing the district board schools from getting the same treatment as is given to private schools. When they distribute the grants for secondary education their object must be to see that illiteracy is removed. It is a very valuable suggestion given in the article in the *Hindu* and quoted by Dr. Subbarayan and I hope the hon. Minister will concert measures to remove illiteracy throughout the Presidency.

"With regard to the Revenue department by amalgamation of districts, taluks and firkas probably you can minimise expenditure. The abolition of deputy tahsildars in Adhanki and Ongole is not wise. It is depriving people of the facilities. If I can safely rely on the statistics furnished by Mr. Narayanaaswami Pillai, there will be a saving of Rs. 25 lakhs to make provision for the Part II Schemes in our district. We have been agitating for a long time for projects in our district. The dry taluks are suffering from want of rains. Our cry has become a cry in the wilderness. I wish prominently to bring to the notice of

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the hon. the Finance Member the necessity of taking up projects in our district like the Pulivakam and Melavakkam projects which are cheap and which are not prohibitive. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Finance Member to see his way to provide for some of these projects in the current Budget."

Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, from the agricultural ryot's point of view the Budget is very quiet as usual. Though it has been agreed on all hands that it is the agricultural ryot that is paying a greater portion of the revenue and that he is very hard pressed both on account of the heavy taxes and on account of other handicaps that he is suffering under, nothing has been done to alleviate his suffering. The economic depression has caused greater havoc and Government has not moved in the matter at all. If the question of rural indebtedness is becoming worse, even there the Government does not come to the help of the ryot. Sir, it was at least thought that the Co-operative department would come to the help of the ryot of the Ceded districts and the promise of starting the Land Mortgage Bank in this district has not been fulfilled. The ryots were anxiously expecting that the Land Mortgage Banks will be started in some centres in these districts, but unfortunately not a single one has been started in the whole of the Ceded districts. I know a case where the people were prepared to raise the debentures among themselves, but their applications were not at all considered but were summarily rejected. I appeal to the hon. the Minister to take early steps to see that at least one or two banks are started in Kurnool where people are prepared to raise the money among themselves locally at least as an experimental measure.

"One other grievance, Sir, which the people of Kurnool and other Ceded districts feel and a grievance which has been represented many times both on the floor of the House and elsewhere is the Forest grievance. Every year that grievance is being repeated, but unfortunately nothing has been done by the Government in this direction. Some of the grievances are the close proximity of the reserve areas to residential areas, the exorbitant rates of grazing fees and the difficulties of securing agricultural implements, and the closing of forest areas from forest leaves being taken to be used as manure. These are grievances which could be easily remedied by the Government, especially in view of the fact that there is very little income from these sources so far as the Government is concerned. One curious argument that was put forward in answer to a question on the floor of the House as to why grazing fees should not be reduced is that if grazing fees were reduced Government would be encouraging people to have cattle of a very poor quality and that would work economically against the ryot. My own submission is this: that the Government lacks knowledge of the miserable condition of the ryot. So far as the ryots in the Ceded districts are concerned, if a ryot for instance purchased two bulls of the value of couple of hundreds each and if one were to die, it would be a serious economic calamity. This suggestion of the reduction of grazing fees

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should be taken up immediately especially in these very hard days as it is a matter touching the large number of destitute and very poor ryots and as it will go a long way to alleviate their sufferings. I request the hon. the Law Member to take this fact into consideration and redress a few of their grievances without affecting the finances of the Presidency. One other thing that I want to refer to is the suggestion from the hon. Friend from Bellary that Anantapur district should be abolished. I should say that there is a very strong feeling against the abolition of the Anantapur district. It would seriously upset the administration of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts. My friend could have better argued for the abolition of the Bellary district itself by amalgamating it to the Bombay Presidency so that the future Karnataka province may be nearer realization. Then, Sir, last year I had occasion to request the Government about the Tippiyapalayam project. Unfortunately no money was provided for it last year and even in the present Budget not a single pie has been allotted to it. It is well-known that in the Ceded districts where the rainfall is precarious projects of this kind are most useful. There is no use in working projects where nature is giving her great bounties. In districts like the Ceded districts projects like the Tippiyapalayam project would have certainly gone a long way to alleviate the suffering of the people there. Unfortunately this project is not provided with a single pie and I hope Government will consider setting apart some money for being spent for this purpose."

Mr. T. NARASA REDDI:—"First I have to thank the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid way in which the Budget was presented. At the same time I have to regret that no particular care has been taken by the hon. the Finance Member to see that the poor agricultural ryot is cared for. As this House is aware, this Province is solely dependent for its prosperity upon the agricultural ryot's welfare and the agricultural produce. Such being the case I note in this year's Budget that practically no provision has been made touching the welfare of the agricultural ryot. Sir, the hon. the Finance Member in his speech to this Honourable House admits that there was a failure of monsoon, namely, the south-west monsoon. He says: 'The south-west monsoon was not as strong as usual; although in August it caused heavy floods with some attendant damage in the Ponnani taluk of the Malabar district, it was much below the average in several districts, especially, Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely.' Government is in possession of the information that the entire crops of these districts are mainly dependent on rains. It has been recognized by Government that there has been a complete failure of it. In consequence of it there had been a considerable loss in the crops of all the Ceded districts and the Government have not taken any particular care to see that some relief is given to the ryots of the affected parts.

"Sir, in the district of Cuddapah, it is well known that this year famine conditions are prevailing in two taluks, namely, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu. Petitions have gone to the Collector and to the Government that there has been a complete failure of the crops and that

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all the conditions and circumstances pertaining to famine are obtaining in these taluks. But, yet, the Government have not taken into their head to bestow attention to redress the grievances of the people in this taluk. Sir, the Government have been addressed to grant full remission of land tax or to start relief works, and they have remained adamant while they are relentlessly pursuing the collection work. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, I am led to think that it will lead to unimaginable consequences such as plunder and lawlessness not to speak of the distress of the people. But then, Sir, I am glad to learn that a sister district like Bellary has been given some relief. While Bellary has come to the notice of Government and has got some advantage, I do not know why the other sister districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah have escaped the notice of the Government. I am led to think that there may have been no information given to the Government or the information which the Government has must be on false reports by the lower officials. Unless it be that, I do not see how the distress prevailing in those two taluks of Cuddapah has escaped the notice of Government. Time and again, it has been brought to the notice of Government that to avoid famine conditions of the kind we are now having in those taluks there ought to be some major irrigation projects like the Tungabhadra project undertaken by the Government without any further delay. Every year we have been breaking our heads to see that some project or other is given to this district to ward off grim famine which is always staring the district, and every year we are given hopes that we will have some project. But the mirage is receding further and further back as years roll by. We see practically no provision is made to relieve the distress of these dry districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary.

"Sir, apart from want of water for irrigation purposes which the Government has been thoroughly neglecting all along, there is a much more important want, viz., the need for drinking water, about which the Government has not concerned itself at all. If we go to the villages it is a piece of sorrowful tale to hear that they have to walk miles and miles to get drinking water. The clamour of the villagers to have drinking water wells has all been in vain. The demands made in this House from time to time for the provision of drinking water supply has fallen upon deaf ears. There is of course a small provision made in the Budget which will not practically meet the needs of half a dozen villages in these dry districts. Sir, that is the tale of woe of these famine districts.

"Another thing is that even the existing small irrigation works have been thoroughly neglected by the Government. In the district of Cuddapah there is one project of which I am aware, viz., the Chakal project, and I may bring to the notice of the Government how the Public Works Department is dealing with it. The Public Works Department gives the contract to somebody or other for repairs and practically no repairs are done; they do not put things in the proper order and not even the channels are satisfactorily repaired. I am

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wondering why the Government is allowing this state of affairs to go on. At the time of sowing, the ryots feel the difficulty of getting water and they have to tip the Public Works Department people, and I am led to think that the Government is almost conniving at the corruption that exists in that department. I am bringing this matter to the notice of the Government and hope that now at least the hon. Minister or the Member in charge will take note of what I say and try to put an end to the corruption. I myself have been a personal victim to the corruption in the Public Works Department in the Cuddapah district. If people like myself owning land ask for some repair or for opening a sluice, the overseer says that by paying a hundred rupees to the Sub-Divisional Officer you will have the sluice open but that any number of petitions will be in vain. Sir, does this House expect me to be a party to such corruption in the Public Works Department. That is one thing. Another thing is even for taking water, the ryots have to depend upon the goodwill of the karnams or village munsifs. If these village munsifs and karnams are not tipped, there is no end of difficulty for the ryot to have water in time. If water is not had in time, the crop will fail. Even if it is a matter of two days' delay, it will mean failure of the crop. I submit the hon. Members of this House will realize the difficulties of the people in my district. After all, even by corruption you cannot square up all matters. I hope the hon. Minister or the Member in charge will take note of what I have submitted and see what he can do in the matter to give relief to the ryots. That is so far as irrigation is concerned.

"Then I beg to submit another precious matter, and that is in the Cuddapah district and in the neighbouring district of Anantapur, the question of grazing fees has been a matter of incessant trouble from the Government. You are all aware, Sir, most of you would have heard that in Cuddapah district there is no such thing as forest at all. We have got hills and hillocks where no grass grows and where no cattle can live. Such being the case we, the people of Cuddapah, are charged with grazing fees. Just as I am entitled to charge the Government for extorting land revenue from the people of my district for no reason at all or without giving us any irrigation project, similarly am I not to charge the Government for extortion of these grazing fees? When there is no grass, we are asked to pay grazing fees. When there is no leaf manure, we are asked to pay for leaf manure. So, Sir, in this district of Cuddapah just as in the neighbouring Anantapur district, where we have neither forests nor wild tree growth, why should we be asked to bear the burden of paying grazing fees and to pay for leaf manure?"

Mr. P. BAYAPPA REDDI:—"Sir, some hon. Members of the House who preceded me complimented the hon. the Finance Member on the success with which he has balanced the Budget. While the other provinces are struggling hard to balance their Budgets, it is no mean task on the part of our hon. Finance Member to have balanced the Budget in spite of the economic depression that has been prevailing in this province along with other provinces for so long. Well, I am afraid that the

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Revenue Budget under the head Excise is rather too optimistic. In the light of the experience of the present financial year when there has been a considerable fall in Excise revenue to the tune of Rs. 90 lakhs, I think the Budget estimate for the year 1932-33 is rather too high. In view of the economic depression which shows no signs of improvement, I believe, Sir, the revenue budgeted for as likely to be realized would not be forthcoming; on the other hand, there should have been a further margin for the fall in revenue. Of course, the hon. Finance Member has taken into consideration this tendency to fall, and has budgeted for a lesser sum than the amount budgeted for last year by about Rs. 40 lakhs. But I believe this amount will not be a sufficient margin for the fall in Excise revenue.

"I shall now come nearer home and deal with the grievances of the people of the district which I represent. First and foremost is the grievance of the threat to the very existence of the district, namely the proposal to dismember the district of Anantapur and to parcel it out among the adjoining districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Bellary. The objections are so great that the proposal, I trust, is not likely to be given effect to. As a matter of fact, I would not have referred to this subject but for the fact that Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, the hon. Member representing Bellary has made a reference to it, though it in no way concerned him. While speaking about retrenchment, he seems to have suggested that by amalgamating two districts into one a considerable amount of money can be saved.

4-45 p.m. "He seems to have suggested that Anantapur district may be amalgamated with Bellary. I strongly object to such a course. If we consider the difficulties and inconvenience that would attend the people of Anantapur, I do not think such a proposition would commend itself to the authorities concerned. I would say a word to the hon. Member who represents Anantapur. If indeed the hon. Gentleman is very eager to have the two districts amalgamated into one, I believe the people of Anantapur would have no objection to take over the Telugu speaking portions of Bellary, while the Kanarese speaking portions of Bellary district may be handed over to the adjoining districts in the Bombay Presidency. In that way he will have his desire of amalgamating the two districts into one fulfilled. If the hon. Gentleman wishes to know the strong opposition that is put forward against this proposal, I may refer him to the thousands of memorials that have been submitted to the Board of Revenue and the hon. the Revenue Member. I therefore strongly protest against the suggestion of the hon. Gentleman and earnestly appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to drop the proposal if it ever reaches him.

"I next come to the grievances of the people, viz., failure of crops in the district of Anantapur. There has been a total failure of crops in almost all the parts of the district. Owing to failure of early rains, groundnuts could not be raised at all and groundnut is the only agricultural produce which can withstand the abnormal fall in rains, and the district has been deprived of that crop too. As regards the other crops, no doubt they have been raised, but in many parts of the district

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there has been no rain. And in my own place there has been a very poor yield. In these circumstances the poor ryot is not in a position to pay his taxes, nor takkavi loans that have been advanced to them. I therefore strongly appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to see that Government grants remission to the ryots in those parts where there has been total failure of crops and postponement of collection of land revenue in those parts where there has been partial failure. Further I appeal to him that in order to enable the ryots to carry on their agricultural operations agricultural loans may be granted on a large scale and that the takkavi loans that have been advanced to them already may be written off or at least their collection may be postponed for the present.

"Now my hon. Friend from the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool have referred to the Forest grievances. I do not propose to deal with them. In the last two years the rates of green manure and grazing fees have been considerably enhanced and though the prices of agricultural produce have gone down considerably, the rates of green manure and grazing fees remain the same. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Law Member to consider this aspect of the question and put an end to the hardships of the poor ryots by reducing the rates considerably."

* Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, although the whole world, specially India and the Madras Presidency, is suffering from economic depression on account of fall in prices, fall in trade and for many other reasons, the hon. the Finance Member has presented a lucid and balanced Budget for which my hearty congratulations are due, not only to the hon. the Finance Member, but to the whole staff who have worked with him. Although he has considered the condition of the whole Presidency, I am sorry to say that he has forgotten the people of Salem and their cry for drinking water. Since 1927, Sir, the question of bringing water for drinking purposes from Mettur dam to Salem is lingering in the Council without solution. Resolutions after resolutions were passed; deputations have waited and addresses have been presented to the higher officials of this Province to take early steps to supply drinking water to the town of Salem from Mettur dam, but nothing has been done. Money has been spent for surveying the portions through which water has to be brought to the town of Salem. It is a pity that although the river Cauvery is running on the border of Salem district the people of Salem should not be provided with water-supply. I therefore earnestly request the hon. the Finance Member to do something for the people of Salem in this respect. Although he has not made any provision in the Budget, he must come forward with a supplementary grant and do the needful for helping the people of Salem with regard to their water-supply.

"Now, turning to the military side a resolution was brought forward in this Council in November last and it was unanimously passed without any objection. The object of that resolution was that this Government should see that at least 10 active Infantry Battalions were raised in this Presidency consisting of all Madrasis. I do not know what has happened to that resolution and what this Government has done and what is the

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opinion of the Central Government in this respect. I wish to invite the attention of the Government of India that they should not forget the Madrasis and the very loyal services rendered throughout to the British Crown, especially during the Indian Mutiny when the Madrasis wholeheartedly supported them and it is on account of that fact the British Flag is flying in India to-day. I don't wish to advance the same arguments that I brought when I moved the resolution referred to above. Now, we are going to have some changes in the constitution of this Province. Do not this Government think that it is but right on their part that they should have some Madras Infantry battalions, in order to keep their prestige and the old tradition of Madrasis. We have got now only three Pioneer Regiments which is not sufficient. So I request that Government should take steps and try to get at least 10 Madras Regiments in this Province. In former days there were 60 Madras Regiments and it is they who helped the British people to hoist their Flag in this country. So I submit it is unfair to reduce the Madrasis to this level and forget them totally."

* Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the Budget that he has presented to us. Considering the financial position of the province the Budget must be considered satisfactory on the whole, more especially because the expenditure has been adjusted to the revenue without having recourse to borrowing or additional taxation.

"It is however a matter for regret that considerable reductions have been made in the grants for education, medical aid, public health, industries, agriculture and such other services which contribute directly towards the improvement of the happiness and well-being of the people of the country. If Government had not been so lavish, when the Provincial contribution was wiped off, we would not have to starve these nation-building services now, and feel the financial stringency so acutely. It is too late now to repent of the past. Endeavours must be made to reduce expenditure wherever it is wasteful or unnecessary and the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee must not in any sense be regarded as the final say in the matter.

"While on the subject of retrenchment I wish to say a few words. The hon. the Finance Member expressed great concern for the Government servants and said that the withdrawal of the ten per cent cut on their salaries would be the first relief to be sanctioned as soon as normal conditions were restored. I do not grudge the sympathy shown to Government servants, but I wish to point out that he would have done well if he had expressed at least an equal concern for the people of the province whose condition is many times worse than that of Government servants. I also wish to add that this opportunity should be availed of to make permanent and substantial reductions in the salaries of Government servants, at least those whose pay exceeds Rs. 250 per month. We cannot really afford such a costly and top-heavy administration. It must be possible to abolish a number of highly paid posts and reduce the salaries of other posts. For instance, the Agriculture, Fisheries,

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and Industries departments may all be combined together into one department and placed under one Director. This will be good for economy and good also for the development of the country.

"I feel I am echoing the voice of the people when I say that the proposals for retrenchment in the Education Department are highly retrograde and unsatisfactory. The abolition of colleges and schools and the discontinuance or reduction of grants-in-aid are measures which will seriously affect the progress of education. It is surprising that these have been proposed while little or nothing has been recommended under direction and inspection. We have in our province a highly-paid Deputy Directress which no other major province has. That post may be conveniently abolished. We have again three Deputy Directors two of whom are in the Indian Educational Service. One of these two may also be abolished. Under "inspection" a substantial reduction in number is necessary and possible. We have now an Educational Officer for each district. There are many districts which have only very few high schools and such districts may be conveniently grouped together and each group placed under an officer. In this way at least ten or twelve posts may be abolished. The posts of junior deputy inspectors and assistant inspectresses may also be abolished. I do hope that the Minister for Education will bear these facts in mind when he comes to consider the retrenchment proposals and that he will also exert himself in the direction of securing larger sums for grants-in-aid.

"There are several intermediate appointments in the Police, Revenue, Co-operation and Forest departments which may be abolished without loss of efficiency. I have also to say that we may follow the lead given by some of the other provinces and reduce the number of Executive Councillors.

"To budget for an increase of revenue under 'Forest' at a time like this is hardly fair to the agricultural population. Time and again have members of this House brought to the notice of Government the need for reducing considerably the grazing and manure fees, so that the agricultural population may be benefited, but these appeals have been unfortunately a cry in the wilderness. It is this indifference to the repeated demands of the representatives of the people that drives even the best co-operators to feel discouraged and to think that the Legislative Council is but a mere debating society whose opinions and decisions may be set at naught by Government.

"I have next to say a few words on the administration of the Police department. The doings of this department in the last few months have roused the indignation of even the most law-abiding citizens and have evoked the adverse criticism of all lovers of freedom. The excesses of the Police in the several districts of the Presidency are least defensible. It is most inhuman to fall upon a non-violent gathering and beat the people with lathis indiscriminately. This unbridled action of the Police has been responsible for maiming permanently an innocent person in Ambur. Similar tales come from other places too. No person however hard-hearted he may be, will be able to bear the sight of the

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Statement showing the area cultivated with and the estimated yield of more important mungari crops in each of the taluks of the Bellary district in fasli 1341—cont.

Taluk.	Food crops—cont.				Others.			
	Total extent of food crops for which particulars are not given.				Groundnut.			
	Area cultivated in acres. (14)	Outturn. (15)	Average area. (16)	Outturn. (17)	Area cultivated in acres. (18)	Outturn. (19)	Average area. (20)	Outturn. (21)
					Area cultivated in acres. (22)	Outturn. (23)	Average area. (24)	Outturn. (25)
1. Bellary ..	32,854	3	66,948	7	11,677	3	29,288	6
2. Siruguppa ..	..	..	..	..	6,090	6	5,327	7
3. Rayadrug ..	..	..	..	..	18,323	4	14,066	8
4. Adoni ..	..	..	..	..	42,394	8	..	..
5. Alur ..	..	..	..	..	23,007	5	42,893	8
6. Hadagalli ..	..	..	..	..	45,100	8	52,371	8
7. Harpanahalli ..	..	..	..	..	35,610	8	45,474	9
8. Kudligi ..	187,427	8	158,109	8	4,366	7	4,300	7
9. Hospet ..	72,075	8	72,000	8	..	..	..	..
					16,682	10	17,000	10

Bellary.—Particulars of area are not given for each food crop. Figures of fasli 1338 are adopted for the average. Rayadrug.—Average area not furnished for cholam and korra as they are not available.

Adoni.—Average area not furnished. It included Siruguppa taluk villages also in previous years. Harpanahalli.—Area cultivated with cotton not furnished.

Kudligi.—Total extent raised with mungari crops has been furnished without cropwar particulars.

Hospet.—Figures of one firka have not been received. An estimate for that firka has been formed and included in the figures.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 29th February 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, K.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 Khar Sahib Bahadur. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. Arasu, Mr. V. T. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, R. N. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Basu Dev, Mr. C. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K. Devadasan, Mr. M. Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Foulkes, Mr. R. Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A. Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M. Hutton, Mr. A. W. Indrayya, 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. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P. Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M. Moses, Mr. P. C. Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib, V. I. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.

Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A. Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C. Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A. Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V. 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. Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T. Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G. Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V. Raja of Parlakimedi. Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A. Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala. Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T. Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. C. Sreshta, Mr. M. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. Sriaramulu, Mr. G. Subbarayan, Dr. 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 Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti. Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur. Zamindar of Kirlampudi. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

[29th February 1932]

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Admission to aided Training Colleges.

* 923 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) in how many aided Arts Colleges is a course of study available for the L.T. Diploma;

(b) how many students are studying in the Teachers' College for the L.T. Diploma at present;

(c) how many of them come from each district in the Presidency; and

(d) how many have been refused admission to this college during each of the last three years?

A.—(a) In none.

(b) It is presumed that the reference is to the Teachers' College at Saidapet. The number of students undergoing the L.T. course in this college is 129.

(c) Number of students coming from each district in the Presidency:—

District.	Number.
Ganjam	1
East Godavari	1
Kistna	1
Guntur	1
Cuddapah	4
Bellary	1
Kurnool	2
Chittoor	2
North Arcot	14
Madras	9
Chingleput	7
South Arcot	5
Tanjore	15
Trichinopoly	15
Salem	1
Madura	8
Ramnad	3
Tinnevely	11
Coimbatore	7
North Malabar	4
South Malabar	7
South Kanara	4
Bangalore	1
Cochin	1
Travancore	4

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	Year.	Number of students for whom admission was refused.
(d)	1929-30	220
	1930-31	238
	1931-32	520

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the large numbers of students who could not find admission into the Training College, may I know whether steps will be taken to start another Training College?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not possible to start another college at present."

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"What is the total number of seats available?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"129; all the seats are filled."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will it not be possible to increase the number of seats?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That question has not been considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. Minister kindly consider that question?"

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

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"What is the proportion of Brahmans to Non-Brahmans among the students?"

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"How many students from Madras applied for admission and how many were taken?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I should like to have notice."

Reduction of the stipends to students in Lower Training Schools.

* 924 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether stipendiaries undergoing training in Lower Elementary Training Schools have been informed that it is likely that their stipends might be stopped or reduced, from the end of this financial year;

(b) whether a representation has been received by the Government requesting that the period of their training be reduced from two years to a shorter period; and

(c) what action the Government have taken on this representation?

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A.—(a) In view of the financial stringency, students undergoing training in Government training institutions and managements of aided institutions have been informed that the Government cannot hold out any promise or hope of paying stipends next year.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have not found it possible to accept the suggestion.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I request the hon. Minister to give this concession to the students of the depressed and backward classes at least?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The whole question is under the consideration of the Government."

Local Self-Government

Strength and reservation of seats on the taluk boards in Salem district.

* 925 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been issued with regard to the fixing of strength and reservation of seats for each taluk board in Salem district;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) whether reservation has been made for women in all the taluk boards;

(d) if not, which of the taluk boards have women seats reserved for them; and

(e) why the rest have not been provided with reserved seats for women?

A.—(a) & (b) Government propose to fix the strength of the taluk boards and reserve seats on them as shown in the statement^a placed on the table.

(c) No.

(d) Salem, Krishnagiri and Namakkal.

(e) Reservation of seats for women in the rest is not considered essential.

Instructions regarding the compilation of budget estimates by local boards.

* 926 Q.—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what instructions are given to the presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipalities for the compilation of the budget estimates to be submitted to the Government each year and whether copy of such instructions will be placed on the table of the House?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 379 infra.

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A.—Under section 117 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and section 120 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, budgets of local bodies should provide for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by them and for the maintenance of a working balance. The important instructions^a issued to presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils will be found in the appendix to this answer.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know whether, in cases where these instructions are not followed, the Government will consider the case of individuals who are affected due to changes in local bodies?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"If the individuals affected make representations to the Government, Government will consider those representations."

Medical Administration

European nurses employed in the public hospitals.

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

(a) the number of European matrons and nurses employed in the various public hospitals and institutions in the Presidency together with their qualifications, grade, salaries and allowances;

(b) whether any such matrons or nurses were reinstated since 1930 by the department in the service after suspension, dismissal or other causes; and

(c) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

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

(b) & (c) No matron or nurse was reinstated after suspension or dismissal; but some nurses who had resigned with a view to bettering their prospects or for other reasons were entertained on their application if their previous record was satisfactory.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. Minister consider the advisability of substituting Indian Nurses for European Nurses because the former are cheaper?

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Yes, wherever they are available."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Am I then to understand that they are not available at present?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"To the extent they are available, they are appointed."

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 370-373 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 339-337 infra.

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Land Revenue Administration*Land revenue in Malabar paid by the Nambudri community.*

* 928 Q.—Mr. P. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what proportion of the land revenue in Malabar is paid by the Nambudri (Kerala Brahman) community?

A.—The Government have not the information and there is no register or return from which it could be obtained.

Minor Irrigation*Improvements to the Panjamthangi tank.*

* 929 Q.—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer reported that the Panjamthangi tank could not hold even rain-water, and that the tank should be restored;

(b) whether the investigation as to the preliminary improvement referred to in answer to clause (e) of question No. 106 appended to the answer to question No. 589 answered on 3rd November 1931 has been completed; and

(c) whether the Panjamthangi tank is in charge of the Revenue or the Public Works Department?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

(c) The Periyakulam tank of which the Panjamthangi tank is an auxiliary source is in charge of the Public Works Department.

Public Service*Production of medical certificates by applicants before the Madras Services Commission.*

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

(a) whether the Madras Services Commission asks applicants for every appointment to produce medical certificates from only Civil Surgeons or District Medical Officers;

(b) whether candidates who apply for more than one job at about the same time have to pay and get a separate medical certificate in each case; and

(c) whether any fees have been fixed for such certificates and whether copies of these certificates are required to be granted without any additional fee?

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A.—(a) Yes, except in the case of candidates for clerkships who need only produce certificates signed by medical officers of the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

(b) No.

(c) Yes—a maximum of Rs. 7-8-0 in the case of certificates to be given by Civil Surgeons and Rs. 5 in the case of those to be given by Assistant Surgeons. No instructions have been issued in regard to the supply of copies of such certificates.

Prisons and Prisoners*Recommendation of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Mangalore, to place Mrs. Murdeswar Ratna Bai in the 'C' class.*

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mrs. Murdeswar Ratna Bai was convicted for picketing by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Mangalore, during the 1st week of February 1932 and recommended to be placed in the 'C' class; and

(b) whether the Government are satisfied as to the class awarded; if not, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for from the District Magistrate.

Criminal Tribes*Application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Korachas of Banvikallu.*

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

(a) whether the Korachas living in Banvikallu of Kudligi taluk, Bellary district, have been brought under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and if so, when;

(b) their number and the restrictions imposed on their movements;

(c) when the said Korachas came to live in Banvikallu and whether, before that, they were living in Chowdapuram of Kudligi taluk, without registry under the Criminal Tribes Act; and

(d) whether the occupation of the Korachas in question is chiefly cultivation and rearing of cattle?

A.—(a) No.

(b) 51. No restrictions have been placed on their movements.

(c) They originally came from Kalyandrug and Vijapuram.

(d) Two of them own land and cultivate it. The others rear cattle and make mats and ropes.

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Labour*Proposed cut in the expenditure of the Labour department.*

* 933 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how much percentage in expenditure is being now recommended to be cut from the current year's grant in the Labour department of Government;

(b) whether the same percentage of reduction in expenses has been made in other departments of the Government;

(c) whether such reduction has been carried out in the Budget allotment of the current year;

(d) if so, what proportion the figure now proposed by the Retrenchment Committee bears to the last year's actual expenses; and

(e) what are the special reasons for such reductions made?

A.—(a) 19.5 per cent of the grant has been cut.

(b) In some items in other departments the percentage is larger, in some less.

(c) Yes.

(d) The actual cut made is 17.6 of the expenditure in the previous year.

(e) The necessity for reducing expenditure by every possible means.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ May I know with reference to clause (b) which are the departments which have been subjected to a higher percentage cut? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ One such department, I think, is the Public Works Department.”

Law and Order—General*Illegality of lathi charge on picketers numbering less than five.*

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

(a) whether the Government have perused the statement of the leading lawyers of Madras regarding the illegality of lathi charge on volunteers picketing in numbers less than five and of beating persons who had fallen down unconscious;

(b) whether the Government or the Inspector-General of Police have given orders to beat individual picketers rather than arrest and convict them as provided under law;

(c) whether the Government have called for legal opinion on the question of the legality of beating individual picketers or a group of them short of the number 5; and

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

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A.—(a) The Government have perused a published statement of certain advocates of Madras dealing with the use of force by the Police.

(b) No.

(c) The Government do not consider such a course necessary.

(d) None.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question, may I ask the Home Member how he reconciles the answer with the Press Communiqué of the 23rd January, wherein far from reproving such actions of the Police he has said that picketers are in the first instance beaten and that it is not advisable to send them to jails? May I remind him that he also justified such action when he spoke on the adjournment motion on this subject? ”

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

“ I do not remember what exactly was said in the communiqué. But on the 15th January before the statement of the Advocates appeared in the papers we issued instructions to the District Magistrates as follows:—‘ In regard to picketing, an assembly of five or more persons is an unlawful assembly if gathered for an unlawful purpose such as picketing and can be dispersed, after warning, by force if necessary. But isolated picketers do not by themselves constitute an unlawful assembly and obviously cannot be dealt with by the use of lathis. In such cases, if the picketing is conspicuous, it may be necessary to have recourse to arrest and prosecution. All depends on the circumstances and discretion is left to District Magistrates to take what measures are suitable within the limits of the law.’ ”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I ask whether it is not a fact that individual picketers have been invariably beaten by the Police and the attention of the Government has been drawn to several cases? ”

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

“ In all these cases enquiries are being made. If it is found that the Police have gone against the instructions, I am thoroughly prepared to take disciplinary action.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask when this instruction was issued to the Police? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ On the 15th January 1932.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask the hon. the Home Member how he reconciles these instructions with the communiqué of the 23rd January wherein it was stated that the Government preferred the use of force to arrest? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I must ask for notice of the question. I do not remember what the communiqué stated.”

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"We discussed this matter on the Adjournment motion and is it not rather strange for the hon. the Home Member to say that he does not know the Communiqué?"

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"When Government get information about everything that is taking place through their Intelligence department, may I know why they say they have not seen the statement by the leading Advocates of Madras?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already said that the Government have perused that statement."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, whether, with reference to the answer to clause (c), it is right to assume that it is wrong to use force against individual picketers who do not form an unlawful assembly?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already read out the instructions Government have issued on this subject. If my hon. Friend brings to my notice any violation of these instructions I am quite prepared to go into the question."

Indiscriminate use of lathis by the Police in dealing with civil resisters.

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

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government in regard to the indiscriminate use of lathis by the Police in dealing with civil resisters;

(b) whether the Muslim Deputation that waited on him on 18th January 1932 has been given an assurance that only minimum force would be used hereafter; and

(c) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued to avoid hitting on the head and to substitute canes for lathis?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The general instructions to the Police are not to use more force than is necessary in dealing with persons taking part in the civil disobedience movement. So far as possible canes are used instead of lathis and lathis are used in accordance with the general instructions not to use force in excess of the requirements of the situation.

Conviction of Mr. C. Rajagopala Achariyar.

* 936 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what was the offence for which Mr. C. Rajagopala Achariyar was charged and for what offences was he convicted?

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A.—He was charged and convicted under section 4 of the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance.

Conviction of Mr. S. Satyamurthi under the Ordinance.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. S. Satyamurthi was convicted under the Ordinance; and

(b) what acts did he commit which were offences under the Ordinance or any law?

A.—(a) Mr. S. Satyamurthi was convicted under section 4 of the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance V of 1932 and section 17 (2) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

(b) The evidence against Mr. S. Satyamurthi was that he in his capacity as 'dictator' of an association declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act actively engaged in the proceedings of the unlawful association and distributed leaflets advocating disobedience to the law, boycott of British goods and picketing of shops.

Trial of Volunteers arrested at Udipi on 6th January 1932.

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

(a) when the nine Congress volunteers arrested on the 6th instant at Udipi, were charged, tried and convicted; and

(b) for what offences were they convicted?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member apparently refers to the nine persons arrested on the 5th January 1932. They were convicted of offences under sections 143 and 145, Indian Penal Code, on the 7th January.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether at the time when these people were arrested an order under Section 144 had been promulgated in that place?"

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

Policy regarding searches by the Police in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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

(a) the policy the Government have laid down in regard to searches and seizing of articles found on search in connexion with the civil disobedience movement; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a national flag flying on the Exhibition Buildings was pulled down and the Union Jack hoisted?

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- A.—(a) The Government have not laid down any 'policy' in these matters; they are governed by the provisions of the ordinary law and of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1932.
- (b) The so-called national flag was removed and the Union Jack hoisted.

Expenditure on additional Police from 1st January 1932.

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

(a) how many new recruits have been enlisted to the Police force for the use of lathis; and

(b) how much money has been spent over the additional police force from 1st January 1932?

A.—(a) & (b) No recruits are enlisted specially for the use of lathis.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the answer to clause (b) of the question with regard to the cost of the additional Police force?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have not yet received an estimate from the Inspector-General as to how much money we will have to spend ultimately. The Police force, I think, is to be temporarily increased by 30 head constables and 300 constables."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is this in addition to the increase in the armed Police for which we paid last year?"

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

Police officers responsible for the shooting at Vadapalli.

* 941 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the names of the Police officers responsible for the shooting at Vadapalli?

A.—Firing was begun by the Police under the orders of the Sub-Magistrate of Kothapeta. The actual firing was directed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rajahmundry.

Compensation to the families of the deceased in the Vadapalli rioting case.

* 942 Q.—Mr. C. INDRAIYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that four persons died as a result of shooting by the Police in the Vadapalli rioting case (Sessions Case No. 33 of 1931 on the file of the East Godavari District Court);

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(b) if so, what action have the Government taken in punishing the persons responsible for the shooting; and

(c) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Government have considered the desirability of awarding some money compensation to the families of the deceased?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No action is taken against persons responsible for firing unless the Government are satisfied that firing is not justified.

(c) No.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know whether any enquiry has been held and any conclusion arrived at as a result of that enquiry?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The case is now *sub judice* an appeal having been filed in the High Court."

[For further list of starred questions, please see page 310 *infra*.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Location of a liquor shop on the main road of Vizagapatam Fort.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a liquor shop is situated on the main road, Fort, in Vizagapatam, in the vicinity of the municipal office itself;

(b) whether people in the locality have raised strong objections to the continuance of the shop in that place; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the shop; if so, when and where?

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

Weights and Measures

Legislation for standardization of weights and measures.

944 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill on weights and measures; and

(b) if so, whether the decisions arrived at by the Campbell Committee in 1927 are incorporated in it?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

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Administration Reports

Addition of a new chapter to the Presidency Administration Report regarding the material progress of certain communities.

945 Q.—PANDIT GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Local Government have under consideration any proposal to insert a new chapter in the Presidency Administration Reports regarding the material and educational progress of the various communities engaged in Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, Labour and other pursuits of life?

A.—The Administration Reports of the Provinces are prepared on uniform lines in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India. There is no proposal to include a separate chapter such as that referred to in the question, but the work done by the several departments of the Government towards the improvement of the conditions of the people is mentioned in the respective chapters.

STARRED QUESTIONS**Education**

Expenditure on Government Arts Colleges.

* 946 Q.—MR. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether commercial accounts have been prepared showing the expenditure incurred annually on each Government Arts College in the Presidency, including *inter alia* the interest on the value of the site and buildings, salaries, pension and leave allowances;

(b) what the average cost per pupil is in each of these colleges;

(c) what the average cost per pupil is to Government in an aided Arts College; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement of accounts showing how the information given in reply to the above questions has been arrived at?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the annual reports on Public Instruction.

(d) The Government have no information beyond what is contained in the annual reports nor do they consider it necessary to obtain further particulars.

Industries

Manufacture of soap in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

* 947 Q.—MR. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what steps are being taken to advertise the products of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut;

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(b) in what newspapers, if any, have advertisements been published;

(c) how do the prices of these products compare with those of similar articles, produced in the Mysore Government Soap Institute and imported from foreign countries; and

(d) what use is made of the by-products of the manufacture of soap in this institute?

A.—(a) (i) Advertisement in newspapers and cinemas;

(ii) issue of pictorial calendars;

(iii) publication of hand-bills, posters, bill-heads, etc.; and

(iv) participation in exhibitions and health and baby shows.

(b) The following are the newspapers and journals in which advertisements have appeared:—

The Madras Mail.

The Hindu.

The Indian Review.

The Asylum Press Almanack and Directory.

The Planters' Chronicle.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Guide.

The South Indian Railway Time-tables.

The Planting Directory.

The South of India Boy Scouts Magazine.

The South of India Observer.

The Health (Telugu).

The Andhra Patrika (Telugu).

The Grihalakshmi (Telugu).

The Swadesamitran (Tamil).

The Tamil Village Panchayat.

The Baptist Missionary Review.

The Bangalore Daily Post.

The West Coast Reformer.

The West Coast Spectator.

The Champion.

The Mitavadi.

The Gajakesari.

The Kerala Patrika.

The Kanteerava (Kanarese).

The Indian States Register and Directory.

The Madras Agricultural Journal.

Villagers' Calendar.

The Catholic Educational Review.

The Malabar Herald.

The Mangalore College Magazine.

The Cochin Argus.

Also some English and vernacular papers in Bombay, Ceylon and Burma.

(c) The prices of Kerala soaps compare very favourably with those produced in the Mysore Government Soap factory and those imported from foreign countries.

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- (d) Crude glycerine is a by-product of soap manufacture but the manufacture of this has been temporarily suspended owing to the great fall in the prices of pure glycerine and the lack of demand for the crude article.

Registration

Aliyasantana family partition deeds registered in South Kanara in 1930 and 1931.

* 948 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of Aliyasantana family partition deeds registered in South Kanara in 1930 and 1931?

A.—The number of Aliyasantana family partition deeds registered in South Kanara in 1930 was 53. The Government have called for information as regards the number of such deeds registered in 1931.

Veterinary Department

Proposal to levy fee for inoculation of cattle against rinderpest.

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

- (a) whether the Government are considering any proposals to levy fees for inoculating cattle against rinderpest; and
(b) if so, who has made the proposal and for what reasons?

A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) The Retrenchment Committee recommended the levy of a small fee wherever possible with a view to reducing the present cost to Government involved in free inoculations.

Local Self-Government

Bifurcation of taluk boards in Salem district.

* 950 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether orders have been issued with regard to the bifurcation or otherwise of each taluk board in Salem district;
(b) if so, what justification do the Government hold for bifurcating each and every taluk board in that district;
(c) whether copies of the orders issued in that behalf will be placed on the table; and
(d) how many of the taluk boards were in favour of the bifurcation and how many were not; the names of the taluk boards who were not in favour of bifurcation, and the reasons given by them?

A.—(a) Not yet but Government propose to bifurcate each of the existing local fund taluks in the Salem district except Namakkal.

- (b) The justification is the necessity for giving effect to the intention of section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, viz., that every revenue taluk should normally have a taluk board.

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- (c) No. When orders issue, the notifications will appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the usual course.
(d) One was in favour. Salem and Dharmapuri Taluk Boards were against the proposal on the ground that the new Boards would not have sufficient funds to run the administration. Sankari Taluk Board was indifferent.

Medical Administration

Admission of two Congress volunteers as in-patients into the Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.

* 951 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 two Congress volunteers who peacefully picketed and who were beaten by the Police on 3rd February 1932 and three Congress volunteers who were beaten by the Police on 10th February 1932 were admitted into the Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, as in-patients;

- (b) whether it is a fact that anti-tetanus injections were given to some or all of them; if so, under what conditions were they given;

- (c) whether the injuries and their description were noted down in the accident register maintained in the hospital; if so, whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the said accident register relating to the Congress volunteers; and

- (d) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to call for a statement from the District Medical Officer, Mangalore, showing the nature of the beatings, their number and their severity and the condition of the said patients when they were admitted into the hospital and place the same on the table of the House?

A.—(a) to (d) According to a report received by Government some volunteers who picketed a foreign cloth shop on 3rd February 1932 were forcibly dispersed and removed to the hospital on account of injuries. They have no other information except a communication on the subject received from the hon. Member. A detailed report has been called for.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will be pleased to place a copy of the report on the table of the House? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ When the Surgeon-General's report is received, Government will consider the hon. Member's request.”

Land Revenue Administration

Exemption of implements of husbandry from attachment.

* 952 Q.—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued instructions to the Revenue Subordinates that the implements of husbandry should not be attached and sold for arrears of land revenue;

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(b) whether it is a fact that in Villupuram taluk of the South Arcot district the village officers of Venkatadri Agaram and Vaniyanpalayam and other villages have been transgressing the rules issued by Government and attaching and bringing to sale *karalais* (water-lifts) and their appurtenances and other articles of husbandry possessed by the ryots in 1931; and

(c) whether the Government have received any petitions protesting against the conduct of the village officers and the Tahsildar of Villupuram taluk or any other taluk in that district or other districts in regard to this matter of harassing the ryots?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are not aware that the fact is as stated.

(c) No.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the allegations made in clause (b) of the question, may I know whether the Government will make an enquiry into the matter? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I will draw the attention of the Board of Revenue to the statement made in the question.”

Public Service

Production of medical certificates by candidates applying for Clerks' posts.

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

(a) whether the Madras Services Commission have called for applications for the posts of clerks and typists;

(b) whether candidates declared eligible for the lower class last year are permitted to apply again this time to make themselves eligible for a higher class;

(c) whether they are required to produce medical certificates bearing a date later than July 1st, 1931; and

(d) whether a medical certificate got by a candidate is considered to hold good for any particular period, and if so, for what period?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, provided that they are still qualified in other respects to apply and that they have not been actually placed on probation in the service.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government have issued no orders on the point. The matter is one entirely within the discretion of the Madras Services Commission, who, it has been ascertained, accept medical certificates produced by candidates, provided that they are not more than one year old.

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Territorial Changes

Evidence by Officials before the Orissa Boundary Commission.

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

(a) whether the Orissa Boundary Commission summoned any Madras Government officials for examination at its enquiry at Waltair;

(b) whether the Government directed the officials summoned to appear before the Commission; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Boundary Commission agreed to pay the travelling allowance of the Madras officials summoned?

A.—(a) & (c) Yes.

(b) No, but the Committee examined several official witnesses at Gopalpur and Cocanada and the Government authorized the Committee to communicate with the Collectors of Vizagapatam and East Godavari regarding the examination of other official witnesses, but owing to the outbreak of the civil disobedience movement, it was not practicable for Government Officers to leave their posts for a long journey to Waltair.

Prisons and Prisoners

Lady jail visitors.

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

(a) the number of lady jail visitors appointed for each of the jails containing female convicts; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of giving lady visitors the same powers as male visitors?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 22 (2) of the Madras Jail Manual.

(b) Under rule 25 of the Madras Jail Manual, lady visitors have the same powers and duties as male visitors except that their functions should extend only to the female prisoners and the female yard.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether the lady visitors are allowed to go into the kitchens of the jails? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ They are allowed to go into any part of the jail exclusively set apart for women.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ If it were the case, why was it that a European and an Indian lady visitors were not allowed to go to the kitchen of the Madras Penitentiary? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I should like to have notice of the question.”

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Grievances of Mrs. Govindammal, political prisoner in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.

* 956 Q.—Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. C. A. Aiyamuthu of Coimbatore, the husband of Govindammal, political prisoner No. 782 in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, has addressed a letter to the Superintendent of the Jail regarding certain grievances arising out of her treatment in the Vellore Jail; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remedy those grievances?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the hon. the Law Member is aware that in the Vellore Jail the mid-day meal is given at 1 o'clock and the evening meal at 3 o'clock, thus making it impossible for the prisoners to take their food at such short intervals? ”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Will the hon. the Law Member kindly make enquiries and set it right? ”

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

Colonel McCarrison's recommendations for a change of diet to prisoners in jails.

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

(a) whether the resolutions passed at the conference of provincial non-official visitors to jails held in Madras last week have been communicated to the Government and if so, whether a copy of them can be placed on the table of the House; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Colonel McCarrison, Food Expert, has recommended a change in jail diet, and the Inspector-General of Prisons has supported it?

A.—(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and that to the second part of the question is in the negative.

(b) The Inspector-General of Prisons has submitted proposals for the revision of jail dietary after consulting Col. R. McCarrison, Director of Nutritional Research, Coonoor.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask when the Government are going to revise their jail diet in accordance with the recommendations of Col. McCarrison? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I am afraid I cannot say when it will be done.”

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Ragi diet for prisoners convicted of offences connected with the civil disobedience movement in Malabar.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Dodwell, the Joint Magistrate of Tellicherry, awarded ragi diet to several convicts convicted for civil disobedience recently in Tellicherry; if so, in how many cases ragi diet has been awarded and why it has been awarded;

(b) whether it is a fact that the hon. the Law Member has received several protests by means of demi-officials or otherwise from respectable men against the prescribing of ragi diet to Malayali convicts; if so, whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House copies of the same; and

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

A.—(a) & (c) The Government have perused an article which appeared in the *Swarajya* of the 4th February 1932 and have called for a report from the District Magistrate, Malabar.

(b) One letter about this matter has been received. It is not in public interests to place a copy of it on the table of the House.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I ask whether it is only in political, i.e., civil disobedience cases, that the Magistrate has been awarding ragi diet? ”

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

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether the Government is aware that ragi is not the diet of the people on the West Coast? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Generally it is not.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether Mr. Dodwell is still there? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Yes. He has applied for leave.”

Public Works

Opening of a new trunk road connecting Mettur and Thoppur in Salem district.

* 959 Q.—Diwan Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government undertook to open a new trunk road connecting Mettur and Thoppur in Salem district;

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(b) what amount has been sanctioned for the work and how much has been spent on it;

(c) at what stage the work is at present; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the work has been stopped for the present; if so, for what reasons and when they will resume the work and complete it?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The amount of the estimate approved by Government is Rs. 3.03 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 628 was incurred in 1930-31 and Rs. 3,000 has been provided in the current year to meet any liabilities already incurred.

(d) Yes, on account of the present financial stringency. The question when the work can be resumed is now under the consideration of Government.

Local Self-Government

Proposal to provincialize the services of the Assistant Engineers of District Boards.

* 960 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for provincializing the Assistant Engineers of the District Boards and if so, when it will be given effect to?

A.—Yes. District boards have been consulted in the matter and replies are still due from certain district boards. The proposal will be examined after the receipt of all replies.

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of lands in the Sriperumbudur taluk to Mr. Narasimhachari.

* 961 Q.—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Sriperumbudur taluk of the Chingleput district applications made by the Adi-Dravidas for assignment of lands at the disposal of Government to them, e.g., Kiranallur and Nelamaduramangalam, have been rejected and the lands were put up for auction; and

(b) whether it is a fact that it was taken in auction by one Mr. Narasimhachari, an advocate, and the lands were assigned to him?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

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Land Revenue Administration

Expenditure on account of the tours of the hon. the Member for Revenue and the Member of the Board of Revenue in Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 962 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the amount spent on the travelling expenditure of the hon. the Member for Revenue and the Member of the Board of Revenue is in connexion with their recent tours in East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna districts, with regard to the resettlement question?

A.—The amounts spent are as shown below:—

	RS.
The hon. the Member for Revenue ...	1,080
The Member of the Board of the Revenue ...	336

Extent of cultivation in certain villages in Bellary district.

* 963 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the respective extents under the chief 'mungari' and 'hingari' crops this year together with their average outturn, actual or estimated as the case may be, in the following villages of the Bellary district?—

Anakanahalu (Rayadrug taluk).

Chinnakyata and Peddakyata (Alur taluk).

Venenur (Bellary taluk).

A.—Two statements* giving the information as far as available are attached.

Extent of rice-producing area.

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

(a) the extent of rice-producing area in this province; and

(b) whether it has increased during the last decade and if so, by how much each year?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^b giving the area sown with paddy during the ten years ending with fasli 1339 and the increase or decrease in the area sown in each fasli as compared with the previous fasli is attached.

Public Service

Receipts and expenditure of the Madras Services Commission.

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

(a) the cost of maintaining the Public Services Commission during the last year, and the current year;

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 388 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix V on page 399 infra.

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(b) the total earnings made by the same during the last year and the current year; and

(c) the number of appointments made by the Public Services Commission during last year and the current year (i) of a permanent tenure, (ii) of a temporary tenure, (iii) carrying a salary of less than Rs. 100 per mensem, and (iv) carrying a salary of more than Rs. 100 per mensem?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Budget Estimates.

(c) Except in respect of its own office the Madras Services Commission is not invested with the power of appointment. If the hon. Member is referring to selections made after consultation with the Madras Services Commission for admission to the public services, his attention is invited to the report of the Commission for 1930-31 already placed on the table. For later information the report for 1931-32 may be awaited.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the recommendations of the Services Commission come very late in the case of temporary vacancies, so much so that the candidates have to spend more money for travelling than the pay they get during the short period of their appointment?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of that fact."

Administration of Justice

Statement of the number of suits filed under the Aliyasantana Law in South Kanara for the year 1931.

* 966 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of suits filed in each of the Courts in South Kanara in 1931 (1) for the deposition of the Aliyasantana family yejmans, (2) for maintenance and (3) for setting aside alienations made by yejmans?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Statement of the number of suits filed under the Marumakkattayam Law in Kasaragod taluk for the year 1931.

* 967 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of suits filed by Marumakkattayam people in Kasaragod taluk in 1931 for deposition of the karnavan, for maintenance and for setting aside alienations made by karnavans?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

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Statement of the number of suits filed under the Marumakkattayam Law in Malabar for the year 1931.

* 968 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of suits filed in Malabar courts in 1931 by Marumakkattayam people for deposition of the karnavan, for maintenance and for setting aside alienations made by karnavans?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Prisons and Prisoners

Political prisoners pending release.

* 969 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political prisoners who have yet to be released after Gandhi-Irwin Pact; and

(b) the names of such persons and the reasons for not releasing them?

A.—(a) 43.

(b) A statement* showing the names of prisoners connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-31) still in jail, is appended. The release of the prisoners was refused by Government as they were convicted of offences involving violence.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Question No. 970."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I did not receive copy of that question (970)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I take it that copies of the question have now been circulated to hon. Members? It is a short notice question; the answer was received only at 10-40 a.m., so it was not possible to place the answer on the table of the House one hour before the Council met."

Reforms

Reports on the Franchise Committee Questionnaire.

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

(a) whether the Local Government have concluded their deliberations on the questionnaire of the Lothian Committee, and the allotment of seats to the various communities;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Local Government and how do they differ from those of the Local Franchise Committee and what are the principles followed; and

(c) whether a copy of the recommendations of the Government will be made available to the Members of the Legislative Council?

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 390 infra.

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a.m.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The letters from the Government of Madras to the Franchise Committee containing their recommendations will be placed on the table of the House.

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

(a) whether the local Franchise Committee has concluded its deliberations and submitted its recommendations to the Lothian Committee;

(b) if so, what the recommendations are;

(c) whether the copies of the proceedings and the report of recommendations will be made available to the Members of the Legislative Council; and

(d) if so, whether copies of the same will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The report of the Committee will be placed on the table of the House.

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1932-33.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. President, hon. Members, Sir, have congratulated the hon. the Finance Member and the Secretary for the very lucid way in which the Budget has been presented to us. Of course we expect these gentlemen who are the pick of the Indian Civil Service to put facts before us clearly and I am not surprised that this has been done. We are concerned now with the omissions and commissions in the Budget in connexion with the various provisions.

“ I shall now take up the Revenue side of the Budget. As some hon. Members have already pointed out, the provisions made indicate in the matter of policy a very unsatisfactory state of things. Take the question of Land Revenue. As a matter of fact the Government are budgeting this year for a larger sum of land revenue than last year. I should like to know how it is possible to do so. The Government have been saying that they are very anxious to look after the interests of the land revenue tax-payers. This House has frequently referred to the unbearable burden imposed on the ryots by the pitch of revenue assessments and it has in no uncertain voice objected to giving effect to resettlement rates in districts like Kistna, East and West Godavari. In discussing the question of resettlements, one of the points hon. Members have referred to is the failure on the part of the Government to consider the question of the maintenance of the ryots themselves. Even in normal conditions, we have reason to believe that the provision made for the maintenance of the ryot in resettlement calculations is only a negative one. What happens under present conditions?

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Have the Government satisfied themselves whether the ryot is in a position to pay the ordinary assessments, not to speak of enhanced assessments, under the present low prices of food-grains? Claims have been made on behalf of the various districts by hon. Members representing those districts, that the ryot population in those districts has been hard hit and there have been demands for either non-collection and postponement of the payment of the kist or for reducing the level of taxes. The Government have, I am aware, granted postponement of the payment of the kist in some cases. With reference to the fact that, on account of the present economic condition created by the phenomenal fall in prices, the ryots have been hard hit and that they are not left with any provisions for their maintenance, may I ask what action has been taken by the Government to illustrate their policy of sympathy? I need only refer to the recent orders passed on the question of resettlement in Kistna and East and West Godavari districts. In one of their communications, the Government said that, unless it was proved that the prices had risen sufficiently, they were not going to give effect to the enhanced rates of resettlement in those districts. But what has happened as a matter of fact? My hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, and a Member of the Board of Revenue visited those districts, and we found to our surprise that after these visits, the Government came to the strange conclusion that prices had risen to justify giving effect to resettlement rates. I would like to challenge my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, to show us their figures upon which those orders were issued. Hon. Members representing those districts have given figures in their Budget speeches to show that prices have not risen at all and that the present level is such that any Government—if they care for the well-being of the ryot—should not make up their minds to give effect to the resettlement rates; the ryots are struggling and they are unable to pay even the ordinary rates. Incidentally, while I am on this question, I may refer to the promise made by the hon. Member in one of the communications of the Government dealing with Kistna and East and West Godavari districts, that they were proposing to make some provision for irrigation and drainage improvements. Looking at the Budget, what do we find? I find a small provision made for lifting machinery for the Godavari anicut shutters; strangely enough there is another provision for bringing waste lands in the West Godavari delta under cultivation. Have any arrangements been made to enable the ryot, who is already groaning under the old rates and for whom supply of water is inadequate, to get supply of more water for transplantation purposes. The Government have not done anything to raise the level of the shutters of the Godavari anicut. That being so, how are you in a position—even in spite of the improvements carried out to the Vijeswaram head sluice—to help the ryots who are already complaining that the resettlement rates are high and are suffering from want of water for transplantation purposes? This is a specimen of the sympathy the Government have shown in the well-being of the ryot population. May I inform the hon. the Revenue Member that even now it is not too late to give relief to the ryots of the Godavari district by providing higher shutters? The Government will then

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increase the supply of water to the ryots so as to hasten transplantation and they may after doing this bring waste lands under cultivation.

“Turning to the Excise Revenue, there has been a considerable drop as hon. Members who have already spoken have pointed out. I would like to ask my hon. Friend, the Excise Minister, what exactly he proposes to do with regard to the question of prohibition; many hon. Members have put this question to him; when it comes to his turn to reply, I hope he will be in a position to give a satisfactory answer. But, may I point out, Sir, that besides the fall in Excise Revenue, we are providing for reduction in the Excise establishment on account of retrenchment? Is that a step taken in the interests of prohibition? The hon. the Excise Minister himself has said very often that the present establishment is inadequate for dealing with illicit crime. With reduced establishment, may I ask whether the hon. Minister will be in a position to go forward with the policy of prohibition? I am sure he will give his reply to this point also. How long are we to wait even for seeing the beginnings of prohibition?”

“Before I proceed with the question of retrenchment, may I ask the hon. the Finance Member if he is in a position to tell us whether the present depression is a permanent one or only temporary? How long do the Government expect it to last? If depression continues for a series of years in the future, what do the Government propose to do? Besides balancing the Budget for the present, are you not going to look forward to the future and prepare for what is to come, especially as you will be forced to reduce the level of land revenue and may have to face the entire loss of Excise revenue? Then you will have to satisfy the public demand for pitching the salaries on the establishments at a lower level than at present. What, Sir, is your policy for the future? I see no indication of it, so far as the present Budget is concerned. I would ask my hon. Friend to indicate the lines on which he is going to approach the problems of the future, at least of the immediate future.

“That takes me to the question of retrenchment. We have had retrenchment in works and programmes. We have had reduction in pay and personnel. I would remark, Sir, that I should have expected reduction in pay to precede reduction in personnel. Suppose conditions improve, suppose revenue increases during the coming years, are you not creating unnecessary suffering and unnecessary trouble by effecting at present much reduction in personnel which could possibly have been avoided? You may go in for more drastic cuts in salaries.

“Now let me briefly refer to the question of salaries in this Presidency. In the years following the war, there was a clamour from the public services that the scales of pay then existing were inadequate and the Government in response to these demands appointed Commissions, the Islington Commission and the Lee Commission, etc., and the Government granted increase in salaries on three occasions, once in the year 1917, then in the year 1920 and then again in 1924.

11-30 a.m. “Now, Sir, this increase in salaries that was granted during the various stages proceeded on the assumption that the increased cost of

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living was going to be permanent, with the result that the increase that was granted in salaries in various stages has become a permanent increase. I would like to ask what justification there is for treating the increase as a permanent one? What has happened now? Prices have fallen. If you are logical, you ought now to go back to the level of prices preceding the year 1917. It would be only fair that if in response to an insistent demand from the services you granted increases of pay because the cost of living had increased, you should now when the cost of living is going down, go back to the scale of salaries that existed before, i.e., to a scale corresponding to the price levels that are now existing.

“With reference to the ten per cent cut for which I suppose the Madras Government are not immediately responsible, for we have been told that they were only following what has been decided by the Government of India, may I ask what justification there is for this cut of only ten per cent? I am not speaking of the uniform ten per cent cut at present. Why reduce the salaries by ten per cent, I ask? During the various stages in which increased salaries were granted, it would be found that the increase actually granted over the previous scales, amounted in the net to about 20 to 35 per cent of the old scales. If prices are now going down to the old levels, what justification is there for your not going back to the salary levels that obtained before? Then, Sir, by comparison with salaries in other countries similarly circumstanced and even with others not similarly circumstanced, you will find that there is no country in the world where salaries on the present scales obtaining in this country are paid. Take the case of Japan, for instance, where salaries paid are about half or even one-third of the salaries paid in this country. The same is the case in Egypt, the same in Republican Turkey where, I believe, the President of the Republic gets a handsome salary of about Rs. 760 a month. Take the case of England and America, Sir. The salary levels there are much lower than here, so far as the services are concerned. In the case of America, the higher salaries are not earned by Government servants, but by people outside the services.

“With reference to the uniform cut of ten per cent, Sir, which Government have enforced, I think it is clearly unfair to both the higher and the lower paid services. In the case of the higher paid services, it really amounts in effect, taking the income-tax rebate into account, to a cut of about six per cent or even something less. In the case of the lower services, the full cut takes effect. We should have expected, in fairness, that these cuts were graded on the same principle as that which applies to the collection of income-tax—which is levied on the principle that the margin remaining after allowing for subsistence should be taxed. You should have reduced the cut for the lower services. The uncovenanted services have always clamoured for an increase in their salaries because the margin left after subsistence in their cases was small or even nil. While admitting that the state of things at present justifies a reduction, it is only fair to say that this uniform cut is unduly favourable or partial to the higher services and unduly harsh to the lower paid services. You should, instead of adopting a

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uniform cut of ten per cent, have adopted a graded cut—a lower percentage of cut in the lower grades of services and a higher percentage in the higher services and officers at the top.

“ I shall take this occasion, Sir, for giving a few instances of the way in which retrenchment has been carried on in some of the departments, referring to cases which have come to my notice. In the case of the Medical department, Sir, I am told that in virtue of the reduction in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member's time is up.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Just a few minutes more, Sir. About thirteen Assistant Surgeons were sent out and provided with places as demonstrators on a nominal salary of Rs. 90; but at the same time, strange to say, nine men from among the Sub-Assistant Surgeons were promoted to the Assistant Surgeon's cadre. I should like to know why this has been done, since it is a very strange proceeding. So also in the Public Works Department, 23 Upper Subordinates who had completed their probation were sent away instead of being confirmed, while other men have been retained. I would like to know again why this has been done.

“ Coming now to the other departments, I shall make a few brief remarks. In the case of the Vizagapatam Medical College, retrenchment has been such as to make the college very inefficient. I think it will be much more straightforward to abolish the college altogether instead of crippling the establishment so as to make the teaching imparted there not at all comparable in value to that in the Madras Medical College. I think the treatment accorded to the Vizagapatam Medical College is most unjustifiable and unfair.

“ In the case of the development services about which this House has frequently been clamouring for expansion, both in respect of grants and personnel, we have this year been confronted with the unsatisfactory spectacle of reduced grants. We found the other day in the course of a question, that we were going to have a new serum institute; and at the same time we have a very reduced establishment. Sir, the department is one which is practically the mainstay of the ryot, because its main function is to prevent the losses to the ryot arising from the enormous cattle mortality now prevalent. We rather expected, even in times like this, that the hon. the Minister in charge ought to have been in a position to get an extra lakh or two instead of allowing the grants to be reduced.

“ Then, Sir, with reference to Irrigation, I shall make only one remark and that about the Tungabhadra Project. What is it that you are doing? You are, it is stated, still negotiating with the Nizam's Government. Is there any prospect of these negotiations coming to an end in the near future? If not, it is only a case of hope delayed. How long is the country going to wait before you solve the question of famine in the Ceded districts?

“ Then one word about the Police, Sir. Of course I need not say very much except to make one remark, viz., that in effecting retrenchments in salary, the Police department has been exempted. I think this is

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most unjustified. If I may say so, it could be construed only as a sort of bribe given to the Police to go on in their unjustifiable and illegal actions. I hope, Sir, that instead of merely giving soft replies, as I am sure my Friends on the Treasury Bench are going to do, the remarks that Members have made from various sides of this House will be remembered and that, although this year we may not be able to look for very much of relief, they will see that at least in the coming years, the present stoppage of development ceases so that we may be able once again to look forward to the normal course of development of the departments which are directly concerned with the well-being of the ryots.”

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—“ Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has succeeded in balancing the budget and he has been plentifully complimented upon for it, especially by Members who sit behind him. No doubt the Finance Member has good reason for congratulating himself on this by no means an easy achievement. For, the difficulties that he had to contend with in this province are neither less numerous nor less formidable than in other provinces where his brother officers have, instead of showing a balance on the right side, budgeted mostly for deficits. But, Sir, all this satisfaction evaporates in the air when we probe under the surface and look into the details of the Budget, and find how the income has been derived and how the Government is extracting its pound of flesh from people who, it has been admitted, are not in a position to pay their dues full in the rupee. When we scrutinize the expenditure, we find that money is being lavishly spent in directions where economy could have been most equitably effected; whereas nation building departments which could not afford to be retrenched, even in these extraordinarily hard days of depression, are being very badly starved. This is due to the fact that under the present irresponsible Government that we are under, we are not being given even the satisfaction of cutting our coat according to our cloth; but the coat is being cut for us by others and they do not consider it necessary to see whether it fits us or not. I find, Sir, that in the end the solvency of Government has been secured through the bankruptcy of the people.

“ Sir, just as every civilized Government has its reserve fund to fall 11-45
back upon in times of emergency, every civilized nation also has its own a.m.
reserve fund. In India, the people, out of their small savings, nay out of their very necessities, try to keep away as much as they can and invest their savings always in gold and ornaments. So that, whenever they experience any difficulty, they fall back upon those ornaments which are not intended merely for decorating their bodies, but to serve as a sort of reserve fund also to meet a difficult situation. But, Sir, this export of gold to the tune of so many crores—I forget how many crores—means the taking away of the reserve fund of the people of India. Europe is offering new lamps for old in order to secure Alladin's lamp. We do not grudge England her good fortune that she was able to make, with the assistance of the gold from India and pay off her recent borrowings, and put her financial house in order and thus reduce the rate of interest. But what benefit the people of India have derived from this export of gold,

[Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma] [29th February 1932]

ஹும் பன்மடங்குக்குறையாய் பெண் மக்கள் படிப்பிருக்கிறதென்பதற் பிழையிலலை. பொதுவாய் பார்ப்பின் நம் நாட்டில் ஆண் பெண் யாவருக்கும் ஒட்டுரிமை (Adult Franchise) கேட்கும் காலமாகவிருக்கிறது. இக்காலத்தில் ஆரம்பக்கல்வியில்லாத லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்குக் கல்வி கற்பிக்காமற் போயின் என்ன பிரயோஜனம். ஜெயிலுக்கும், போலீஸுக்கும் அதிகம் செலவிட வேண்டியதே. படிப்பு விசாரணையுண்டாயின் குற்றங்கள் குறையலாம். அவசியம் கட்டாயக் கல்வி யாவருக்கும் கற்பிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். சென்ற வருஷத்தில் நமது மாட்சிமை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இச்சட்டசபையில் கூறியபடி சிறிது வேலை செய்திருப்பினும் பலனில்லை. பலரும் ஆரம்பக்கல்வியையாவது சரிவர கற்கச்செய்வதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்ட் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தக்கோருகிறேன்.

“எழைகளாயுள்ள பெற்றோர்கள் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்குக் கல்வியும் கைத் தொழிலும் இரண்டையும் இலவசமாகக் கற்பிப்பின் சந்தோஷத்தையும், செளக்கியத்தையும் அடைவார்கள். சித்திர வித்தியாசாலையில் சம்பளமின்றி இலவசத் தொழில் கற்பிக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் தொழில் கல்வி விருத்தியடையும். வேறு சில பாடசாலைகளிலும் இம்மாதிரி செய்துவரின் தொழில் கல்வியில் விருத்தியும், ஜீவனோபாயத்திற்கு வழியும் ஏற்படும்.

“பெண்களுக்கும் வீட்டுத்தொழில் விருத்தி செய்யும் கல்வி கற்பித்து வர வேண்டும்.

“சுகாதார இலாகாவிற்காக எவ்வளவோ செலவிடும் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் வைத்திய பரிட்சைக்காகப் படிக்கும் பெண்களுக்கு உபகாரசம்பளங்கள் கொடுத்துத் வலாம். ஏனெனில் தாய்மார்கள் அறியாமையினால் சுகாதார முறைகளுணராததால் நம் நாட்டில் பலவிதத் துன்பங்களும், வியாதிகளும், சிசு மரணங்களும், தாய்மார்கள் மரணங்களும் அதிகமாயுண்டாகின்றன என்பதைப்பற்றும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகின்றனர். அப்படி நேராமலிருப்பதற்காகத்தான் சிசு சமர்ட்சணசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும். சில பெண்களை மருத்துவ தொழிலிலும் கற்பிக்கப் படவேண்டும். இச்சிசு சமர்ட்சண சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்துவரும் மருத்துவப் பெண்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூ. 25, 30 கொடுப்பதிலும் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் சிக்கனம் ஏற்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி கார்ப்பரேஷனும் கவர்ன்மெண்டும் கவனிக்கக் கோருகிறேன். முந்தைய நாள் 1932-ம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி 27-உயில் நம் கனம் தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் செஞ்சிலுவைச் சங்கத்தில் குழந்தைகள் பாதுக்காப்புச்சாலை யைத்திறந்து வைத்தபோது சிசு சமர்ட்சணசாலையின் அவசியத்தைப்பற்றி நன் கெடுத்துக்கூறியுள்ளார். வைத்திய உதவிச்சாலைகளும், பிரசவச்சாலைகளும், அதில் கற்றுச் தேர்ச்சியடைய வேண்டிய பெண்மணிகளும் அவசிய மென்றார்.

“சிறு வயதில் ஒழுக்கமற்ற காரியங்களில் பிரவேசிக்கும் பெண்களுக்கு புத்தி மதி கூறி திருத்துவதற்கென்றும், அவர்களைச் சிலகாலம் வைத்துத் திருத்த இடம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் (Vigilance Association) அவர்கள் குற்றங்களைத் திருத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் சங்கம் பிரயத்தனம் செய்துவருகின்றது. இச்சங்கத்தார் செய்யும் முயற்சி நன் முயற்சியே. அவர்களுக்கு ஓர் விடுதிச்சாலை பெரிதாய் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றது. இதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் போதிய சகாயம் செய்ய வேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சில நாளைக்கு முன் சென்னை பெனிடென்ஷரியில் நானும், மிஸஸ் ரைட் அவர்களும் பெண் குற்றவாளிகள் சிறையைப் பார்த்தோம். அங்குள்ள பார்த்தோம். பிறகு சமயல் கட்டிடத்தைப் பார்க்க விரும்பினோம். சிறைச் சாலையின் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாகையால் போகக்கூடாதென்றார். ஆனால் பெண் பெண் மக்களும் போய்ப்பார்க்க அனுமதிச்சட்டம் திருத்தி அமைக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமென்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“வேலூர் பெண்கள் சிறைச்சாலையில் தற்காலம் அரசாங்க குற்றவாளிகளாக விருக்கும் நூறு பெண்களுக்குப் போதிய அளவு சாப்பாடும், ஸ்தானத்திற்கு

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என்னையும் கொடுப்பதில்லையென்று ஒருவர் தெரிவித்துள்ளார். ஆதலால் அவர்கள் விஷயமாய் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கவனஞ் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென வேண்டுகின்றேன்.

“பொதுவாய் இத்தேச முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு அடிப்படையாக கட்டாய ஆரம்பக் கல்வியும், கைத்தொழிற் போதனையும் வேண்டும். உள் நாட்டு விவசாயம் வியாபாரம், ஒங்குவதற்கு ஆரம்பக்கல்வியே அவசியம். சிறு பாண்மையோருக்குப் பயன்படும் சர்வகலாசாலைக் கல்விக்கு அதிகம் செலவிடுவதிலும், எல்லாருக்கும் பயன்படும் ஆரம்பக்கல்விக்கு அதிகம் செலவிடுவது நியாயமென்று அறிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the hon. 12 noon
the Finance Member has had a shower of congratulations from all sides of the House. He can well afford to do without further contribution by me in that direction. His Budget is no more than a carrying on Budget. There is nothing in it enabling us to feel that we will at all be carried forward within a measurable distance of time. I do not propose to devote the limited time at my disposal to a discussion of the details of the Budget. This, however, I must say. There is acute economic depression. The fall in prices of foodgrain and other agricultural products is phenomenal. There is no sign of the fall being merely temporary. Nevertheless the revenue from ryotwari agricultural holdings is not proposed to be reduced. The return to the masses of people in the shape of provision for education, medical relief and rural sanitation is on the other hand diminishing.

“I now pass on to another topic raised by the hon. the Finance Member in his speech. He regrets the impossibility of effecting economies in the Police Budget owing to the present political turmoil. This directly raises the issue, who is responsible for this turmoil? For one thing, it must be said there is an overwhelming body of opinion in this country that the refusal of an interview to Mahatma Gandhi by His Excellency the Viceroy was neither wise nor just, and that if the interview had come off, Mahatma Gandhi might have called off the Civil Disobedience provisionally resolved upon by the Congress Executive. This result might or might not have ensued. But the refusal of the interview makes it difficult for non-Congressmen to refute those who differ from the Government.

“Again how has the turmoil arisen and developed in this Province? The atmosphere in Madras at the opening of the year was quite peaceful. There was no justification or necessity to introduce the picketing or other Ordinances. They were introduced. Peaceful picketing by individuals which was lawful became for the first time an offence. The offence began to be counteracted by force. Lives have been lost and grievous injuries have been inflicted. No Indian could be persuaded against a policy and programme of ‘Buy Indian.’ Very few would be persuaded against ‘Buy Indian only’ and if there is no Indian manufactured, try to do without the article. The Ordinance practically forbade adherence to such a programme and propaganda in aid of it. Where and how does the Government draw the line between ‘Buy Indian only’ and ‘Don’t buy foreign’? By the introduction of the Ordinances and their enforcement by the use of force by the Police, the atmosphere of peace became quickly converted into what the Finance Member has called a

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state of political turmoil. The Ordinances were quite uncalled for in our Province. They have necessarily to be worked by an uncontrollable Police force who are apt to commit excesses.

"Now, let us examine some of the incidents that have happened. What is known as the Thali incident of Tellicherry is a flagrant instance of violation of decency in open court by the Presiding Magistrate. Mr. Dodwell evidently persuaded himself that in an era of Ordinances, sections 386 and 387 of the Criminal Procedure Code which prescribe the procedure for the collection of fines had to receive a different application altogether from their normal signification. Did he ever before feel it incumbent upon him to collect a fine on the spot from the person of the offender? These sections prescribe the issue of a warrant of attachment and sale of movable property belonging to the offender. Did the Tellicherry Magistrate issue any such warrant? To whom was it addressed? Was the removal of jewels and the Thali effected by any such warrant officer? Does not the provision prescribing the issue of a warrant indicate the interposition of an interval time between judgment and execution of sentence? Does it not show that the Judge or Magistrate should not himself become the executioner also? In this case did not the Subdivisional Magistrate virtually make himself the executioner?

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"Section 386 (2) says that the Local Government may make rules regulating the manner in which warrants of attachment and sale ought to be executed. No rules forbidding the attachment of the *thali* of a Hindu woman have been made by the Local Government. The Government Press Communiqué on the subject mentions the absence of such a rule and thereby sets up a veiled justification for the conduct of the Magistrate as if to say, that what he ordered or did was by no means illegal though regrettable. They call it an error of judgment or mistake. This mode of dealing with the conduct of the Magistrate is very unsatisfactory. Public opinion has since the Communiqué been diverted against the Government. Suppose Mrs. Prabhu was wearing at the time a costly and valuable *saree* which, if immediately auctioned, might fetch the amount of the fine, and the Magistrate taking advantage of the absence of an express statutory rule of prohibition, had proceeded immediately to strip her of it, substituting a cheap cloth for her to wear instead, would the Government have yet felt free to suggest that the absence of a rule or provision in the Criminal Procedure Code or the Rules of Practice left the misconduct of the Magistrate merely regrettable but legal? The truth is that certain modes of proceeding are so patently illegal that no person of decency or commonsense expects or requires an express provision of law to declare them to be so. It is strange that instead of getting a clean apology from the Magistrate and conveying to Mr. and Mrs. Prabhu and depriving the officer of the chance of ever again bringing the administration of justice into contempt, the Government have thought fit, after a considerable cogitation to come out with this provoking and offensive Communiqué. The Government are now for more odious than Mr. Dodwell.

"Take another instance, the case of Dr. Paton. He was thrashed by the Police and otherwise ill-treated. He was arrested subsequently

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and a prosecution was launched against him. The charge against him was serious, that he posted volunteers to commit the offence of picketing in front of Kishinchand Chellaram's foreign cloth shop and began to lecture to the people not to purchase foreign cloth, and that when asked, he refused to disperse and persisted to loiter and dissuaded people buying foreign cloth. Witnesses were named against him. The case launched with such great particularity was withdrawn. Now the withdrawal had the legal as well as the moral effect of an acquittal. The plain inference is that the Government withdrew the prosecution because they had good reason to believe that the prosecution story could not be sustained, not that the Government withdrew, because Dr. Paton's offence was not going to be repeated in the City of Madras as he was returning to Tiruppattur. Even before, ever since Dr. Paton was arrested or the prosecution was launched, the Police knew that Dr. Paton was not intending to loiter further in Madras but proceeding to Tiruppattur. Before the arrest and prosecution, Dr. Hogg and Dr. Paton went to see the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. The Chief Secretary would not discuss the matter as a prosecution had been decided on, and the Commissioner of Police who came out of the room told Dr. Paton that he was under arrest. Why did they arrest him and start the prosecution even when they knew that Dr. Paton was returning to Tiruppattur? What is the explanation for the withdrawal said to have been furnished to the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India by the Government of Madras? Was the case against Dr. Paton withdrawn for the reason that he had left for Tiruppattur and were the Government of Madras satisfied that Dr. Paton was not going to take any further part in Civil Disobedience and that in all such cases where the accused was not likely to take part in further Civil Disobedience is he to be left off and set free? A responsible Member of Parliament, a relation of Dr. Paton's brother, is said to have been informed by the India Office that this was the Madras Government's reason for the withdrawal of the prosecution. Dr. Paton filed his written statement before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Sundaram Chetti in the High Court. The withdrawal was subsequent. Dr. Paton entirely repudiated the charge against him as absolutely untrue. There was no admission by him and nothing like an undertaking or assurance not to repeat his conduct. I ask for the judgment of this House against the Government of Madras. After such a report from here to London, what value would you attach to the explanations broadcast by the Government through Official Communiqués? Here is an instance of an incredibly impossible explanation submitted not by Police underlings to a gullible Home Member, but by the Government of Madras to the Secretary of State. I ask the hon. Home Member to deal with this very serious matter and to satisfy the House. I apprise him that his answer will receive widespread attention in this country and in England.

"Sir, we are asked as law-abiding citizens to co-operate actively with the Government for the maintenance of Law and Order. Sir, there is an obvious difficulty. How are we to co-operate with a Government which substitutes turmoil for peace as a direct result of its own doings?

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We are desirous of co-operating, we are anxious to find the means of doing so, but how? That is the difficulty. Sir, I am in a great mood to sympathise with the Police. I desire very much to excuse their faults as they have to act in quickly developing situations on the spur of the moment and cannot nicely regulate their lawless lathi blows. A Government that makes it the daily and hourly duty of the Police to inflict such blows upon citizens puts an impossible strain upon its Police force. The Government is atrociously cruel to the Police. It does everything in its power to infuriate the people into a rage against the Police. No wonder that the Police who are thus victimised by the Government try to concoct explanations when their conduct is questioned. To us it is no wonder either that those really responsible for such conduct readily swallow the concoctions and broadcast them in Press Communiqués.

"Sir, what is the net result? The Government are quickly attracting more and more odium and contempt from all sides. The task of the non-officials, if not also of officials, who are opposed to Civil Disobedience, becomes well nigh impossible. Will the Home Member declare the policy of the Government during the coming months and chalk out the lines of co-operation that he would wish us to adopt? Do Government propose to carry on till the first week of July next by very severe lathi or cane blows such as were inflicted upon K. Subba Rao and O. P. Ramaswami Ayyangar? Does the hon. Home Member consider it decent or honourable after seven years of great experience to play such an ignominious role? Sir, the position is impossible. I say to Government 'Withdraw the Ordinances, revert to normal law, release the Civil Disobedience prisoners, go ahead with the making of a constitution conferring real and complete Responsible Government on the provinces side by side with British Indian Central Responsibility subject to safeguards essential in the interests of British India, do it all and set the new Constitution in working order in less than eighteen months, not stopping for a moment, but developing and maturing the necessary agreements with the Princes towards an All-India Federation.' We will then be enabled to make good our offer of co-operation with the Government in maintaining Law and Order. If not, you are asking us in effect to co-operate with you in the violation of law and the fostering of disorder."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to thank the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid way in which he has presented the revised Budget for 1931-32 and the Budget for 1932-1933. Sir, taking the Labour Department, I must say at the outset that its prospects are very gloomy. Under the auspices of Lord Willingdon as Governor of Madras the Labour Department was started under certain auspices; and now we find that there is no definite policy or chalked out programme for the carrying out of the object of the department. The chief reason that prompted the establishment of this special department was to get the depressed classes certain privileges and facilities as human beings. But now seeing the way the department is working I find the very object with which it was started is being frustrated. In its early stages the department was started with a Commissioner of Labour, i.e., with an Indian Civil Service officer to be

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in charge of it. And he was to be assisted by Deputy Collectors as District officers. But now we find the very head of the department has been taken away and the Deputy Collectors have been replaced by Deputy Tahsildars and in some cases by Tahsildars. Further, Government have gone to the extent of abolishing the Labour activities in five districts out of the 21 districts where they were started, and they have abolished the officers in the several taluks investigating into the labour activities. Now Government have decided to abandon certain districts from its operation. What does it mean? A very large sum of money has already been spent on this; and now is this the way in which Government should carry on its work? Sir, a few years ago some of us were agitating to have the Labour Department reorganized; and Government also came to our rescue. But gradually they changed this view, and so it was not given effect to. And again there was an attempt to remove the many schools and the co-operative societies that were carried on for the sake of the depressed classes from the Labour Department to the regular departments. There also we objected, and represented to Government that there should be a special officer to conduct the affairs of the Labour Department and the co-operative societies. But now from the Budget estimates I see that the special officer who has been in charge of the Labour Co-operative Societies is to be taken off.

"I do not think, Sir, in these circumstances it augurs well for the future of the Labour Department. It is high time that the Government made certain definite proposals that would at least keep the Labour Department in well-manned condition in the districts where they exist. The one object with which the Government started the Labour Department is to liberate the depressed classes from the tyrannies of the landlords. And to give effect to that the Government started these educational institutions and co-operative societies. But now, they have all, as I have already pointed out, become defunct in most of the districts. If the district is to go on well and the depressed classes given certain facilities they must remain under some special department and must be conducted by a regular officer. Otherwise I am afraid the whole thing will go to dogs."

"Sir, coming to Education, as already pointed out by some of the members, there has been a cut in the stipends of those who have taken up training. I do not think, Sir, that such cuts may be applied to the depressed classes, because there are very few teachers among the depressed classes and the stipends should not be cut until we get a substantial quota amongst the teachers from the depressed classes."

"Sir, the Excise policy was taken up by the Government to give prohibition for this Presidency in 20 years. Now we find that no attempt has been made to further the Excise policy of this Government. As has been pointed out by the hon. the Finance Member in his speech, due to economic depression the revenue has been very small from Excise. Taking advantage of this the hon. Minister for Excise and Education can do something to get at least one or two districts in the dry list."

"Sir, with regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the ghat communication to the Nilgiris we have been pleading on the floor of the

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House for several years. Now, I am glad to say the Public Works Department has done very good work and it deserves congratulation. Also the people in the Nilgiris are very glad to see that some work is done in this line.

"One other proposal is the abolition of the Nilgiris district. I think it is not a good move. As you all know, the big Pykara work is going on and the necessity for a central head as District Collector is greatly felt. Apart from that there are many planting estates in the Nilgiris which have a very big foreign capital dumped. A Collector is highly necessary considering these two points. Apart from that Nilgiris is a peculiar district occupied by various hill-tribes and a close attention to improve their lot by the Collector is very necessary. In these circumstances I urge on the Government that the proposal should not be given effect to.

"Some time back when the land mortgage bank was started in the Nilgiris some of us from the Nilgiris were strongly urging on the Government that it must be open not only to one particular community but it must run on a territorial basis. Unfortunately Government did not heed to these suggestions in the early stages and now I understand the Government are proposing to wind up the land mortgage bank for the Nilgiris. I would suggest to throw open the bank to all communities including the depressed classes, Anglo-Indians and the hill tribes so that it may work well.

"Finally to come to the recommendations of the Franchise Committee, Sir, the Simon Commission made the recommendation of 18 seats for the depressed classes in the would-be Legislative Council. The Committee got up by this Government recommended 25 seats and I do not see the reason why the Government have come to the conclusion of recommending only 18 seats. A community which is kept at the outskirts of society and so low in economic condition deserves consideration from every section of this Council and a great injustice has been done in this respect and I am sure the Government will reconsider this and set things right in time."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, everywhere Government as well as the people are face to face with serious financial difficulties. Reductions and retrenchment form the order of the day. In some places nature has added to the misfortune and sufferings of the people. In my own district of Tinnevely, Sir, during the recent floods thousands of people were rendered homeless and thousands of acres of land which were cultivated with wet crops became sand-logged and became unfit for cultivation. A large number of irrigation tanks were destroyed and have lost their capacity to hold any water and to irrigate the fields under their ayacut. In these circumstances the question which the Government have to face is a question of the equitable application of the measures of retrenchment. Government are faced with a financial deficit and they have to seek ways and means by which these financial deficits may be so adjusted over the various departments that less amount of injustice and difficulties will be created. Now the hon. the Finance Member has faced this difficult situation in a very careful and able

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manner and has presented to us a Budget which is balancing itself in a certain way. The only thing we have to draw the attention of the Government to is as regards particular spheres in which the axe of the Retrenchment Committee has fallen. I may at the outset point out that the Department of Education seems to be one of the departments which is worst and most badly affected by the retrenchment axe. Reference has been made by the various hon. Members of this House to the stipends given to students who undergo training as teachers being stopped. Sometime ago this question engaged the attention of the House and it was suggested by me in connexion with the stopping of the stipends that Government might consider the alternative of reducing the period of training which is sought to be given. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that education in elementary schools is a fundamental basis on which we form the new constitution and try to give the people enlarged franchise. If anything deleterious to the conduct of the elementary school is done the evil will not be confined to particular years but would affect also the number of years to come. I, therefore, suggest to the attention of the Government that nothing should as far as possible be done which would in any way curtail the number and quality of elementary schools in this Presidency and I would suggest as a compromise that it is quite possible—I had competent opinion in this matter given to me by various educational authorities—that it is quite possible and feasible for the Government to reduce the two years training to one year and thereby effect a saving of fifty per cent in the amount of allotment. One other question I may be allowed to refer to. I understand that scholarships given to various poor students are also being stopped. In some cases the scholarships are stopped in the course of the middle of the term. No notice had been given to the students at the beginning of the term but in the middle of the term they received notice that scholarships would be denied. Not only did they not get any notice but the students were called upon to pay in their fees not only for the period from which notice was given but from the beginning of the term. Consequently very many poor students found themselves in a difficult position. I would submit that a certain amount of considerateness and humane sympathy is necessary on the part of the Government. Government should look at these matters not only from their point of view of retrenchment and reduction, but from the point of view of the people who suffer from the retrenchment and reduction. I would submit that Government should take care that no repressive effect or suffering is caused to people who come under these things. In this connexion I may also refer to one other matter which has received the attention of the House sometime back. A resolution was passed in the House in the matter of the ten per cent cut that there must be a graduated scale, that Government servants who receive a salary below Rs. 100 should not be affected by any cuts, and that even in the case of persons who are drawing salaries of Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250 there should be a graduated scale starting with five per cent. I would ask the Members of Government whether they have considered this resolution passed by the House. It appears to me from the Budget speech and the Budget figures that no sort of effort or attempt has been made to give effect to the

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resolution passed by the House. I submit that it only shows the way in which Government are carrying out their retrenchment policy without any regard to the considered opinion of this Honourable House. It is not too late to take into consideration the resolution passed by the House and see whether some modification could not be made in the scale of retrenchment in this Province. It is not necessary for me to once again give a resume of the various arguments that were given in the House in the course of the discussion on that resolution. I already referred at the outset to the question of irrigation and irrigational tanks in my own district of Tinnevely. I believe the Government are allotting money for the purpose of repairing the tanks and resuming the supply of water to the wet lands in those affected tanks. In Tinnevely somewhere about June or July Government should take prompt and quick steps to restore these tanks to normal conditions before the end of the monsoon.

12-45 p.m. "Now, I am afraid that there are widespread complaints in my district that the Public Works Department authorities are not sufficiently expeditious in the matter of dealing with the repairs of tanks. There is considerable delay in the matter of starting the work of repairing the irrigation tanks, and if as a matter of fact the Public Works Department people continue to be as slack as they are in effecting repairs to the tanks, the result would be this. The river will be in floods in June or July, and that is the time when the tanks should receive their supply of water. By that time if they are not repaired, the water of the river will flow to waste and the tanks would not be filled. This means that the ryots will suffer for want of water not only in this season but also in the coming season. If the tanks are not repaired completely before July when they should receive their supply, the crop for the next season will prove to be a failure, and it will be a very great hardship to a large number of landholders in my district.

"Sir, Tinnevely has the honour of having one of its representatives in the Cabinet, and I believe the hon. the Minister for Education, in the midst of his arduous duties, will also bear in mind the present condition of the district he is representing in this House."

* Mr. P. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to take this opportunity to place before the Government two or three points which I feel have not been sufficiently stressed by the previous speakers regarding the urgent necessity of a more sympathetic policy in the administration of the country, as also to refer to two or three special and urgent needs of my district and my backward community.

"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member says in his speech that the times are one of the most unprecedented depression financially and economically. But, I ask him, has he done anything in his Budget to relieve the distress and ease the burden of the ryots who suffer mostly by the same? It is high time the Government cried halt to the ruinous policy of grinding the ryot by making him pay more and more. It is high time that the Government examined the whole Land Revenue policy and made a more equitable distribution of revenue between the ryotwari and zamindari estates as pointed out by more than one speaker of this House. Secondly, Sir, the handling of the political situation is

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most unsatisfactory and is certainly calculated to arouse more and more bitterness amongst the people of the country towards the Government rather than put down the discontent. Force will create more and more enemies and will create a bitterness which will make any conciliation impossible. Force is never a remedy to put down discontent.

"So far as my district is concerned, Sir, it is very poor in the breed of cattle and live-stock. The necessity is an urgent one, and I trust the Government will take urgent steps by way of establishment of cattle farms, etc., and improve the breed.

"Lastly, Sir, my community is one of the smallest and most backward, though one of the richest in the country. They were uneducated till now but they are now leaving off their old customs which kept them down and are getting educated. I hope, Sir, in this effort the Government will encourage them and support by appointing them to posts in Government service. Then, Sir, our community is a small minority community of about 50,000 only, but still we pay about one-fifth of the total land revenue due to Government from Malabar. Such being the case, our minority position and importance entitle us to get special reservation of seats in the new Legislatures that are to be constituted in the near future. Otherwise, Sir, the interests of our community are likely to be neglected and go unheard."

* Mr. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, hon. Members who have spoken before me have dealt with various questions that arise out of the Budget and while congratulating the hon. the Finance Member on his having presented a balanced Budget despite the extraordinary conditions prevailing to-day, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Member to several outstanding questions which vitally affect the agricultural population of this Presidency and the mirasidars of the Tanjore district in particular. The district of Tanjore, although it is called the granary of South India, is in a woeful plight. It has recently been visited by unprecedented floods on two occasions. The irrigation system has been largely affected. There is no drainage system worth mentioning in the Tirutturaippundi, Negapatam and Nannilam taluks. Prices of paddy and other foodstuffs have reached a very low record and burdened with a heavy land-tax, the mirasidars have been unable to find the wherewithal even for their own maintenance. Memorials have been sent by representative bodies all over the district to the Government to reduce the land-tax by at least 25 per cent, but the Government have been callous. Most of the well-to-do families are feeling land to be a burden and have become heavily indebted. The majority recommendations of the Cauvery Committee have not been carried out and now a costly Mettur Scheme, supposed to benefit the landowners in the non-dealtic area, is now being forced upon them followed by a high settlement rate. Crores of rupees are being spent upon the scheme, entirely oblivious of the ultimate result as far as the ryot is concerned and the demand for an Economic Enquiry Committee has not been heeded. The test of a good Government lies upon a contented and happy agricultural population and no Government can afford to kill the goose that lays golden eggs."

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"Crores of rupees are provided for a top-heavy administration and for maintaining a huge Police force and nation-building departments have been starved. Retrenchment of the right sort has not been carried out. Cuts here and there cannot be a permanent palliative. There should be a drastic and merciless cutting down in the expenditure on the salaries of the higher officers. I appeal to the hon. the Finance Member to make enough provision in the Budget as would give the mirasidars of the Tanjore district all irrigation facilities and to the hon. the Revenue Member to see that the land tax is reduced by at least 25 per cent."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Government have had ample warning about the state of our finances when they were forced to draw freely on the accumulated balances. But the warning was not heeded. Sir, it was the present Finance Member who began to pay serious attention to our financial condition. I do not know whether he was actuated by a sense of duty of his office or because he was put to the necessity to look at the state of the crumbling financial condition of the province on account of a serious fall in revenue, or whether both those causes induced him to tackle the financial position. Sir, our Budget is not only balanced but it is also anticipated that a small surplus of eight and odd lakhs of rupees will be left. That is especially gratifying when in other provinces like Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa they have been faced with deficit Budgets, and attempts are already being made to have recourse to further taxation. It is a fact, Sir, that after the present Finance Member assumed office certain proper maxims of budgeting began to be laid down. The hon. Finance Member has himself said in his Budget speech that in 1931-32 the Government decided that revenue and expenditure must be balanced. That is a sound maxim which ought to have been adopted a number of years ago. Again, Sir, he suggests that in a province which has a revenue of about Rs. 16 crores and an expenditure of a like amount there should be a working balance of at least a crore of rupees. We entirely agree. But if that balance is going to be used in the manner it was used in the years past, I cannot agree to it. In past years, our balances were largely used in order to go to the aid of bad budgeting and also to make it over as a prey to the Central Government to pounce upon in the form of provincial impost."

"Having congratulated the hon. the Finance Member on his giving us a balanced Budget, I have got a grievance also against him, and it is this. Sir, in this year's Budget, he seems to have mainly had as his maxim 'sufficient unto the year is the evil thereof,' because there are no indications in the Budget of putting our financial condition on a proper basis in the years to come. That is especially so when under the new reforms to be ushered in we will be seriously faced with a depleted finance. I wish to refer in detail about that matter specially in regard to certain items of revenue and also of expenditure in general. The main source of our revenue is land; in fact, nearly 50 per cent of our revenue is derived from land-tax. Out of the total revenue of our province of over Rs. 16 crores, about seven crores come by way of land

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revenue. I think it should be clear to the hon. Member that the incidence of taxation on land has reached the highest level and it cannot bear any further increase. Not only that, but there is ample room for reducing the incidence of taxation. Probably the Members of Government are not aware of the great distress that the agricultural population are feeling on account of the present economic depression. Further, Sir, I should think that the Government should have come to the rescue of the agricultural population to relieve their distress by making a liberal allotment for giving remissions mainly from the balances. Another injustice that has been done is this. The provincial impost of about Rs. 3 crores of which we have now fortunately been relieved has been substantially met in the past years by raising land-tax, and naturally we thought that when the impost was removed the land-tax will be reduced or at least that the amount relieved will be spent for giving greater facilities to the agriculturists by way of irrigation projects."

"When I refer to irrigation projects I do not mean big projects like Mettur but a network of small ones spread all over the Presidency."

"The other great source of revenue is Excise which has gone down from Rs. 5 crores to 3½ or 3 crores. It is no doubt a fascinating source but it is also a demoralizing one. The hon. the Finance Member said that he expected a greater income from this source when the economic condition of the people improved. But I don't think he is justified in expecting that when the Council has laid down that total prohibition should be the goal to be attained, though not immediately, at least in 20 years. We must on the other hand be prepared for the total extinction of this revenue."

"Under the circumstances, when one source of revenue has reached its highest level and requires if anything a reduction and the other source is gradually falling down and is considered to be a tainted source which should be abandoned, how can the future Government of the province balance expenditure and revenue? The only solution of the difficulty is a radical reduction of expenditure. The Retrenchment Committee has not done that; it has not reduced expenditure in the way in which it was expected to do. For instance, there are a number of intermediary and super-numerary offices which can be safely abolished but have not been abolished. The present Home Member has held his office for about seven years, that is, two years more than the normal period. Without any hardship or injustice either to him or to his colleagues his post may be abolished and his portfolios may be distributed among his colleagues. I understand that this question was taken up by the Retrenchment Committee, but I do not know why it did not come to a decision on this question. Then there is the post of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. I am told that the post was created to provide for briefless barristers in those days. Now that litigation has gone down considerably I think that post can and should be abolished. Then, there is that question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue which has come up every year in this Council. I do not know whether the Retrenchment Committee considered this question at all. Probably

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the Finance Member's view that 'expenditure must be regulated in greater degree with reference to a fixed and settled policy rather than to pressure from this or that section or body of opinion' has not prevailed in this matter.

"With regard to the scale of salaries, considering the poor condition of this country where the daily average income is only about 2 annas, the salaries paid to the higher officials is too high. The highest paid official in the whole world is the Viceroy of India who gets Rs. 20,900 a month, whereas in Great Britain, Australia and other countries where the average income is thirty or forty times what it is in India the highest salary is not more than four or five thousand rupees a month. I would suggest that it is necessary that all salaries above Rs. 100 should be reduced, the reduction being in a graduated scale reaching up to as much as 40 or 50 per cent. It is only then we will be able to adjust expenditure to revenue. This is all the more urgent and important in view of the fact that the cost of Government under a system of Provincial Autonomy will be greater than what it is now; the Madras Government have also recommended a Second Chamber in the future Legislature. I do not know what the opinion of hon. Ministers on this question of the Second Chamber was, but anyhow there it is and the cost will be further increased on account of the introduction of a Second Chamber."

* Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI spoke in Telugu. The following is a translation of the same:—"Mr. President, Sir, that the hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes, Finance Member, has been able to balance the Budget without resorting to new taxation, only shows his expert knowledge in matters financial. I wish to congratulate him heartily upon the same, and it is a matter for gratification to me that one and all of the hon. Members who preceded me have done so.

"I would like to bring to the notice of the Government in the course of this general discussion of the Budget, some of the grievances of my community and request the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench to find ways and means to redress the same. If they are not pleased to extend their helping hand to my community I may confess that the life work of many people in this regard will come to nothing. The facts that I am going to represent are not intended to find fault with the hon. the Finance Member, for none else in his place could have balanced the Budget in these days of world-wide economic depression. Sir, you are aware that I represent in this House an important minority community. Though I am lacking in the capacity to efficiently plead for its rights, I may submit I have at least the desire to do so. Moreover I am not endowed with the ability to speak in English off-hand, as I am in Telugu. If I should speak in my mother-tongue, viz., Andhra, I cannot make myself understood by the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench. A labour Member in the British Parliament requested the Speaker thereof to give weight only to his worldly experience and not to his language. Though my hon. Friend Mr. V. T. Arasu unmindful of this fact requests you, Sir, to ask me to speak in Telugu when I speak in English and in English when I speak in Andhra, you have been pleased to allow me, a

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new Member, to express myself effectively by reading manuscripts in English and speaking generally in Telugu. You have thus conferred on me a privilege which was enjoyed by Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar, a Member of this House in the pre-Reformed days. I feel it would be a rank ingratitude to you, Sir, if I should pass on to other matters before making mention of this.

"As all the representative bodies in the country are under the influence of landholders and landed interests the administration of the country is carried on in a way conducive only to their interests. Madras Presidency is no exception to this. No legislative measure has been brought forward by the Government to regulate, under the Factories Act, the liability of the employers in respect of the employees working in private petty work shops in this Presidency where work in iron, wood, ivory, brass, copper, bell-metal, stone, engineering, silver, gold and other metals and precious stones, is being done. According to 1921 census the population of my community in the Presidency was 12 lakhs, that is to say, it was nearly as big as the Kamma community. Handicrafts are their main profession. I would therefore urge upon the Government the desirability of establishing on the lines of the Presidency Land Mortgage Bank, a Central Co-operative Credit Presidency Artisan Bank at the metropolis with branches at various required localities for the exclusive use of the artisan classes of this Province and of thus giving an impetus to the industrial development of the land.

"In answer to my interpellation No. 103 regarding the use of the suffix of Acharyulu Garu against the names of the members of my community the hon. the Law Member said on 27th January 1931 that no representation regarding the same was received by the Government. But in answer to my interpellation No. 681 the hon. the Revenue Member stated on 26th January 1932 that though representations had been received on the subject in 1914 the Government considered and decided that no change was called for and that as the resolution on the subject was lost on 4th August 1931 they did not further consider the same. But the order referred to as having been issued in 1921 on the subject being vague and unsatisfactory it is necessary that orders should issue to record the name of my community in Government records as Viswa-Brahmans hereafter. When I urged the Government to substitute *Brahma sree* as honorific prefix to the names of members of my community according to the prevailing custom instead of 'M.R.Ry.' the hon. the Revenue Member mistook the spirit in which the request was made and threatened with the novel argument that the community intended to join the Brahman fold in the civil lists and that thereby it stood to lose the preference in communal rotation in respect of the services. In the course of the debate my hon. Friend Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti misunderstood that 'Pandit Maharaj' was a title of a very high order. But I may now tell my learned friend that the same is being freely used even by cooks in Bengal. It is merely a caste title. On a memorial sent by the Viswa-Brahmans of the West Godavari district, the late lamented Mr. Cotton the then Chief Secretary to Government issued orders that they would be treated as Non-Brahmans for the purpose of appointment to services

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and education. My community does not come under Brahmans because it does not form part of any of the ten divisions of Brahmans nor does it come under Non-Brahmans because it does not accept the religious and social superiority of the Brahmans, having its own priests to minister unto the religious needs of the community. As my community was the last to come back to Hinduism from Buddhism the later Hindu Law-givers classified the community as a left-hand class against the Brahmans, the Non-Brahmans including Panchamas who were grouped as right-hand castes. Thus my community is an independent one like the Jains, etc. But its social and political privileges are much worse than those enjoyed by the Anthyajias. The All-India Viswakarma Liberal Federation urged the Government in several of its memorials to delete the name of the community from the list of backward classes and include in that of the depressed classes for the purpose of education and political rights.

"In answer to my interpellation No. 890 desiring information regarding classification of communities under the backward and the depressed classes, the hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to lay on the table on 24th February 1932 lists of the same. I may be excused for saying that the classification as furnished in the lists provokes laughter. For, Kapus of the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts, and Telagas in general are one and the same community, but the former were classified as "Hill and Aboriginal tribes" and put under the depressed classes along with Paraiyan (Adi-Dravidas of the Tamil and Adi-Andhras of the Telugu districts) while the latter has been included under the backward communities. In addition to this anomaly the Kapus or Telagas are one of the important, rich and influential communities possessing landed interests in a high measure. If they are to be classed as either a depressed or a backward class I wonder which community is not a depressed or backward class. I find no objection to the inclusion of the Idiga (including Setti Balija) community under the depressed classes. But I am unable to understand why the Thattans of British Malabar who are untouchables and unapproachables have not been included in the list. The Velama community which consists among its members very rich landholders finds a place in the backward classes. The Kammas, a community of similar status, has been placed in this list twice as Kammas and Kamma Varu. Similarly Devanga and Jandra, though one and the same community, has been shown therein as two different communities. Moreover the community takes objection to its being called by the name Jandra. Rajapuri (perhaps Rajaputri) and Bondili communities are also included in this list. Though my community does not stand comparison with any of the aforesaid communities with regard to political and social privileges it has been included in the same list under the name Kammalans (Kamsalas). I would strongly urge the Government to remove the foregoing anomalies in these days of unemployment.

"My request to include my community among the depressed classes may be a little surprising to some of the hon. Members but I would like to point out that the Oriya Brahmin Association of Cuttack memorialized

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the Bihar and Orissa Government to treat them as a depressed class while the Saraswat Brahman Association of Mangalore urged the Madras Government to treat them as Non-Brahmans for purposes of appointments. Mr. S. Satyamurti while congratulating Diwan Bahadur P. T. Kumaraswami Chetti upon his being elected as the President of the Madras Corporation remarked that his community, i.e., the Brahmans was a newly constituted political depressed class. My hon. Friend Mr. P. M. Thangal, representative of the Nambudri Brahmans of Malabar which enjoys untold social privileges gave notice of resolution No. 226 on 22nd July 1931, urging the Government to include his community either among the Muhammadans or the depressed classes whichever was more profitable in respect of appointments. Sir, with your permission I beg to quote a few lines from the Convocation Address (page 11) delivered at the Mysore University on 21st October 1921 by Dr. Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, the then Vice-Chancellor of the said University.

'At this cry, father Agastya in the South, raises his bowed head and begins to retrace his steps and that great mechanist, Visvakarma, throws up his implements in despair for the art of civilization which Visvakarma and Agastya initiated, threaten to crumble away in a land which has been fitted to become a Karma-bhumi, the land of works through ages of Tapascharyya.'

"From this it is evident that mine is one of the Adi-Hindu communities. In the light of the foregoing details I submit, Sir, that there is nothing surprising in my request.

"I would also urge the Government to grant to the members of my community unreclaimed waste and occupied darkhast (poramboke) lands useful for single and double crops, disafforested blocks reserved for the Government and house-sites on ordinary darkhast rules, to exempt students belonging to my community and studying in high schools under Government and local bodies from paying any fees and to raise the age-limit of my community candidates appearing for the Services Commission examinations from 25 to 28 years. It is also important that the Jail Rules be amended so as to afford separate kitchens and brass vessels along with Brahman prisoners to Viswa Brahman convicts as they should not eat with any other community.

"It is lamentable that the text books prescribed for the use of primary and secondary schools should contain passages establishing the social degradation of some Non-Brahman communities and depressed classes and create split between Brahman and Non-Brahman and largely inculcate contempt towards depressed classes. The word 'Sudra' employed in them connotes a bad meaning and is calculated to injure the self-respect of the classes to which it is being applied by the so-called superior castes. All these defects may be remedied in the books that may be prescribed hereafter. I press on the Government the need to represent all interest on the Text-Book Committees. The Government seem to have adopted a very easy method of answering interpellations by invariably saying 'not received and no information' though the facts are otherwise. I would like to point out an instance in illustration of this. In answer to my interpellation No. 377 the hon. the Minister for

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Local Self-Government said on 31st October 1931 that the Government was not in receipt of the memorials with resolutions passed at meetings, submitted by the Secretary, Kamakshi Reading Room Hall, regarding the rearrangement of the wards of the Kumbakonam Municipality. But the person concerned sent me the postal receipts in token of having sent them to the hon. the First Minister, which I sent to Government. I beg to appeal to the Treasury Bench to see that such things will not happen in future.

R-15 P.M. "One word in regard to the Police. I heartily congratulate the Raja Sahib of Parlakimedi for his frank commendation of the activities of the Police without any desire for cheap popularity and fear of the extremist press. Picketing should be stopped for the maintenance of peace in the country. But as the satyagrahis are unyielding in this respect the Government are forced to waste public money over this department. As a result of this the nation-building departments are being starved for want of funds. It would have been well had provision been made in the Budget for the organization of a central loyalist league as in the United Provinces for counter-propaganda against the civil disobedience movement and for the grant of jagirs and inams to those who co-operate in the restoration of law and order as in the Punjab.

"In conclusion I am glad to say that my community has kept aloof from the civil disobedience movement and is a loyalist class though some irresponsible youths have appealed to the community to take up the Congress view, and though the *Panchnana Patrika* of Sompeta, Ganjam district, is propagating the benefits of Bolshevism. The said paper is being edited under a bogus name by Mr. Simhadri Venkata Narasimhamurti, clerk in a Sub-Registrar's office in the Ganjam district. The press in which the paper is printed is in his own house and the first declared printer and publisher was his own wife Somati Devi. The District Registrar of Ganjam was once attacked in its columns for transferring the said Mr. Narasimhamurti from Sompeta to Digupahandi. Civil and criminal complaints were launched against him and the paper in the Court of the Joint Magistrate, Berhampur, and in the Deputy Collector's Court and the District Munsif's Court at Cocanada for alleged defamatory articles. The same press published a book entitled 'Skantarati Kota' under the name of a deceased person. The fall of the British Government in India and the establishment of a Soviet system of Government in its place was described in the book through the character of Jambhasura, a demon. This feature of the book was brought to light by Mr. Patnala Gopalaswami of Ellore in his article to *Samadarsini* and by Brahma Sri Vaidya Ratna Kaviraj Dantanala Nageswara Sastrulu Garu of Tenali in his article to *Vignana Vallari*. Representations were made to the Government, the Inspector-General of Registration and the District Registrar of Ganjam ever since 1920 to transfer the said Narasimhamurti either to Kurnool or Bellary district, so that he might cease his connexion with the said paper as a Government servant should have no connexion with any newspaper according to Government Servants' Conduct Rules but nothing has been done. The reason why I have brought this to the notice of the Government is that

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in spite of such propaganda being carried on in the community itself the rank and file of the same have stood by the Government without participating in any anti-Government activities.

"Should the Government wish to encourage indigenous industries and create financial stability in the country the name of my community should be included under the depressed classes and the Labour department should be asked to do ameliorative work for this community.

"With these words I beg to resume my seat."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU:—"The real skill of a Finance Member lies in balancing his Budget by adjusting Revenue to Expenditure and avoiding all kinds of waste in expenditure. These are no doubt elementary rules and for that very reason they are often forgotten and they have been forgotten in the past. It is only by keeping them in view that a Finance Member can avoid the pitfalls which are in his way. Our Finance Member has kept those principles in mind and presented to us a lucid statement of the financial position of our Province. For that reason I join the other hon. Members of the House in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member. Of course there has been some criticism to the effect that this is merely a carrying-on Budget. But, when we consider the conditions of the country, it is impossible to blame the Finance Member. The hon. the Finance Member has said that before we can claim to be 'out of the wood' we should have a substantial margin of revenue over expenditure. He points out three ways of doing that: either the revenues must improve or we must improve them by increased taxation; or we must reduce expenditure. Obviously the first two courses are not possible as there have been loud complaints in the past that the agricultural population has been heavily taxed and could not bear any further taxation. The only possible course is the third, namely, retrenchment of expenditure.

"The fact that expenditure has been increasing by leaps and bounds for the last ten years out of all proportion to the revenues of the province is patent to any one who has read the Budget figures for the last ten years. The fact that the expenditure grew—because a settled policy was not followed by the Government—is also impliedly recognized by the hon. the Finance Member. To name only a few instances, in spite of the protests raised in this Council, lot of amount was wasted on the Russellkonda Saw Mill scheme. The Chenat Nayar Forest scheme was taken up by the Government and thousands and thousands of rupees have been wasted. Then, Sir, a sum of about Rs. 9 lakhs was spent on medical buildings at Guntur and we are told now that the Government are going to give up the starting of the school there. So on, instances may be multiplied where public money has been misused and misspent. It is necessary therefore to control expenditure and to save as much money as possible for utilizing more money for public benefit. Various means have been suggested whereby money can be saved.

"As regards salaries cut, this Council has passed a resolution that a graded scale should be adopted with regard to it. The hon. the

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Finance Member does not seem to have taken that point into consideration at all. The cut in salaries is intended to be only temporary for one year. There is no reason why it should be only temporary. As has been pointed out by hon. Members in this House, various countries which are more prosperous than ours, do not pay such high salaries. There is no reason whatsoever why we should not follow the example of the other countries and why the scales of pay of higher officers should not be cut down. There is no reason why the cut in salaries should be limited only for one year and not permanently. That is the first way in which reduction in expenditure could be made. Then, there are various supernumerary, unnecessary and additional posts in each department; they may all be abolished. As has been adverted to, the Board of Revenue has been stated to be unnecessary and resolutions have been passed in this House that it might be abolished altogether. There is no reason why it should be continued any longer. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar has drawn the attention of the House in the course of Budget discussion in one year that as much as Rs. 25 lakhs a year were the expenditure in regard to survey and settlement establishments. The Survey department can be abolished altogether if the Government chose to do so. It is a plain fact that during the current year, some money was saved by disbanding some survey parties. If the Survey department is abolished, a sum of nearly 6 to 7 crores of rupees can be saved in the course of 30 years. It is necessary that the hon. the Finance Member should take up a bold stand and should see to the curtailment of expenditure without being influenced by this opinion or that. I think such a principle should be followed in the first instance.

"One of the questions which is absorbing public attention so much is the Police excesses throughout the breadth of the Presidency. The amount of strong feeling in this matter is patent enough, and I need not repeat the instances because the hon. Member Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar has given graphic description of the Police excesses. I myself have given notice of incidents that took place at Ellore; one is about Dr. Rangayya Chowdari who is very much venerated in Ellore taluk; he was taken to the Police station and beaten there. Those questions have not been answered at all. I gave short notice questions on this matter even during the last session. I find that those questions are still unanswered. I have also given notice of a question regarding the incident where a Hindi teacher of the Gandhi Vidyalaya, Ellore, was taken to the Police station, beaten and left on the road at midnight. It was a very bad case of beating by the Police; the gentleman came to me and I saw his injuries. Whenever questions are put on such matters, the Government say they have no information; later on, the answers are a bit improved and they say they have no information but they will enquire. There is the case of Mr. Sambamurti and the Government have no information on that matter also. Instances may be multiplied. Of course I do not mean to embarrass the Government in any way; that is not my object; in fact, I have been a supporter of the Government. It is not that I have changed now. But when instances of this kind are brought to the notice of the Government, it is

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deplorable that the Government do not take care to see that such incidents do not occur again. The latest incident is that of Messrs. Khasa Subba Rao and O. P. Ramaswami. I have given notice of questions on this incident. Several questions were put on the floor of this House and we are glad that the hon. the Home Member has the goodness to confess that the beating was severe. I do not think there is any use of our waiting and seeing. Of course the hon. the Home Member said that he would make enquiries into the matter; but I, for my part, do not hope that much good will come out of it. Then, Sir, there is a strong feeling of resentment about the Government policy and the manner in which picketers are treated. I hope the hon. Member with the long traditions of the party to which he belongs, will take care to see that such instances are not repeated in future.

"Then, as regards re-settlement of the West Godavari and Kistna districts, the final verdict of the Government has been given. They said that they would consider about the incremental rates only if the economic situation has not improved. Hon. Members have stated in this House that the prices of food-grains have not increased and that the rates of wages were not lower. In the face of these facts, I must protest and say that a great deal of injustice has been done to the ryot population. The Government say that some improvements will be effected and that some money will be allotted for this purpose. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, referred to this point. Of course some money has been provided for this purpose. The Government forget the fact that they have estimated the increase of revenue at about Rs. 28 lakhs but we find that a little over Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided for improvements. Another fact we must not forget and that is, the Government have been from the year 1924 or even before that, collecting what is called the inclusion fee and the inducement fee to bring in dry lands and waste lands under wet ayacut in spite of the inadequate supply of water from the river Godavari. That inclusion fee should have amounted to several lakhs of rupees and it has been fetching interest, and how can it be said that more money has been diverted and used for this purpose out of the current revenues."

* Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, our warmest congratulations are due to the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid exposition of the financial position of the province and for the dispassionate criticism of the forces underlying the present economic situation. The economic situation that affected last year's Budget is still there and I am afraid it will continue for 2 or 3 years more, and rightly has the hon. the Finance Member sounded a note of warning. I may say, Sir, that no competent financier fails to sound a note of warning on such occasions. He has successfully piloted through a very difficult year and in this connexion we may refer to his work in connexion with the Retrenchment Committee. The Retrenchment Committee have had very strenuous work; they had numerous problems to solve and they have done their very best; but for them we would not be in this happy position to-day.

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"It is urged in some quarters that retrenchment should not be continued any further and that new sources of revenue may be tapped. I do not know whether there are any new sources which have not been already tapped. I may say on behalf of the ryots that they are already over-burdened and that we cannot completely impoverish them. The same is the case with the well-to-do and the rich; they are also nearly impoverished; they are also over-burdened and they cannot stand any further taxation; the middle classes are in the same position. Such being the case, the question of fresh taxes does not arise and the only course left for the Government is to balance the Budget by retrenchment. Retrenchment should go still further and after saving as much as possible, we can think of new schemes. It does not take much time to spend lakhs of rupees on new schemes, new projects and new buildings.

"While approving and suggesting further retrenchment, I may refer to one proposal of retrenchment made by the Government and that is with regard to the Schools of Commerce in the Presidency. The constituency which I represent is very much interested in this matter; we have had these schools only for the past few years; before that, our students had to go to Bombay and spend a lot of money over technical education; our schools are not even now completely equipped. Four years ago the Madras University recommended to the Government to raise the status of the School of Commerce at Madras to a College; even though we may not raise it to the status of a college, it should not be abolished; in that case all our students will have to go all the way to Bombay and study there. I do not think it will be too much to say that we should have at least a few institutions to enable students to get commercial and technical qualifications. I do not say that the Government should not touch these institutions at all for retrenchment purposes. I wish only to say that, owing to retrenchment, these schools should not be abolished altogether. If necessary, the Government may abolish one or two of these schools and keep the one at Madras, though they cannot raise the latter school to the status of a college. I would very much urge upon the attention of the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Finance Member and request them to keep the institution at Madras to enable students to study in Madras itself."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Mr. President, Sir, let me first have my say with regard to the Labour department which is under my charge. The hon. Members of the depressed classes in the course of the general discussions on the Budget last year, complained that more money was not allotted for the ameliorative work of the depressed classes; and on that occasion I expressed my great regret that owing to financial stringency, it was not possible to do so, however much the Government would like to satisfy them in that direction. But even the money that we were able to allot for this year had to be cut down, on account of financial necessity. We have had to make these cuts on account of the fact that our financial position is not very good, and so we are not able to allot for next year more money

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to the depressed classes. I always feel that it is the primary duty of the Government to see that the depressed classes are properly educated, properly housed and that their sanitary condition is made better. The object of the ameliorative work for the depressed classes by the Labour department is to make the depressed classes educated and self-respecting citizens. That has been the object of the department all along, and we were able to extend the activities of the department to about 21 districts. But on account of our present financial conditions, we were not able to do more; on the other hand we had to take away the money that we had allotted already for this work in various districts. Some hon. Members of the depressed classes deplored the fact that we have abolished the office of the Commissioner of Labour. There was a resolution last month in connexion with this subject, and I then gave the reason why the Government have temporarily abolished this office and combined it with a membership of the Board of Revenue. Supposing we had not done it, what would have happened is that less money would have been provided in the Budget for ameliorative work. On the whole, I think we have effected this retrenchment in a desirable direction, and I learn from all reports that the efficiency of the department has not in any way suffered. When our financial condition improves, Government will do their utmost to see that we once again cater liberally to the needs of the depressed classes, and allot more money in the Budget for ameliorating their condition.

"Coming now to the Police department, some of the hon. Members wanted to know why special treatment has been given to the Police regarding retrenchment. I may say that the Budget of the Police department like that of any other department, has been examined carefully with a view to retrenchment, and we have retrenched their Budget to the extent of several lakhs; but we were not able to do more on account of the fact that there is civil disobedience movement in the country, and it is the duty of the Police to combat it. We must therefore keep the Police in a thoroughly efficient condition. As I said this morning, the tendency should be the other way, to increase the Police force rather than to decrease its numbers. I am glad my hon. Friend, the Raja of Parlakimedi, has paid a very handsome tribute to the work of the Police department. I value it very much, coming as it does from a gentleman who has a big stake in the country.

"My Friend, Mr. Shetty, said that the Home Member believed that the Police could do no wrong. I may say that I never, on any occasion, said that the Police could do no wrong. All that I say is that the Government have given sufficient instructions to the Police as to how to combat the civil disobedience movement, and whenever the Police go wrong, and whenever such cases are brought to the notice of the Government, we are prepared to examine them. And if the Police have really gone wrong, the Government will not hesitate to take disciplinary action. But the difficulty is that exaggerated accounts always appear in newspapers about the doings of the Police. My hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti the other day said in connexion with the adjournment motion that Mr. Sambamurti was ill-treated—how he

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was beaten, how he was kicked, how his beard was pulled, etc.—but on enquiry and after going into all the papers connected with the case, Government have issued a Press Communiqué contradicting all the statements made by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.

“ My Friend, Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, also said that people do not attach any value to the Press Communiqués. Well, I do not think that that is a true state of affairs. As far as I know, the Press Communiqués have done a great deal of good in contradicting the falsehoods and the exaggerations that are generally made about the action of the Police.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, said yesterday that he has known some cases himself in which people had been stripped naked and asked to go about without any cloth on their body. If my hon. Friend will give me the details of these cases, I am thoroughly prepared to go into them. Then again, my hon. Friend Mr. Indriah said yesterday that urine was poured into the mouth of some volunteer. If a statement like that is made in this House, the Government have no basis to go upon. If more definite information is given to me, I am quite prepared to go into the case; and then if it is found that there has been any Police excess, Government will not hesitate, as I have said, to take disciplinary action.

“ Sir, only this morning, I read out the instructions issued by the Government on the 15th January as regards the dispersal of unlawful assemblies by the Police. From that, hon Members will see that the use of excessive force is not the policy of the Government. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: ‘ But what is the actual practice? ’) Well, that is the allegation. If it is proved in any case that excessive force has been used, as I have said already, I am quite prepared to take disciplinary action.

“ The orders of Government are not to employ lathis against isolated picketers and not in any case to use more force than is necessary to disperse unlawful assemblies which refuse to disperse when ordered.

“ The Government are not aware that any person has fallen down unconscious. Persons sometimes fall down and feign unconsciousness. If any one was really unconscious it would be improper to beat him.

“ Picketers are not generally isolated. What usually happens is that when the Police get news of picketing, they find a crowd already collected. If the crowd refuse to disperse when ordered to do so, it may be necessary to disperse them forcibly. Everything depends on the circumstances of the case.

“ Sir, reference has been made to the Thali incident. Government have issued a Press Communiqué in which it is stated that the Government consider that the action of the Subdivisional Magistrate was a serious error of judgment which he has himself realized and for which he has expressed sincere regret. I may say, Sir, that nobody regrets more than the Government that this incident has occurred.

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“ As regards Dr. Paton's case, I may just read out the Proceedings of the Commissioner of Police, dated 26th January 1932 which authorized the withdrawal of this case.

“ The proceedings run thus:—

‘ As Dr. Forrester Paton was the only person against whom proceedings in court were instituted as a result of the picketing in Georgetown on 15th January 1932; and as he has now left Madras and there is reason to believe that he will not take part in any further proceedings of Congress that have been declared illegal, the case against him may be withdrawn ’.

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ But Dr. Paton has not given any statement!”

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

“ Sir, a similar policy has been followed in another case. Mr. Venkatarangam Nayudu was arrested in connexion with a Congress procession; but the moment he told the Commissioner of Police that in future he will not take part in any such unlawful activity, he was discharged. Whatever that may be, Sir, as has been said by my hon. Friend Mr. Birley, after the Premier's statement (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: ‘ Is he your only friend? ’) at the Round Table Conference on the political future of this country, I think there is no room for Civil Disobedience Movements and boycotts; and the sooner they are given up, the better it is for this country. What we now want is Peace, Retrenchment and Reforms.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Sir, I do not want to detain the House very long. In fact, there have been only very few references to the departments which are under my charge, and it is not necessary for me to detain the House for any length of time. My Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar, whom I do not see here to-day, made a reference to the reduced amount that appears in the Civil Budget Estimates on account of food for the prisoners. And he asked whether it was the intention of the Government to underfeed the prisoners. My hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, at once replied to this effect, viz., that it certainly was not the intention of the Government to underfeed the prisoners; but that on account of the fall in prices of food grains the cost that is necessary for feeding the prisoners has fallen low.

“ In addition to this reason which my hon. Friend advanced, there is also this reason, namely, that in accordance with the wishes expressed by this House very often, the Government have released a very large number of Mappilla prisoners and so, the prison population will be much less during the year 1932-33 than it was in the current year. These are the reasons for the comparatively noticeable reduction in the amount that is allotted in the Budget for the food supply of the prison population.

“ Then, with reference to the courts, my hon. Friend Mr. Sreshta said that there was delay both in getting judgment in the courts of law and also in realizing the fruits of decrees in execution. My

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hon. Friend also incidentally referred to the two courts which it is proposed in the civil budget estimates to establish during the coming year. With reference to these two courts—apparently my hon. Friend's statement was that it was not necessary to establish these courts—may I tell my hon. Friend that the delay about which my hon. Friend complained, would be greater if the number of courts was reduced; and if the proposed establishment of these two courts does not take place, the delay will probably be very much greater than it is now. With reference to this delay, the Government and the High Court are doing everything that lie in their power to reduce such delay. In their Administration Reports issued year after year, the Government particularly refer to the delays wherever such exist and the High Court do take action upon this.

“Then, Sir, with reference to the same subject of judicial administration, my hon. Friend Mr. Pannirselvam stated that there were two Munsifs' courts in his district, the Tanjore district, which could very well be abolished. He did not name the courts which, in his opinion, might well be abolished. With regard to this I may say that in matters like this, the High Court is the constitutional adviser of the Government and that the High Court is fully alive to the necessity for effecting retrenchment in the Judicial department and that if the High Court saw the need for the abolition of these two courts, the High Court would certainly have made a recommendation to the Government to that effect and that the Government would certainly have accepted that recommendation. I am sure my hon. Friend is aware that a Small Cause Court—I refer to the Small Cause Court at Kumbakonam—has been abolished and that in addition to this, six Munsifs' courts, one Additional Munsif's court and one Additional Sub-Judge's court, have been abolished on the recommendation of the High Court, and that eight Munsifs' courts have been amalgamated into four Munsifs' courts. Thus, wherever possible, the Government are reducing or abolishing courts.

“My hon. Friend Mr. Pannirselvam particularly referred to the late attendance of two Munsifs. He did not mention the names of the Munsifs and I am glad that he did not mention them in public—probably he did not want to discredit them. If my hon. Friend will, however, give me the names of these Munsifs who are not attending the courts regularly, Government will communicate the names of these two Munsifs to the High Court and the High Court will, I am sure, take the necessary action in regard to them. In this connexion, I may say that on account of the irregular attendance in court, the confirmation of an acting Sub-Judge was delayed by Government for about six months.

“Then, my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed suggested that the proposals made by the Taxation Enquiry Committee regarding the levy of court-fees, might be accepted. As a matter of fact, the Local Government considered this recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and communicated their views to the Government of India, and the

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Government of India after consulting all the Provincial Governments have stated that pending the results of the final consideration of the Statutory Commission's Report they are not prepared to take action. There the matter rests at present.

“Coming then to forests, my hon. Friend Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder from Salem stated that some villagers had some grievances on account of the proximity of the boundaries of reserved forests to their villages and his request was that these forest boundaries should be pushed back. With regard to this observation of my hon. Friend, I must say, that if the boundaries of the reserved forests are pushed back, the boundaries of the villages will go forward; and that if this process of pushing back the boundaries of the forests and the consequent pushing forward of the boundaries of the inhabited villages be carried on, the result will ultimately be that there will be no reserve forests at all. If however special instances of hardship are brought to the notice of Government, the Government will make enquiries and take action. My hon. Friend further stated that there were lands in the forests which are fit for cultivation and that they should be assigned to cultivators who are prepared to take them up. With reference to this, I may tell my hon. Friend that those forests which are in the possession of the department of Government are only forests which are intended for the growth of large timber and for the preservation of the necessary growth for the purpose of climatic conditions, I mean for the purposes of rainfall and for the purpose of retaining moisture. If however it is found that lands can be conveniently allotted in forests for purposes of cultivation, this is being done. My hon. Friend is aware that in his own district about a thousand of acres have been disafforested and ordered to be assigned for purposes of cultivation.

“Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, coming from North Arcot and my hon. Friend Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar coming from Salem, made brief reference to the grievances of the ryots with regard to the rates for the green manure leaves that are being sold from the forests to the ryots, and they also referred to the rates that Government have fixed for grazing. They did not refer to details about these, but I may say for their information and generally for the information of my hon. Friends in this House that the rate which the Government have fixed for these green manure leaves varies according to the conditions of the different districts. The rates are not the same in all the districts and I may also say that these forests are not able to supply green manure leaves to the whole of the ryot population. The policy of the Government is therefore to induce the cultivators to cultivate green manure crops and when they cultivate these green manure crops, according to an order passed in the Revenue Department, water will be supplied to them free of irrigation cess. Then again, the Agricultural department is distributing seeds of green manure crops freely to the ryot population. In the year 1930-31, about 150 tons of seeds of green manure crops were distributed gratis to the ryot population.

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"Again, Sir, with reference to the other subject referred to by my hon. Friends, viz., the rate fixed by the Government for grazing I may say that a very large area of about three to four thousand square miles has been transferred by the Government to the control of the ryots themselves to the panchayats and it is these panchayats that control these forests and the grazing facilities are abundant in these panchayat forests. Very often it is found that the rates for grazing fixed by the Government are lower than the rates fixed by the panchayats and in one instance at the request of a forest panchayat in the district of Bellary, the Government had to raise their own rates. Here again, it is not possible to afford grazing facilities in the forests which are in the possession of the Government to all the cattle even by charging high rates. It is not the policy of the Government to earn money either by the sale of these green manure leaves or by allowing cattle to graze in forests.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar coming from the Tinnevely district referred to the Russellkonda Saw Mills and the Olavakkot Saw Mills. All this is ancient history. The Russellkonda Saw Mill has been sold. The Olavakkot Saw Mill is also being sold."

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, various hon. Members from the Ceded districts referred to the unfortunate plight of the ryots in certain portions of those districts. I think it is unnecessary to refer to the areas in detail. At the time of answering questions, I have already made it clear that the Government are taking steps to grant remissions or suspensions of revenue in deserving cases. We have also asked the District Board of Bellary to start certain road works, which would not otherwise be undertaken, in order to provide work for those requiring relief. We have already passed orders in regard to certain taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur districts and further orders may be issued as and when necessary. As regards Cuddapah, our information is that no special measures are required at present. I hope conditions will improve in future.

"Hon. Members referred once again to the re-settlement in Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts and to the Press Communiqués that have been issued in regard to it at various times. With respect to that, I may say that when we issued our final order in the year 1931 specifying the incremental rates of increased taxation, we considered the economic situation of the districts at the time. We went into the question extremely carefully, very thoroughly and conscientiously and we came to the conclusion considering the condition prevailing in those districts and in other districts that we ought to put on the first instalment and that has been done. I have already dealt with this question at considerable length in this House and pointed out that although the prices fell in the early part of last year, the cultivation expenses have also fell very considerably and it appeared to us that the ryots would be quite able to bear the increased taxation, which is so much needed for the benefit of the Presidency as a whole.

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"Reference has been made to the further introduction of the re-3 p.m. settlement rates in the district of Malabar. These should be introduced in the taluk of Kurumbranad this year and in four others next year. We shall apply the same careful consideration to the introduction of these re-settlement rates as we have done in other cases. But I cannot give any promise that the rates will be reduced if they are considered to be justified. As regards the rich district of Tanjore, I am aware that there have been difficulties in the matter of the marketing of agricultural products. We endeavoured without success to get some concessions for the export of paddy by rail from this district to Ceylon. I understand that the people themselves have now begun to take measures to see whether they cannot export their produce by sea instead of by rail. It has been said in certain quarters of the House that the prevailing rates of the price of paddy are lower than the commutation rates of the prices of paddy. This statement is incorrect, and the Collector himself has taken measures to contradict it by the issue of a communiqué in a Gazette Extraordinary on the subject. The Government are kept in touch with the prices ruling in the districts; the prices of paddy have risen in Tanjore as well as in the Kistna and Godavari districts since last July and there has been a remarkable recovery in the prices of groundnuts, and cotton; I think therefore there is no reason at present for any general remission of land revenue.

"The question of altering the kistbandi has been discussed in this House only last November and I need not go over the whole ground once again; the proposals of the Board of Revenue based on enquiry made at the suggestion of the Economic Enquiry Committee are under consideration in the Secretariat and the Government hope to issue orders before long.

"I think it was my hon. Friend from South Kanara (Mr. U. C. S. Bhatt) who drew my attention to the ruling of the Privy Council in Appeal No. 90 of 1928 in a Calcutta case and said that the Government cannot be bound for ever by the permanent settlement of proprietary estates. But as far as I can see, from a hurried perusal of the judgment, the Privy Council did not say that we have any right to increase the present rates of assessment on estates which have been permanently settled; but that if Government impose an income-tax on agricultural incomes, the zamindars would be liable to such income-tax; this is a suggestion of which my hon. Colleague, the Member for Finance will no doubt take note; but under the present system, income-tax is a central source of revenue and is therefore not so interesting to us; but it may be a provincial source of revenue under some future arrangement.

"The charge has been made against me that I have not taken into account the prevalent economic situation of the country in my estimate of receipts from Land Revenue. We have made the following allowances: 11 lakhs on account of seasonal remissions as against Rs. 8.69 lakhs in the Revised Estimates, and Rs. 14.12 lakhs for other remissions as against Rs. 17.32 lakhs in the Revised Estimates. The totals of these two figures is about the same in each year, namely, Rs. 25

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lakhs. We have not taken credit for increased receipts on account of re-settlement in certain taluks of Malabar and we have allowed a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs on account of risks owing to the present financial and economic depression to provide for any concessions and suspensions which may be necessary in the coming year. The hon. Member for Finance will, I believe, deal with this matter at great length.

“ There have been protests, Sir, against the proposal to amalgamate the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. The Government have not received any proposal to that effect yet, but I understand that such a proposal has been under the consideration of the local officers and the Board of Revenue. The remarks of hon. Members will be borne in mind when the recommendations of the Board of Revenue are received by the Government.

“ As regards the proposal to amalgamate the districts of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, we have carefully considered the arguments put forward in various memorials and have decided to amalgamate the Nilgiris district with the Coimbatore district as a temporary measure. This has to be done in spite of the fact that it is the summer headquarters of the Government as retrenchment has to be effected wherever it is possible. Such a course has been rendered necessary for the time being but when better times come, as we hope they will, the question will be open to reconsideration.

“ I wish to clear up the misapprehension of my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar; he said that a Provincial Service Officer in charge of a district would receive only two-thirds of the pay of an I.C.S. officer. This was the case some years ago, but now a Provincial Service Collector is given pay in the senior scale of the I.C.S., his initial pay being fixed at the pay in the scale which just exceeds Rs. 300 per mensem in addition to his substantive pay subject to the minimum of Rs. 1,275.

“ Mr. Moses suggested the amendment of the Navigation Rules with a view to seeing that passengers were not inconvenienced by the refusal of the holders of first-class licences to take depressed class passengers on their boats. I shall be glad to take up the question and see whether the rules require revision.

“ Complaints have been made that while the rates imposed on the agriculturist are high, no returns are made in the shape of improved irrigation and drainage facilities. It has been said that while we are going to get a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs owing to the introduction of the revised rates in the Godavari and Kistna districts, no adequate steps for the improvement of the irrigation and drainage facilities have been undertaken. I cannot agree that expenditure on a particular district can be set against the receipts from that district. Nevertheless, I would draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that we have provided money for the following schemes in the Godavari and Kistna districts. We have provided a sum of one lakh for the lifting machines for the Godavari anicut shutters. The object of this scheme is to enable speedier transplantation and so to increase the yield from the crops. We shall also be able to bring under irrigation an additional 50 thousand acres

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of land in the Godavari western delta. A sum of Rs. 89,000 has been provided for second crop scheme; in the Godavari western delta about 3,670 acres of land are expected to be irrigated. A further sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided for the excavation of the Kakinada drain in the Godavari western delta; Rs. 19,000 has been provided towards the cost of establishment for the revision of ayacut registers and maps. This will be of great benefit to the ryots as when the limits of the ayacut are settled and the maps and registers prepared, ryots will no longer have to submit annual applications for permission to irrigate their lands in the ayacut. We have provided a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the conversion of a bridge over the Yenamuduru drain into a regulator. We have provided Rs. 3,000 each for the re-modelling of Pallamkurru and Ravipadu channels. As for the Coringa project, the estimated cost of the project is expected to be somewhere near 14 lakhs and, if completed, it is expected to irrigate 12,500 acres. The scheme is considered to be unremunerative and it has been postponed as our experience of the Polavaram Project will be of advantage in dealing with this scheme; the provision of Rs. 14 lakhs on an unremunerative project is a thing which hon. Members will certainly consider inopportune in the present financial stringency. The Tippyapalayam scheme was again referred to this year; we made provision last year to the extent of Rs. 30,000 for beginning this work, but owing to retrenchment the work had to be stopped and the provision had to be resumed. The Tungabhadra Project is still under consideration; it has not yet reached the stage when we could provide funds for it. I am afraid I cannot say when we shall be able to do so, as negotiations have to be carried on between this Government and other Governments. I can assure hon. Members that this Government are anxious to see the scheme pushed through as early as possible. Certain schemes are under consideration in the Cuddapah district, but they have not reached a sufficiently advanced stage for the provision of funds in the budget for the coming year. With regard to the Cheppad channel a resolution was tabled (but not reached) for the provision of additional sluices and improvements to existing sluices; if definite proposals are made they will be considered. Three schemes in the Guntur district are under consideration, but none of them is ripe enough for the provision of funds; I need not take up the time of the House by enumerating them.

“ Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai said that we had not informed how far we have carried out the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee. In March last year I laid on the table of the House a statement showing which of the works recommended by the Cauvery Committee have been carried out, which works are in progress, which works are under consideration and which have been dropped or not taken up yet for consideration. Further progress in carrying out these works have been staved partly owing to want of funds. I may assure hon. Members that they have not been lost sight of altogether.

“ Mr. Devadasan referred to some reservoir scheme in Tinnevely. I could not catch the name of the scheme. I presume he referred to the Papanasam reservoir scheme which is really a hydro-electric scheme;

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we are still awaiting the report from the Chief Engineer for the Hydro-Electric Development. I don't think we can do anything in the matter till that report is received; and I fear that it is unlikely that we shall be able to take it up as a Government undertaking in the near future.

"Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder referred to the Cauvery channels in Namakkal taluk and said that much difficulty was experienced this year by the ryots owing to the floods washing away the korambus. There are three channels here, one of which is a drainage channel; it is proposed before long to provide head sluices to the other two channels, and we hope to make some arrangements then to ensure an adequate supply of water to the channels. Meantime measures are taken when necessary to restore the korambus when they are damaged by floods during the cultivation season.

"As regards the Tinnevely district and the recent flood damages to the tanks, it was pointed out by Mr. Thomas that unless those tanks are repaired before next July or August there would be serious loss of crops again. Well, Sir, the Chief Engineer has already taken measures to see that the necessary works are carried out. The damage caused is estimated at about Rs. 2,20,000; part of the damage will be restored during the current year and we hope to provide for the balance next year, so as to restore the channels and tanks to proper working order before next June. I hope the Tinnevely ryots will not suffer from any lack of water in the ensuing irrigation season."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, as has been observed by all sections of the House, in preparing the Budget for the current year it is not a pleasant duty for the Government, at any rate for me, to have to reduce Government grants and also retrench the personnel by throwing out some people in the Government service. I feel glad as also my Colleagues that this Council has realized the gravity of the situation and the need for retrenchment even though some persons have to be sent out.

"Sir, in my case the problem has been accentuated by other considerations. With regard to local bodies, not only has there been a fall in the income of the Provincial Government but also the finances of the local bodies have been seriously affected in the current year, and I am afraid this embarrassment will continue even next year. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar, has graphically referred to the various disadvantages and the financial difficulties to which the local boards have been put by reason of the amendment of the Local Boards and the District Municipalities Acts and by reason also of the abolition of toll-gates and the loss of income caused by the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

"Now, Sir, so far as the amendment of the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts are concerned, one of the main features of the amendment was to divert a portion of the income, which the local boards have hitherto been getting to village development and improvement. There can be no difference of opinion on that. But I think, barring those who are actually in charge of the administration to-day

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and who therefore dislike this very idea, if you will get down to the populace you will see that they welcome the beginning of this fund as it will be of benefit to them. For, from the revenue which is collected from them this fund is created and it is to be utilized for the improvement of village roads and other activities. I am sure this idea will commend itself to one and all here, to those who are to administer village panchayats henceforth and to all who are interested in the village reconstruction. I therefore think this arrangement by which the affairs of the village are to be conducted will be accepted by one and all right-thinking people. I only appeal to the local boards to see to it that while they may have to restrict their activities in some measure they give a generous treatment and sincere and sympathetic co-operation in regard to the administration of this fund, so that it might benefit the villagers to the extent to which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, during his regime had agreed to in the amendment of the Local Boards Act.

"The next point I wish to refer is the abolition of tolls and the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Sir, this has no doubt been a matter of debate for some time in this House, and I know it is a matter of resentment to the local boards that the income that was expected from this taxation has fallen very much short of what we anticipated. As against 66 lakhs that was expected it looks the income might come to only 40 lakhs. Naturally therefore, Sir, I can quite understand the feelings of the various local bodies that there has been such a fall in their income. The question to what extent the Act is defective and to what extent the present economic situation has affected the income was debated on the floor of this House, and in response to the resolution passed to appoint a committee to investigate into this, a committee has been constituted and it is investigating as to what extent any remedies may be proposed and to see how the Act may be worked better. I hope with the resumption of normal conditions our expectations will be realized, and though there are temporary inconveniences felt by local bodies just now, they will ultimately quite realize that the step in principle and as a matter of administration is sound and will be welcomed by them. The toll-gates are a hindrance to the present day transport, and the rate at which the number of toll-gates were multiplied in past years was one that threatened transport. Wherever they existed, they served only as a hindrance. I do not think that the step of abolition of toll-gates has come a day too soon. And if I am unable to accept the suggestion with regard to the local boards being given the option of reviving toll-gates as regards other than motor vehicles I can only say that this is a step which in the long run will be considered an unwise step and not in the interests of the people and more especially that of the agriculturists, who it is to a large extent will suffer by it. (Hear, hear.)

"Now with regard to the difficulty in which various local bodies find themselves by reason of the fact that they are unable to meet all their expenditure which they budgeted for in the current year, we have provided in the Budget for a sum of 10 lakhs to be given on short term loans to such of the local boards as find it absolutely necessary to take a loan with a view to keep their budget balanced. And steps are

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being taken to consider which local body and to what extent requires help to enable it to tide over the difficulty. There have been complaints, as was said by the hon. Member from Guntur, as to what is being done by the taluk boards in regard to the villages. I can only say this: that from my long experience with local boards the time has come for everybody to turn his attention towards villages and village improvement rather than merely run the administration of the taluk boards. The time has come when everybody should help and enthusiastically support the village panchayats in their efforts to run their administration as cheaply as possible. My experience has been that the panchayats have not been behind anybody in their enthusiasm to work for the benefit of the toiling millions in the villages and they have never lagged behind anybody in their contributions both in money and labour. If only a proper stimulus is given by Government through their Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils and through various non-official agencies in charge of local bodies by coming to the front and taking up their cause and strengthening this movement, much more good work could be done than we have been able to accomplish. I hope, therefore, the local bodies will not grudge paying these panchayats, wherever they exist, their contribution from the amount collected as land cess and also give their unstinted help, so that they might launch on the improvement of village sanitation, communication, etc.

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"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition indulged in a certain amount of satisfaction that what he failed to do I have also failed to do. He said that although I was championing for having a Village Development Fund, I have not been able to do anything. I am not without a feeling of disappointment that I could not do it, and without indulging in anything like finding fault with anybody, I may say that such attempts could not be thought of just now even if my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, were in office.

"There has been a reference that the provision in the new Local Boards Act with regard to the no-confidence motion has not been as satisfactorily worked as it ought to be, but on the other hand that no-confidence motions have been to a large extent responsible for creating factions and also for introducing unstable elements in local bodies. Now the question is engaging the attention of the Government as to what extent this provision could be modified, so that we may see that the chances of unnecessarily annoying and hindering presidents are minimised as far as possible.

"Reference has been made to the fact that even if the Nilgiris district should be abolished as a Revenue district, the District Board of Nilgiris should be continued. That is the recommendation made by the Retrenchment Committee also and the Government are considering the possibility of giving effect to the suggestion by taking power that in cases of that type, they may constitute district boards for portions of Revenue districts.

"There have been specific points referred to in speeches of various hon. Members with regard to the Medical department. The hon. Member for the City of Madras, Mr. V. T. Arasu, pointed out that

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the expenditure on account of pay of establishments, as against the total budget demands works at about 56 per cent and no steps have been taken to reduce it. I may first point out that the budget demand does not cover the whole expenditure of the Medical department. There is a very large portion of the amount which is provided for in the Public Works Department which goes towards expenditure for erecting buildings connected with the Medical department. Retrenchment, if any, that has been effected recently has affected to a large extent the personnel of the Medical department. I know, Sir, that wherever we want to effect retrenchment in the personnel by sending away a few men, there is any amount of agitation that it ought not to be done in that way. Then my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar said that retrenchment should be more, not by way of personnel, but by reducing the expenditure under various other heads. Government have been trying to see, as far as possible, that no inconvenience is caused to the public by reducing the personnel in the Medical department.

"Objection has been made by the hon. Member from Salem to the want of provision made for supply of drinking water to the town of Salem. Sir, this is a question which they are never tired of raising. Sir, the question as to the financial adjustment between the Local Government and the Salem Municipal Council with regard to any such scheme was under the consideration of the Municipal Council and it was only towards the latter part of January this year that they replied to the Government that they would be prepared to pay half the cost. But they want in any such scheme the working charges should be reduced. The Sanitary Engineer to Government has been asked to consult the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Works to see to what extent the running expenses could be reasonably reduced and fixed so that it might be within the competence of the Municipal Council to spend such a sum. As soon as that report is received the further question to take up this scheme will be considered and the whole scheme investigated properly.

"The hon. Member from Nilgiris, Mr. Davis, pointed out that the plague preventive measures have been retrenched and that the District Health Officer, Nilgiris, must be at least made responsible to carry on the work. That is a suggestion which I will certainly communicate to the Director of Public Health for being examined.

"Objection has also been taken that the scheme of employing honorary medical officers has not been sufficiently given effect to and that it should be given effect to much more largely than what has been possible till now. I may point out that the system of employing honorary medical officers has been introduced as much as possible in the Royapettah Hospital, Madras. Orders have already issued and they will be put into operation as early as possible.

"Objection has been taken to the abolition of stipends to women students. Five stipends have been awarded yearly. The stipends will be continued this year though the amount will be slightly reduced from 50 to 40. In view of the financial stringency this has been done. Of the students that were selected, they will get their stipends till they complete their course.

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"The system of giving quinquennial training to the health inspectors has been abolished as a temporary measure for a period of two years. There have been a number of health inspectors trained in the past and it is considered that putting off this work for a period of two years will not in any way affect the work of the department.

"Then, Sir, my Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, referred to the question of retrenchment of personnel in the posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons and that 13 Civil Assistant Surgeons were sent out and that we promoted nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons. I may point out that these posts can under the rules be filled up also by promotion. These nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons were promoted some time before. The Retrenchment Committee recommended that a reduction should be made in the personnel of Civil Assistant Surgeons. The question was whether those people who were promoted should be sent out, or those who were employed recently. It was thought advisable that those who were employed recently should be sent out in preference to those who were promoted and that the former will be taken back as and when vacancies arose.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, also referred to the retrenchment effected with regard to the Vizagapatam Medical College, and said that retrenchment in that college would tend to reduce the efficiency of the college. I can only say this, that the Surgeon-General considers that the retrenchments that have been effected are retrenchments that could be effected without substantially reducing the efficiency of the college at Vizagapatam. I think, Sir, you will agree with me that the Surgeon-General is an officer who could be trusted to see that the college is run properly and efficiently.

"I have not referred to other points which have been raised by other hon. Members. I have no doubt that when we come to discuss Budget Grants in detail, some of them will be taken up.

"I have only to thank the various Members for the very useful suggestions they have made on various subjects."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, the criticisms that have been levelled against my departments are, if I understand them aright, that their activities are not extended and that more money is not placed at their disposal.

"Dr. Subbarayan, the Leader of the Opposition, said that the departments under my care are the Cinderella of the Government. It would be more appropriate to say that these departments were the Cinderella of the Retrenchment Committee as representing this House. I expected that they would not touch my departments, but they laid their hands as heavily and mercilessly as they did with regard to any other departments, and as pointed out by my hon. Colleague, even more so. The result is that I have got a reduced grant to carry on the work of the departments under my charge. I would be in a position to give effect to the recommendations of the various hon. Members of this House only to the extent that funds are available. With these general remarks I would like to refer to some of the points raised by the hon. Members of

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this House. The Raja Sahib of Parlakimedi wants that an Agricultural Demonstration Farm, a Cattle Breeding Station and a Fruit Juice Preserving Factory should be opened. As for the Agricultural Farm, it is not possible in these days of financial stringency to open one; but I may say the work that is expected of the farm is being done by the demonstrators in the taluk centres of the districts. As for the Cattle Breeding Station the Government intend closing the farm at Chintaladevi and the one in the Guntur district. It is not possible to open a new one now. Fruit culture is being attended to now in the Nilgiris district and when more funds are available departmental activities will be extended to other districts in the plains. The Rajah Sahib referred to the improved methods of sugar-cane and he wanted a farm for this purpose. There is a farm at Anakapalli and it should serve the interests of the Ganjam district also for the time being. Coming to my friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar of North Arcot, he said that the department should give a sufficient supply of good seeds to help the ryots. This is being done by the department and the present Director has started a scheme to supply better cotton seeds to a large number of ryots in the Coimbatore district so that they may increase their income by Rs. 5 per acre. As time goes on the activities of this department in this direction will be extended to other districts also.

"Then my hon. Friends Messrs. Davis and Muniswami Pillai suggested that the Land Mortgage Bank in Ootacamund which is intended chiefly to Badagas should be thrown open to Anglo-Indians, Christians and depressed classes. It was found that the Badagas have not been availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by this bank and it is proposed to abolish it as it cannot function without Government help. These banks are intended for giving credit to people on long terms. In these days of financial stringency it is not possible to arrange for long-term loans.

"My friend Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi of Kurnool said that there is not a single Land Mortgage Bank in the Ceded districts though people are willing to take shares in order to bring them into existence. If, as suggested by my friend, people there are willing to come forward I am quite sure the Registrar will consider this carefully. These remarks will apply to the Nilgiris district also. My hon. friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar said that while, on the one hand Government are establishing a Serum Institute, they are sending away men on the other hand. These two things are not compatible. I may say with reference to this that this institute is only meant to produce serum at a comparatively cheaper rate. In pursuance of the retrenchment scheme I was obliged to send men away, but when our finances improve it will be possible to have more men. If, however, necessity for employing more men arises in the meantime they will be employed. Then, coming to Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, he observed as follows:—"There is a Co-operative department which calls for serious attention. Large amounts of the people's money are with the Co-operative Societies and people have all along been thinking that under the supervision of the Government their money is quite safe. At one time the

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Government wanted that a District Federation should be formed to supervise the working of the Co-operative Societies. I find there is going to be a change in the policy of the Government with regard to this department. I hope the hon. Minister in charge of the department would see if he cannot reorganize the department and put it on a satisfactory working, as otherwise I fear matters will lead to a crisis and it should be avoided.

"Excepting the vague charge that Government has no policy, nothing definite has been said. If the co-operative movement which is a popular movement cannot succeed without Government help we might as well do away with the movement and make it a department of the Government. The policy and the responsibility of the Government with regard to this department are contained in the Bill which is going to be moved in the next meeting. As a matter of fact I expected that non-official co-operators would have a policy of their own and tell the Government what it is. If they do so, the Government will certainly be glad to consider their suggestions. Instead of that they want the Government to give a lead in everything and at the same time level the charge that Government are unnecessarily interfering with the popular movement. So far as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is concerned, he registers societies immediately they are started. It is then left to the non-official public to look after them. The intervention of the Registrar is necessary only when these societies fail to function properly. It is only then that he takes action under section 35. There is another statutory obligation on the part of the Registrar; viz., auditing. The department is auditing the societies but the Registrar is encouraging the formation of Audit Unions so that the auditing expenses may be reduced. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar charges Government with having no policy presumably because it does not encourage Federations. As regards Federation, opinion in the co-operative circles is divided. One section—major one—wants that Central Banks should function in the place of Federations and the other—minority one—is that Federations should be the only supervising body. The tendency now is to invest the Central Banks with more powers because they lend money to these societies and it is to their interests that these societies should function properly. If my hon. friend feels any particular difficulty and if he were to make suggestions on the floor of the House which will have the support of the House I shall be prepared to consider them. Mr. Simhachalam Pantulu said that we are coming to a stage when the movement itself will have to be liquidated. I agree with him. At the time when I took charge I found a large amount of overdues and I pointed out to the Registrar the necessity for their speedy collection. That was taken up immediately but he could not progress very much owing to the present economic depression. The department is concerned not so much with the expansion of the movement as with the rectification and consolidation. It is far better that we have a fewer number of societies well-managed and conducted than to have many inefficiently managed. One other point I wish to mention is, this mismanagement, misappropriation and embezzlements by those responsible for the management of these societies are becoming more and more a common

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feature of the movement. Unless the co-operators take greater interest in the movement and put a stop to these things, Government will, I am afraid, be obliged to wind up this movement altogether. I am rather pessimistic about this and I cannot help being so. I am obliged to tell the people the real state of affairs and give them a warning. Before I sit down I wish to say one word more and that is this. I hope and pray that our political and other troubles will be over very soon and that the people instead of frittering away their energies in movements like Civil Disobedience Movement will concentrate them in working the co-operative movement successfully and thus add to the prosperity of the country."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"At the outset, I am constrained to observe that, we, on the Transferred side of the Treasury Bench, have not received this year the same amount of attention as we used to receive in previous years. It is perhaps because subjects more serious than those dealt with by us have absorbed most of their attention. I must say—disagreeing in this respect from hon. Dr. Subbarayan and some others of his view—that a general discussion of this kind is more fruitful of constructive and valuable suggestions than discussions on specific motions for cutting the grants, which, as we often find, are tainted by vote-catching devices of some kind or other and are restrained by party obligations and ties. We have still had some criticisms though not on the same scale as before. Perhaps the unkindest cut of all is the one received from my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. He said that I have effected retrenchments in the Education Department very light-heartedly and that I allowed the Finance Member to make great inroads into my domain. Had he the power to go into my heart to see how it was when I agreed to these retrenchments, I am sure he would not have said that I made these retrenchments very light-heartedly, but he would have said I made all these retrenchments most sad-heartedly. Nothing could be more saddening to our hearts than to curtail useful expenditure in the departments entrusted to our care. I can say with all the emphasis that I can command that it was not under the tyranny of the Finance Member's iron rod that I agreed to all these retrenchment proposals, but because I honestly felt that it was my duty, a very painful duty, to retrench under the present conditions of our finances. It was our duty as myself and my hon. Colleagues conceived it to be, to co-operate with him in his endeavours, undertaken not for any selfish purpose, but with a view to maintain the financial equilibrium of the Province so as to save the future autonomous Government of Madras from financial embarrassment. When he had that object in view, it would be a sin on our part if we did not co-operate with him. That was the cause for our co-operation with him and not that we were tyrannised over like school boys.

"However, Sir, I would like to make one point clear, viz., that I 4 p.m. shall not have the slightest compunction to stop any wasteful item of expenditure if I was really convinced of it, however long the waste might have been going on. But when it was a case of reducing expenditure on a really useful purpose we

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did it with the greatest amount of reluctance. We have heard some criticisms levelled against the proposal to stop some of the stipends to students under training for the teachers' profession. I can say with regard to some at any rate of these stipends that they should have been stopped much earlier. They were intended to attract students to training institutions at a time when the teaching profession was not popular and additional inducements were required to attract them for such training; and so students who went to the Training College at Saidapet were not only exempted from the payment of any fees but were also given stipends in addition. But as hon. Members would have seen from a reply that I gave to a question answered this morning, when there is provision only for 129 students as many as 520 were refused admission. We got at least five times as many applications for admission as there were seats in that College. Well, if that item of expenditure was stopped I do not think hon. Members of this House would complain that I did anything unjustifiable. On the other hand they could turn round to my hon. Colleague who leads the Opposition and ask, 'Why did you not stop this waste even before?' He was very eloquent when he referred to the waste in elementary education. I do realise more than he does that there is an appalling amount of wastage in that branch. Was that a discovery, I ask, that he made after he gave up his office or after he went out of his office? I am sure he did know it even when he was in office and I do not find any evidence on record that he made serious efforts to stop this waste. I know what his answer will be. 'We were rolling in wealth. We had large amounts of money to play with. It did not matter if we wasted a few lakhs. You are now carrying on a miserable existence. It is necessary for you to husband all your resources and save as much as possible.' I leave it to this House to consider whether that was a sufficient justification. I would content myself by saying that I am as mindful as anybody else of the urgency of stopping this wastage and that the question of elementary education requires the most careful consideration. The Retrenchment Committee has gone into that question and they have made certain recommendations. I am sure the recommendations will receive the weight which are due to them at the hands of the Government. With regard to stipends generally the Government have not yet come to a final decision though with regard to some of them, as I said, there has not been any justification for continuing them for many years past. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, seriously charged me with having been responsible for unjustifiable reductions in the grants to night schools. I must take this occasion for disabusing the minds of hon. Members of this House and others outside of the wrong impression that they have got that the Government have ordered that the grants paid to any schools have, in each individual case, been reduced by 75 per cent. That is certainly not the intention of the Government nor does the Government Order say anything like that. Official reports disclose that a very large percentage of these night schools, so large as 75 per cent, were bogus schools that were doing little or no work. We took that standard and reduced the total amount of grant by 75 per cent but the distribution of it we

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left entirely to the District Educational Councils. It was open to them to give full grants to well-conducted night schools while denying to bogus schools any grant whatsoever. If the premises are correct, that a very large percentage of schools, so much as 75 per cent, was really bogus schools, then it would be waste of public money if we continued to give grants to such schools. That, I submit, Sir, was considered by Government as a proper justification for making what may ordinarily appear a large cut with regard to these night schools. There are, as I said even at the very beginning, several useful items of expenditure in which we had to make cuts. We hope, when normal financial conditions are restored, it would be possible to help local bodies and private managements and other educational institutions to the same extent as before. I shall not take more time of the House: but I once again emphasize that if we undertook retrenchment it was not with the light-heartedness with which we are charged but because of the painful realization of the necessity for such retrenchment.

"With regard to the other branches of administration that are under me I shall just refer to one or two observations that have been made by hon. Members of this House. The Raja of Parlakimedi made some very valuable suggestions with regard to the development of eri silk and with regard to fruit juice preservation factories. With regard to eri silk, Government have already recognized that it is an industry which is capable of development in the future and which will enhance the resources of this Province. Experiments have already been conducted and the results have been so encouraging that it is proposed to have this eri silk manufacture undertaken on a very much larger scale than before. The complaint of the Raja of Parlakimedi was that nothing has been done in his own district. Of course, we cannot take up all the districts together at one time and I think very soon something might be done in this direction in his district also. I cannot hold out the same hope with regard to the other industry to which he has referred. The Government had before them in August last proposals with regard to the conduct of experiments about fruit juice preservation. But such experiments had to be postponed on account of the present financial stringency and I do not think that we shall be able to undertake the experiments in the course of the next year. When the financial conditions improve we shall be able to undertake the experiments which he wants us to do. There are some other observations made by hon. Members of this House on which I might desire to say a word or two in reply. But I am afraid there is not much time left and I am sure hon. Members are all anxious to hear the hon. the Finance Member. With regard to retrenchment I may be permitted to say a word or two more. Though Members like the hon. Member for the City of Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, deplored that retrenchment has been made on such a large scale as to impair the usefulness and efficiency of the departments under our care there are others who complain that we have not on the whole retrenched enough. Perhaps both are right and both are wrong. With regard to retrenchment as a whole I might perhaps be permitted to observe that it is in a sense a double-edged weapon. When we retrench

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on a very large scale as some of the hon. Members desire and show balances as a result of such retrenchment it is possible that such a state of things might create an erroneous impression that our financial condition is sound—an impression which would work to our disadvantage in the future adjustment of our financial relations with the Central Government. Some of the hon. Members opposite who spoke on this subject, Dr. Subbarayan and Mr. James, have referred to their apprehensions that we may suffer in such adjustments: and they naturally enough appealed to the hon. the Member for Finance that he should appear before the Fact Finding Committee and present our case correctly and with a force and authority of which he is capable. Well, I am sure hon. Members of the House will agree with me when I say that we cannot have a better protector of our interests than the hon. the Finance Member. Having retrenched so far I must only say if still further retrenchment is made as some hon. Members opposite have in mind it might lead to disastrous consequences. I shall not deal with any further points at present. (A voice: Prohibition?) I am prohibited from saying anything further."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"My hon. Colleagues have, I think, dealt with most of the points of detail that the Members have raised in their speeches. I will try to confine myself to the more general criticisms. Hon. Members will of course realize that it is not possible for me to deal in detail with all the points in their speeches; but that does not imply that I have not listened with attention to their views."

"The Members of this House have been good enough to express their satisfaction that the Budget has been balanced and to congratulate me on the success of our efforts in this respect. For this, I am duly grateful."

"It would perhaps have been expecting too much of human nature if they had not also expressed their dissatisfaction that, in various directions, expenditure has been reduced. On the whole, however, I must thank the House for the reception that the Budget has had, which shows that Members endorse the policy of equilibrium and recognize that the results which they deplore were to a great extent inevitable. I need hardly say that no one deplores that unpleasant necessity more than I do or than the Government does. It is indeed hard that Members or Ministers, or heads of departments, who are genuinely keen on showing progress in the various branches of the administration with which they are concerned, should find, in times like these, their schemes crippled or postponed, and their hopes frustrated. I would venture to tender to my hon. Colleagues and to all concerned my sincere thanks for the co-operation in the thankless task of retrenchment."

4-15 p.m. "There have been, on the whole, a few general criticisms on the Budget with which I must deal. I may first touch on the important point of the possible future Provincial contributions to which both Mr. James and Dr. Subbarayan referred, and possibly other speakers as well. Mr. James was disposed to infer from my allusion to this topic that I regarded the reimposition of the Provincial contributions with equanimity. Let me assure him that we by no means regard it with equanimity. Our difficulty is that beyond the outline schemes which

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have been propounded during the deliberations of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and Lord Peel Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, we have no complete idea as to what is exactly in contemplation. The Government intend that Madras should be represented in the discussion of the subject with the Expert Committee now sitting at Delhi by both the Finance Secretary and myself, and I can only say that we shall do our utmost to defend Madras interests. Mr. James was good enough to pay me the doubtful compliment of being made of iron—he did not, I grieve to observe, allow me the customary velvet glove! However that may be, I cannot say more than that Mr. Hood and I will do our best to make it clear what the feeling in the House and the Province is and to secure fair treatment."

"Dr. Subbarayan, also expressed the fear that Madras may be 'looted' as the result of our having managed to balance our Budget and to retain a balance that is not a 'minus one'. I admit, Sir, that past experience shows that that danger is real. But I do not admit, nor do I think that the hon. Gentleman himself intended to suggest, that we were for that reason wrong in framing the Budget as we have done. We have considered it incumbent on us to shrink from no effort at economies consistent with due regard for necessities, and to frame on that basis as honest a Budget as we can, both out of regard to the credit of the province and to our duty as Members of the Indian Commonwealth."

"Some speakers, including Dr. Subbarayan, have alluded to the necessity of finding additional sources of revenue. These, I grieve to say, do not start with the eye when we survey the financial scene. It may be necessary to have recourse to them; if we are saddled with a Provincial contribution, it will almost certainly be necessary. But the present is no time to impose additional taxation which is what after all the 'search for fresh sources of revenue' must mean. I can only say as to that I am glad to have been able for next year to avoid the necessity, as I hope, of asking for such sacrifices. We cannot, however, ignore the possibility, and should that occur, it will not be without encouragement to find that Members of this House have not shrunk from the suggestion."

"Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar and other speakers criticised the Budget as being lacking in long views, in indications of what the Government is going to do, if depression continues, if excise revenue disappears and if land revenue is reduced? I confess, Sir, that we have not contemplated these terrible contingencies. If they were eventually to occur, the Government, so far as I can see, will have to go into liquidation!"

"Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar complained that it was merely a 'carrying on' Budget. Yes; that is what it is. That is all that is possible in present circumstances. Obviously, a 'forward' policy is impossible when we do not know what the next few months may bring forth—a new constitution, fresh economic developments either for better or for worse. We can only carry on and conserve our resources as best we can so as to give the new autonomous Government a chance."

"My friend Mr. Ramalingam Chetti expressed his dissatisfaction with the retrenchment that has been effected in various respects which he

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described as 'tinkering with expenditure here and there and meddling with small things.' Now I venture to suggest that that is a wholly unfair description of what has been achieved. I do not think that a retrenchment of about Rs. 2½ crores merits the description my hon. Friend has chosen to apply to it. He seems to suggest that the Retrenchment Committee was unduly influenced by the fact that their Chairman was a member of Government. I have no hesitation in repudiating on behalf of the Committee that impeachment. It is a reflection I venture to say on their independence that is wholly uncalled for. Mr. Gopalswami Mudaliyar objects to the 'nauseous, noxious nostrum' of retrenchment with special reference to salary cuts. He pleads for more retrenchment, not among clerks, etc., but among intermediary officers or supernumerary posts. Several other speakers have taken the same line. As to the question of intermediary officers I can only say that such criticisms are based on a want of knowledge of the necessities of administration. It is, in practically every department except the smallest, impossible for the departmental heads to control and direct single-handed the detailed work as well as the broad policy of a great department. By all means see that you have not more intermediary or supernumerary officers than are necessary and, if you are satisfied that you can dispense with any of them, do so. That is the line which the Retrenchment Committee and the Government have taken. In several instances they were pressed for the reduction or abolition of posts of this nature. But I cannot assent to the common, uninstructed cry that all such posts are mere post offices and so on. My hon. Friend declares that his 35 years' experience as a lawyer confirms this opinion. With all respect I may say that my 35 years' experience as an administrator—with inside knowledge of the working of more than one department—is the other way. As regards the objection to cutting the pay of village servants no such item finds place in the retrenchment figures of the present Budget. A suggestion for a very small reduction has been made by the Retrenchment Committee and is under consideration of Government. (A voice:—'What percentage?') I think about eight annas a month per head. It means something like a saving of four lakhs a year to the Government.

"A further method of economy by clubbing certain districts or taluks or deputy tahsildar charges has also been mentioned by Mr. Gopalswami Mudaliyar and several other speakers. Several such economies have been actually adopted and others are under consideration. Several members have taken exception to the Land Revenue estimates on the ground that we have estimated for an increase in the revenue from this head in 1932-33, and that in the present state of agricultural prices we ought to expect a heavy fall on account of the inability of the ryots to pay. As regards the Land Revenue estimates, Mr. Pannirselvam said that the Budget Estimate for 1932-33 showed without justification an increase of Rs. 37 lakhs over the actuals of 1930-31. If he will refer to page 23 of the Budget Memorandum he will find a clear explanation of the figures. The actuals of 1930-31 fell short of the Budget expectations by about Rs. 25 lakhs due to short collections on account of economic depression and flood damage and to the non-collection from local boards

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of about 5 lakhs of cesses previously overpaid to them. We fixed the revised estimate for 1931-32 on the expectation that the bulk of these outstandings would be collected and also that we should get from the Kistna and the Godavari Resettlements in that year about three and a quarter lakhs additional revenue. In the Budget Estimate of revenue for 1932-33 (755 lakhs) we have taken credit for additional revenue in that year from these resettlements but not for any further payments on account of cesses wrongly credited in the past to local boards. As a matter of fact, the totals on which Mr. Pannirselvam has based his criticism are net totals giving the results of various increases and decreases not only under Land Revenue proper but also under other miscellaneous sources grouped with it. The figures on which his criticisms should be based are the actuals for 1930-31 under ordinary revenue as compared with the ordinary revenue in the Budget Estimate for 1932-33. The difference here is not 37 lakhs but 43 lakhs. Of this only 14.21 lakhs is additional Land Revenue expected entirely from the Kistna and Godavari resettlements. The rest is accounted for by anticipated smaller seasonal remissions (7.69 lakhs), smaller payments necessary to local boards on account of arrears of land cess, and anticipated smaller revenue postponements. The estimates are based on the calculations of the Revenue Board. It may be that they are unduly sanguine though so far as we can see at present there is no reason so to anticipate. Except in the resettled areas they are not based on increased demands; they represent a fairly normal year and I may mention that up-to-date land revenue collections have been in 1931-32 up to January considerably better than at the corresponding period of 1930-31. Land revenue, in fact, is coming in without difficulty. True, if we are disappointed in 1932-33, we shall have to revise our estimates next October. That does not mean that if the season fails or other good causes arise Government will not take careful note of the situation.

"Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai has asked why increments have been allowed to continue and what is the use of making pay-cuts if they do? He thinks that if we had stopped all increments we should have got Rs. 26 lakhs and not 8½ for Part II Schemes. What we have in effect done is to cut pay by 10 per cent and to reduce the increment by 10 per cent also. As regards his figure of 26 lakhs I do not know where he got his figures. The provision in the Budget Estimate for 1932-33 on account of growth in incremental scales is only about 4 lakhs. Moreover, if we had been able or considered it justifiable to save money by stopping increments as well as cutting pay we should certainly not have been justified in allowing so great an expansion as quarter of a crore on Part II Schemes having regard to our understanding to our servants on the subject of the restoration of the cut.

"As regards the salary cut, another point which has been pressed by some speakers—I think my hon. Friend Mr. Arasu stressed it at some length—was the unfairness of a uniform flat rate of 10 per cent down to Rs. 40. Now, it may be conceded that 10 per cent on a pay of Rs. 2,000 (let us say) is felt less by the victim than 10 per cent on a pay of Rs. 40. And here let me say in passing, if it is necessary to say,

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it again, that Government have been forced to this necessity of a pay cut at all only with the greatest reluctance and they appreciate to the full the loyalty with which all ranks affected from the lowest to the highest have accepted it. It is because they feel this strongly that they feel also that it will be their duty to give relief as soon as their financial position permits. Had it been in our power to do with less than the cut actually adopted we should gladly have adopted a lower rate or a sliding scale. The position in which we found ourselves was this. Parliament has authorized a temporary emergency cut in the pay of Government servants up to a maximum of 10 per cent and it is therefore not practical politics to suggest the imposition of any cut above 10 per cent. It would be most unfair to treat the Provincial employees in this respect differently from the All-India Services. The suggestions made by M.L.Cs. therefore in the debate which we recently had on this subject reduce themselves to the possibility of a cut of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 10 per cent on some sliding scale between these limits.

"As regards the lower limit of exemption it was generally agreed that it should not be below Rs. 100 per mensem, though individual suggestions were made to reduce it to Rs. 75 per mensem and to increase it to Rs. 250. It must, however, be remembered that even if pays below Rs. 100 are exempted from the cut, those drawing a pay of Rs. 83-1-3 per mensem will be subject to the new income-tax which works to about 2.08 per cent cut, the proceeds of which will go to Central Revenues. On the other hand if pays between Rs. 80 and Rs. 100 are also included in the scheme of cut of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the proceeds will accrue to the Provincial Government. By drawing the line at Rs. 100 or anywhere above Rs. 80 we are making a present to the Central Government.

"After taking into account all possible retrenchment measures capable of giving immediate savings and after pruning of expenditure by the Finance Department it has been found necessary to fill a gap of Rs. 40 lakhs if the Budget of next year is to be balanced. The only other available source is a cut in pay of Government servants. The proposal which the Government have adopted gives just about the amount required to maintain equilibrium. Any other scheme would upset the position and result in a deficit Budget.

"Of course, it would be possible to work out sliding scales of cuts on pays of Rs. 80 per mensem and above so as to secure the same financial effect if a maximum cut of over 10 per cent could be imposed, but this is obviously impossible for the reasons already stated.

"Limiting our calculations to a flat rate cut of 10 per cent we arrived at the following financial results:—

"(1) If the line were drawn at Rs. 80 we should get only about 28½ lakhs. This would result in a deficit of about 11½ lakhs.

"(2) A graduated cut would obviously give us considerably less. The scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 10 per cent suggested would give us about Rs. 20 lakhs and would convert the equilibrium Budget of next year into a deficit Budget of 20 lakhs.

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"While on this topic I may refer to the question which several speakers have raised as to why there should not be a general reduction in the future pay scales and why the present Budget does not contemplate this. This is a very large question and will take time and trouble to work out. The Retrenchment Committee have formulated general proposals in regard to it which should result in a lowering of the whole standard of remuneration. Obviously it was not possible to take this into account in the Budget now presented.

"Again, several speakers have made the criticisms that in the retrenchment we have made we have reduced only the 'transferred' or 'nation-building' expenditure and not the 'security services.' In the Budget Memorandum which is prepared year after year for the information of Members, this topic is fully analysed. If reference is made to the diagram there given (facing page 13 of the Budget Memorandum) it will be seen, if you compare the 'nation-building' or 'development' services with the 'security services' what the course of the expenditure has been.

"It has to be remembered that retrenchment under Reserved Departments is difficult and can be effected only gradually.

"(1) A very large portion represents debt and pension charges (about Rs. 160 lakhs in 1932-33) which it is impossible to retrench. A larger portion has crystallized into fixed establishment charges in which it is possible to retrench only slowly, but once it is effected, it will be difficult to restore it.

"(2) Several retrenchments under Administration of Justice and General Administration are still under consideration.

"(3) Under Police, as observed in the Budget speech, more retrenchments should have been feasible but for the political situation.

"Transferred expenditure, on the other hand, is mostly non-fixed, such as works expenditure, grants and contingencies. In periods of plenty, they are increased rapidly; and conversely in a period of stringency, they can be reduced without much dislocation. In the matter of appropriations for Part II Schemes the Reserved Departments have in no year got more than 16 per cent of the available funds and get only 5 per cent in 1932-33. On the other hand, the Transferred Departments have been getting 84 per cent and more and get 95 per cent in 1932-33.

"One item of retrenchment under education, namely, reduction of grants, has evoked much criticism in the press. Retrenchment under recurring grants is only about 4 per cent in this Province, whereas the Bihar and Orissa Government have made a 10 per cent cut under primary education grants.

"It is inevitable that, when drastic all-round retrenchment is forced upon us, the 'development' departments must suffer somewhat as well as the others. To confine all retrenchments to 'security' services would be to cause a complete breakdown in the administration, a collapse of those very services on whose efficiency the very possibility of progress depends. Actually, the effect of the recent retrenchment has been to

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reduce the proportion of our total expenditure on the 'transferred' and 'development' services by rather less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since 1930-31. The expenditure on 'security' services in the same period has risen by about 2 per cent only. That cannot be said to justify the sweeping charges that have been made against the Government on this head.

4-45 p.m. "Now, Sir, we have heard in the course of this budget discussion, a great deal on the subject of 'repression.' I feel very sure that the Members who touched on the subject have been giving a sincere expression of what they feel and think about it. I am anxious, in referring to it, to avoid saying anything provocative or anything likely to stir up further contention. Allusion was made by some speakers to the debate which we had in this House towards the end of last January. In that debate the Government was, as the House will remember, arraigned on an adjournment motion directed to criticizing the actions of the Police in dealing with picketers, and what appeared to me most encouraging in the debate was the circumstance that the speakers—I think almost all without exception—including my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, the Leader of the Opposition dissociated themselves expressly from the civil disobedience movement, and its methods, and directed their attack to a criticism of the alleged severity of the methods adopted by Government or its agents in dealing with it. I do not doubt that the attitude then taken reflects the feeling with which large numbers of our sober citizens outside this House have been contemplating the political condition into which the country has been thrown. No one regrets more than the Government the necessity which has been laid upon them of having recourse to these special measures which are commonly described as 'repressive.' But, surely, Sir, no one can fairly suggest that the Government seeks to repress or extinguish the legitimate political aspirations of the country to self-government, when one contemplates the efforts which every Government in India, and His Majesty's Government in London working with the Round Table Conference and its various committees, have been making to evolve a constitution which shall enable India to realize her desire. These special measures are repressive of nothing except of an agitation of which the sole abiding result must be the undermining of law and order and the weakening or destruction of that sense of respect for authority upon which every Government, whether present or future, diarchical or autonomous, must rely. What I would plead for is not that the actions of Government or its agents should be immune from criticism, but that the attitude of criticism should be combined to a more pronounced degree with one of active co-operation. Most of the speakers in this House have declared that they are not supporters of civil disobedience. I would urge that that declaration should not remain a declaration only within these walls. If every member of this House who had expressed disapproval of the methods of civil disobedience were to take active steps outside to impress and give effect to his views, and that not only privately, but publicly, by organizing and giving voice to the real opinions of our citizens, the civil disobedience movement itself, and with it the so-called 'repressive' measures which the Government have been driven to adopt, will alike come to an end. As for the allegations

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against the Police, repeated assurances have been given by the Government that the excessive use of force is not countenanced by them and forms no part of their policy; but it is not possible to guarantee that, in dealing with a movement so widespread and with an ignorant and easily misled population, no clash will occur, and no suffering will be inflicted. If the House will bear with me for a few more minutes, I will attempt to illustrate my meaning.

"We are most of us familiar with the spectacle of our great rivers, sweeping majestically to the sea; on either side, protected embankments, have in the course of ages grown up prosperous towns and villages, surrounded by acres of smiling fields. At times the river is quiescent, at other times great rains cause it to descend in flood threatening with destruction either bank. If these floods can be controlled, if the water can be contained and directed, they will be transformed from destructive torrents, carrying their wealth-giving silt to waste in the ocean, into beneficent irrigation. The engineers are busy on the scheme, the work is in progress, the foundations of the great dam are being laid. But in the meantime, a flood occurs, and in every village that is threatened men are called out to protect or strengthen the embankments; many measures are adopted which only the magnitude of the crisis can justify. To save the bunds no one hesitates, if necessary, to sacrifice private property; trees are felled, fields are excavated for earth or stones, even houses or buildings are demolished and the sacrifice is gladly accepted, if by any means the threatened disaster can be averted. So it is now; great rains have fallen upon the highlands of India's spirit; and the river of her political consciousness has risen foaming and threatens to sweep away its accustomed banks. Controlled and distributed, the flood will be of inestimable value; uncontrolled, it can only cause ruin and destruction. The engineers are busy on their plans for the completion of the great new regulator, the foundations are being laid, and the work is in progress. Meanwhile, if irretrievable damage to the prosperity thus far secured is to be averted, it is essential at all costs to strengthen the bunds until such time as the great barrage can be completed and come into operation. No one can deny the exceptional gravity of the threat to law and order, with it the menace to the progress—both economic and political—of this Province and of India that the civil disobedience movement constitutes; and no candid person, I suggest, would deny that Government is bound, even at the cost of adopting exceptional measures justifiable only by the gravity of the crisis, to do all in its power to avert the danger. That is what the Government have been doing—strengthening the bunds—and I feel sure that no candid well-wisher of Madras or of India feels in his heart of hearts the Government could, or should, have done otherwise.

"I believe, Sir, that I need make no apology for introducing this topic in a speech in the budget discussion, for the bearing of it upon our financial and economic position must be obvious. We in Madras have been fortunate in that the sound political instinct of our people has refused to allow the agitation to hurry them into such excesses or extreme courses as elsewhere in India have proved so disastrous in

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aggravating the evils which the world economic depression has inevitably brought in its train, financial embarrassments, agrarian unrest and dislocation of trade. The future none can foresee, but if moderate opinion can be made more effective in support of order, as it is surely not beyond the power of Members of the House to mobilize it, one abiding safeguard against misfortune will have been provided."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before the House adjourns I wish to say a word about the possibility and advisability of having some retrenchment in the notices of Budget motions. Hon. Members are aware that, year after year, a large number of notices of Budget cuts are given and only a few motions are taken up and discussed. I therefore wish to point out to the House the futility of giving notice of too many motions, each individual Member acting upon his own responsibility. May I suggest, therefore, to the Leaders of various parties to consider the possibility of arranging with the members of their respective parties and with one another, to reduce the number of Budget motions given notice of. It is not at all my intention to discourage or to cut short the privileges of hon. Members of this House to give notice of Budget motions upon matters which they think important. But I wish only to point out to hon. Members how useful it would be to have no more than a reasonable number of cut motions, which can be thoroughly dealt with, under each Demand. I make this suggestion so that Leaders and Whips of various parties might consider what they can do in this respect, this year.

"The House will now adjourn and meet again on the 9th March at 11 o'clock."

III.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* G.O. P. No. 64, Revenue, dated 9th January 1932, passing orders on the reports of the East Godavari Opium Excessive Consumption Committee of Enquiry and the Blackspot's Conference.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 925 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th February 1932, page 300 supra.]

Salem district.

Name of the present Taluk Board.	How bifurcated.	Strength.	Community or sex for whom seats are reserved.
Salem ..	Salem	20	Muslim 1 Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 2 Women 1 Muslim 1
	Atur	16	Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 1 Muslim 1
	Dharmapuri ..	16	Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 1 Muslim 1
Dharmapuri ..	Harur	16	Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 1 Muslim 1
	Hosur	16	Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 1 Muslim 1
	Krishnagiri ..	16	Muslim 1 Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 1 Women 1
Hosur	Trichengode ..	20	Muslim 1 Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 2 Muslim 1
	Omatur	16	Indian Christian .. 1 Adi-Dravida 1 Muslim 1
	Not bifurcated ..	24	Adi-Dravida 2 Women 1
Sankari ..			
Namakkal ..			

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 926 asked by Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th February 1932, page 301 supra.]

I

Rules 23 and 24 of the Local Boards Manual and instructions thereunder.

Rule 23.—All proposals relating to establishments should be excluded from the budget, and care should be taken that all proposals for increases or decreases in establishments are, as a rule, fully considered and disposed of prior to the time of preparing the estimate.

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Rule 24.—The estimates should provide for all the receipts and charges whether under service of debt-heads, appertaining to the local board. Provisions should be made for what is expected to be actually received or paid (under proper sanction) during the year including the arrears of past years and not for the demand or the liabilities falling due within the year.

Instruction (24).—Local boards should include in their annual estimates, under the appropriate major heads, provision for establishments, or other charges, which although not specifically sanctioned at the time the budget estimates are prepared, will yet in all probability come under sanction in the course of the year. Such probable expenditure must be of a character sufficiently definite for at least a rough forecast of it to be formulated and explained.

Instruction (28).—In drawing up the budget statement, the closing balance of the revised estimate should be adopted as the opening balance of the budget.

Instruction (29).—Under contribution from Provincial funds, provision should be made for special assignments made by Government for roads, etc., as well as the educational subsidy sanctioned by Government, the amounts payable by Government on account of endowments, and the amount recoverable under the orders of Government issued from time to time on account of medical subordinates in the employ of local boards. As regards the first item, the order of Government sanctioning such allotments should invariably be quoted. When the receipts from a toll-gate are divided between two district boards, or between a district board and a municipality, the net receipts only of the district board which collects the tolls should be entered in the budget, the gross receipts, and the share handed over to the other district board or municipality, being shown in a foot-note to the statement.

Instruction (30).—Contributions made by one district or taluk board to another or to or by municipalities on account of charitable or other institutions or for other purposes, must be paid to the board or council which has charge of the institution concerned, or by which the proposed expenditure is to be incurred. Contributions of a general nature must be paid to or by the district board. The contribution will be settled by mutual agreement between the respective boards and municipalities and submitted for sanction (1) where the contributory board is a district board, to the Collector of the district, and (2) where the contributing board is not a district board, to the district board to which the contributing body is subordinate. Contributions from taluk board funds to union funds and *vice versa* do not require the sanction of any outside authority.

Instruction (31).—For fixed charges, the estimate should provide for the full amount of the sanctioned scale (in the case of progressive salaries, the actual salary which will be earned on 1st April of the year for which the estimate is made without reckoning any future increments), and where it is found by experience that a saving will arise from absence or other cause, a lump deduction may be made. The

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total number of appointments under each head should be stated in column 1 before the head and the detailed rates of pay as well as the number at each rate should be stated after it.

Instruction (32).—Against every item of fluctuating charge, such as travelling allowance and contingent charges, a note in red ink should be made on blank pages facing the estimates of the actual expenditure of each of the three years last past together with a brief explanation of any abnormal variation and in all cases where estimates for the coming year differ from those of the preceding year, full explanation should be given.

Instruction (33).—The estimates of fluctuating receipts and charges should not be merely an arithmetical average of three years' figures. The average is a guide, but it should not be taken absolutely, but should be corrected with reference to the circumstances of the year concerned.

Article (4) of the Municipal Account Code.—In preparing the budget, provision should be made for what is expected to be paid during the year and not for the liability likely to be incurred within the year. All existing liabilities, which cannot be liquidated before the commencement of the year for which the budget is being prepared, must also be ascertained and provided for.

II

G.O. No. 2490, L. & M., dated 9th November 1923.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 2043, L. & M., dated 17th September 1923.

„ 2342, L. & M., dated 20th October 1923.

Order—No. 2490, L. & M., dated 9th November 1923.

Under section 117 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and section 120 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the budgets of local boards for any year are due with the Government by the 15th of February and those of municipal councils by the end of February of the preceding year. In practice most of the budgets are received long after February and some after the beginning of the year to which they relate. It is necessary that the orders of Government on the budgets should be issued before the beginning of such year. To enable this to be done, Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils are requested to submit their budgets so as to reach Government by the 15th January of the year preceding that to which they relate. The budgets for 1924-25 should be submitted by 15th January 1924.

2. The budgets of local boards should be submitted in the form prescribed in the rule issued under G.O. No. 2342, L. & M., dated 20th October 1923.

3. The budget of each District Board, Taluk Board and Municipal Council should be accompanied by a statement in the appended form which should be duly filled up. Information as to the rates at which

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taxes and tolls are levied should be furnished in the last column. This will take the place of the statement prescribed in G.O. No. 257, L. & M., dated 26th January 1923.

4. A copy of the remarks of the heads of departments on the budgets should be submitted to Government along with the budgets with complete information as to the action taken thereon. If, however, for any reason these remarks have not been received the budgets should not be delayed.

5. No credit should be taken in the budgets for any contribution from the Government or from a local body or private individuals, unless the contribution has been sanctioned or promised. It is observed that the figures relating to elementary education, especially the contribution for elementary education from the Revenue account, entered in the budgets, do not generally agree with those given in the elementary education budgets submitted through the District Educational Councils. Presidents and chairmen are requested to see that the figures agree.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (with spare copies for taluk and union boards).
 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Director of Town-Planning.
 „ the Sanitary Engineer.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Superintendent, Government Press (with reference to paragraph 3 of the order and G.O. No. 2376, L. & M., dated 25th October 1923).
 Copy to Law (Education) Department.

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Appendix
 Statement showing the financial position of
 Board Municipal Council
 for the four years ending
 with the year 19 -19 .

Services.	Total expenditure (ordinary).				Service receipts (ordinary).				Government grants for services (ordinary).			
	Actuals, 1921-22.	Actuals, 1922-23.	Revised estimate, 1923-24.	Budget estimate, 1924-25.	Actuals, 1921-22.	Actuals, 1922-23.	Revised estimate, 1923-24.	Budget estimate, 1924-25.	Actuals, 1921-22.	Actuals, 1922-23.	Revised estimate, 1923-24.	Budget estimate, 1924-25.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A.—Management.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B.—Communications (including lighting, etc.).												
C.—Education.												
(i) Elementary												
(ii) Secondary and others												
D.—Public Health.												
(i) Medical relief												
(ii) Preventive medicine												
(iii) Water-supply and drainage.												
Total ..												

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 927 asked by Capt. W. E. Winter at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 29th February 1932, page 301 supra.]

Statement.

Serial number and institution.		Number of European nurses employed.
1.	Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor ..	1
2.	Do. Cocanada ..	2
3.	Do. Cuddalore ..	4
4.	Do. Bellary ..	4
5.	Do. Guntur ..	4
6.	Do. Kurnool ..	2
7.	Do. Masulipatam ..	6
8.	Do. Madura ..	3 (includes one Matron).
9.	Do. Ootacamund ..	1 Matron.
10.	Do. Trichinopoly ..	2
11.	Do. Tinnevely ..	2
12.	Do. Vizagapatam ..	7
13.	Government Hospital, Tuticorin ..	2
14.	Do. Kodaikanal ..	1
15.	Do. Rajahmundry ..	2
16.	Government General Hospital, Madras.	6 (includes one Matron).
17.	Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	5 (Do.)
18.	Government Rayapuram Hospital, Madras.	3 (includes one Matron) one Sister Tutor.
19.	Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	1 (Matron).
20.	Government Mental Hospital, Madras.	1 (Do.)
21.	Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital ..	1 (Do.)

NOTE.—(1) Matrons of (1) Government General Hospital, (2) Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and (3) Government Mental Hospital, Madras, were recruited from England and possess the qualifications required for their recruitment in G.O. No. 974, P.H., dated the 11th April 1929.

(2) Matrons of Headquarters Hospital, Madura, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, possess foreign qualifications.

(3) The Matrons of the Government Rayapuram Hospital and the Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund, were trained in Madras.

(4) The others are Sisters of religious orders and European nurses who have foreign qualifications or were trained in Government Hospitals in the Presidency.

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The following are the scales of pay and allowances sanctioned for appointments of Matrons, etc. :—

Pay—	RS.
(1) Matron Superintendents of Government General Hospital, and Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras	300—20—400
(2) Matron, Mental Hospital, Madras ..	200—20—300
(3) Matron, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, and Matrons in the mufassal ..	175—10—225
(4) Sister Tutor, General Hospital, Madras ..	200—20—300
(5) Sisters	150—5—200
(6) Nurses	75—2½—125
(7) Unqualified nurses	40—5/2—75

	Ration allowance granted.		Uniform allowance per annum.	Dhobi allowance per mensem.
	Madras per mensem.	Mufassal per mensem.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Allowances—				
(1) Matrons and Assistant Matrons.	50	45	100	3
(2) Nursing sisters	40	35	100	3
(3) Staff nurses (European and Anglo-Indian)	30	25	75	3
Indian	20	20	75	3

The pay was temporarily reduced by G.O. No. 766, Finance, dated 14th December 1931, and allowances by G.O. No. 612, Finance, dated 29th September 1931.

[29th February 1932]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 963, asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 29th February 1932, page 319 supra.]

Statements showing the area cultivated with and the average outturn of the chief crops in certain villages of the Bellary district.

I

	Mungari.		Hingari.	
	Area in acres.	Outturn in annas.	Area in acres.	Outturn in annas.
<i>Rayadrag taluk—Anakanahalu village.</i>				
Cholam	6.68	3	..	..
Sajja	14.05	3	..	..
Korra	..	..	1,981	5
Groundnut	41.00	5	..	..
Cotton	..	..	1,100	4
White cholam	..	..	2,651	3
Bengalgram	..	..	729	4
Kusuma	..	..	864	4
Coriander	..	..	538	6
<i>Bellary taluk—Venenu village.</i>				
Cholam	253*	5	..	..
Sajja	..	..	..	..
Korra	..	..	..	..
Groundnut	46	5½	..	..
Cotton	163	5	211	1½
White cholam	..	..	841*	1½
Bengalgram	..	..	..	..
Kusuma	..	..	76	1½
Coriander	..	..	..	..

* Includes all food grains.

II

Alur taluk.

	Peddakayata village.		Chinnakayata village.	
	Area in acres.	Outturn in annas.	Area in acres.	Outturn in annas.
Yellow cholam	470.63	7	170.19	7
White cholam	101.49	2	29.02	0
Korra	744.47	7	1,334.12	6
Groundnut	146.48	4	54.59	4
Cotton	916.12	7	1,411.24	3
Other crops	18.79	7	17.94	7
Total	2,398.74	7	3,017.10	5

[29th February 1932]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 964 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th February 1932, page 319 supra.]

Statement.

Fash.		Area sown with paddy.	Difference as compared with the figure for the previous fash.
			ACS.
1330	..	11,096,365	— 551,921
1331	..	11,279,503	+ 183,138
1332	..	11,285,924	+ 6,421
1333	..	10,516,701	— 769,223
1334	..	10,870,240	+ 353,539
1335	..	11,322,646	+ 452,406
1336	..	10,841,686	— 480,960
1337	..	10,929,615	+ 87,929
1338	..	11,018,984	+ 89,369
1339	..	11,262,067	+ 243,083

[29th February 1932]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 969, asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 29th February 1932, page 321 supra.]

Statement showing particulars of prisoners connected with the civil disobedience movement (1930-31) still in jail.

Serial number and name of convict.	Probable date of release.
1. Muthiyan Chetti	22nd March 1932.
2. Ramaswami Thevan	22nd March ..
3. Guruswami Pandaram	1st March ..
4. Narasimha Chetti	1st December ..
5. Jutka Subramanian	25th May ..
6. Roati Kodai Ramaswami	10th June ..
7. Dhanapathi Nayudu	30th June ..
8. Sheik Abdul Kadar	4th June ..
9. Ranganadham	18th June ..
10. Alivayan alias Varadan	21st May ..
11. Vellachami Servai	22nd March 1933.
12. Ponnayya Kavandan	22nd March 1932.
13. Marimuthu Servai	22nd March ..
14. Serampallian alias Sambadappa	9th February 1933
15. Manicka Mudali	30th June 1932
16. Parthasarathi	30th June ..
17. Nataraja Ayyar	26th June ..
18. Balasubramaniam	13th July ..
19. Thangavelu	12th June ..
20. Sheik Adam	19th June ..
21. Kadar Moideen	2nd June ..
22. Garadi Perumal Chetti	1st December ..
23. Kandaswami Chetti	1st December ..
24. Kasturi Chetti	1st February 1933.
25. Vellaya Kudumban	22nd March 1932.
26. Karuppanna Pandithan	22nd March 1933.
27. Panchikotti Doda	16th May 1932
28. Palani Mudali	1st June ..
29. Chikkanna	5th June ..
30. Somasundaram Chetti	22nd March ..
31. Ponnuram Kavandan	22nd March ..
32. Murugesu Mudali	2nd June ..
33. S. Venkatarathanam	24th March ..
34. Narayanaswami Nayaken	1st May ..
35. Sadasivam Chetti	2nd June ..
36. Munuswami Kavandan	1st June ..
37. Natesan Chetti	1st June ..
38. Kasayikara Adam	5th May ..
39. Kuppusa Ravuttar	4th May ..
40. Kannappan	22nd May ..
41. Jogi Kannigan	11th May ..
42. Gambler Ayyaswami	4th May ..
43. Perumal Chetti	11th March 1933.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 9th March 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.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Hutton, Mr. A. W.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ratnasabhapatni Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
James, Mr. F. E.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Luker, Mr. F. G.	Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.	Strathie, I.C.S., Mr. D. N.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Moses, Mr. P. C.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.	Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major, S. A.	Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

[9th March 1932]

I.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. C. E. JONES, I.C.S., took the oath of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Law and Order—General

Alleged beating of three picketers under the orders of the Circle Inspector of Police, Mangalore.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three Congress volunteers peacefully picketing Messrs. R. B. Vasant & Co. were severely beaten with stout canes by the Police under the direction and orders of the Circle Inspector of Police in Mangalore on 10th February 1932;

(b) whether it is a fact that they were beaten on the heads and that after they fell down unconscious batches of four Policemen surrounded each of the three volunteers and simultaneously gave them beating;

(c) whether it is a fact that the canes used are as stout as the lathis;

(d) whether it is a fact that they were taken by the Police to the Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, for treatment;

(e) what the injuries were as recorded in the accident register maintained in the Hospital on the persons of the three volunteers admitted; and

(f) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no information but have already called for it in connexion with a letter sent by the hon. Member.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether the Collector of the district has not, in his periodical reports, referred to this case? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The question refers to matters of detail here, and we have called for a report.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether the report has not since been received? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Not yet, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask if Government have not issued instructions yet to stop this sort of beating? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ We have issued enough instructions; the other day I read the instructions issued by the Government.”

9th March 1932]

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Why are these things going on? Are they going on in spite of the instructions issued by the Government? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ What is happening is exactly in conformity with the instructions we have issued.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ When there are only one or two picketers picketing, are they to be beaten? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Absolutely not. If there are less than five picketers, if there is a crowd and if the crowd is disorderly and does not disperse when asked to do so, only then forcible dispersal takes place.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the hon. Member say if he has any objection to giving such information as is available in the periodical reports; the District Magistrate should have sent his periodical reports. Is it possible to tell us something therefrom? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ It is not possible for me to do so now.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Will the hon. Member find out why in this case these people were beaten? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ If there was an unlawful assembly and if when it was asked to disperse it refused to do so, then force would have been used to disperse it.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ When the crowd gathers, why are picketers beaten? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ When the crowd gathers, if it becomes disorderly and refuses to disperse, then force has to be used.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In cases where the crowd is not beaten, may I know how beating of the picketers will be in conformity with the instructions issued by the Government? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ If the hon. Member gives specific instances, I am quite prepared to investigate.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know what is done to the picketers when they are separated from the crowd? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ It is not possible for me to answer these hypothetical questions.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know what is the procedure adopted? The hon. Member said the whole thing is done in conformity with the instructions issued by the Government. May I know, when the policeman finds that the picketers are there separated from the crowd, what does he do with the picketers? ”

[9th March 1932]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“If the picketers stand aside, if they have not mixed with the crowd, but are isolated, and if they are less than five, they will arrest the picketers.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“May I know whether in this case there were any others except these three picketers?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“It is not possible to say anything, because we have called for a report.”

Prevention of aid to the wounded by private medical practitioners.

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

(a) whether the Police are instructed not to allow private persons or medical practitioners to help the persons handled severely and wounded by the Police;

(b) if not, how many such cases have been treated by doctors at Madras at Government expense; and

(c) whether such private persons are threatened with prosecution under the Ordinances, if they help?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Medical aid is given to injured persons in Government hospitals as a matter of course.

(c) No.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“Is any register kept of persons who are treated for wounds and injuries received by them?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“It will be in the hospitals.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Are the Government aware that even rural medical practitioners decline to grant certificates for injuries received by the Satyagrahis?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I am not aware of that, Sir.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I know if there is any objection to rural medical practitioners taking up for treatment persons beaten by the Police?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Certainly, there is no objection.”

First-aid to persons wounded by the Police.

* 974 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government render any medical or other help to persons hurt or wounded by the police at Madras or at other places?

[9th March 1932]

A.—So far as circumstances permit arrangements are made for rendering medical aid to persons seriously injured in riots and disturbances.

Alleged assault on Dr. Mulpury Rangayya Chowdary at Ellore.

* 975 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Mulpury Rangayya Chowdary was assaulted with lathis at the Ellore Town Police Station after his arrest on 12th January 1932;

(b) whether it is a fact that his wounds were attended to by his compounders in open Court;

(c) whether he did anything in furtherance of the movement, except that he is a Congress member; and

(d) what is the justification for the treatment meted out to him?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) He harboured active Congress volunteers.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether it is not a fact that, just because this gentleman was furthering the movement by harbouring active Congress volunteers, he was beaten?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“He was not beaten. The District Magistrate reports that Dr. Mulpury Rangayya was arrested on 12th January 1932 on a warrant issued by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Ellore. He was charged before the Magistrate under section 157 and section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“On what basis is this information given, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“From the report of the District Magistrate.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Has he made any enquiries?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Of course, after making enquiries, he has sent the report.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to clause (b), the answer is ‘No.’ Does it mean that the compounder did not attend to the wounds, or that no injuries were received at all?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“As I have said, there were no injuries. He was arrested; he was not beaten.”

[9th March 1932]

Legality of the use of lathis and canes by the Police in dispersing picketers and crowds.

* 976 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement recently issued by some of the leading advocates of Madras regarding the legality of the use of lathis and canes by the Police in dispersing picketers and crowds?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 934.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know how, in the matter of dealing with individual picketers, Government reconcile the instructions issued by them on the 15th January 1932 with the Press Communiqué issued on the 23rd January? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I don't think the Press Communiqué is different from what we have said in our instructions of the 15th January. ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Were the instructions directed to be circulated to the subordinate officers by the District Magistrate? As a matter of fact, in January, the subordinates had no idea of the circular of the Government at all. ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Of course when we send such a circular to the District Magistrate it is his duty to see that the Police are made aware of it. ”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ In view of the fact that the Government Communiqué of the 23rd January 1932 distinctly says that Government are not prepared to arrest these people but are prepared to use force—or at any rate, they consider the use of force less degrading than arresting them, while the instructions issued on 15th January 1932 are quite different—may I know whether the Government have since changed their policy and are now adopting the policy of beating them and not arresting them? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I will explain the policy of the Government, Sir. With regard to an assembly of less than five persons, our instructions are to arrest them. Only if an assembly becomes disorderly and unlawful and refuses to disperse after being asked to do so, the Police have sometimes to disperse it by force. ”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Is the Government aware that the signatories to the statement of the advocates included Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri who was once for a long time the Advocate-General and for a short time the Law Member of this Government? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I do not quite catch the hon. Member, Sir. ”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Is the Government aware that the signatories to the statement of the Advocates as to the legality of the

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beating by the Police referred to in this question, included Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri who was once the Advocate-General and also for a short time the Law Member of the Government of Madras? ”

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask how the Government still say they have not changed their policy when in the Communiqué of the 23rd January they distinctly say that they were not going to arrest the picketers? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ The Communiqué is not now before us. If the hon. Member will kindly get the Communiqué and read it he will find that it is in conformity with our instructions. ”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know if the Government have received any report of violation of the instructions issued by them? ”

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

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that one of the signatories to the statement of the Advocates is Mr. Pocker Sahib, M.L.C.? ” (Laughter.)

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know from the hon. Member which of the orders of Government they expect their subordinates to act upon, whether it is the Communiqué or the instructions of January 15th? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I have already stated that our instructions have been definite and they have been read out by me in the House the other day. ”

Prisons and Prisoners

Classification of prisoners connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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

(a) the number of A, B and C class prisoners among those convicted in connexion with the present civil disobedience movement; and

(b) whether any of the prisoners have been transferred to a higher class as the result of representations made to the Government, and if so, how many?

A.—(a) The figures up to 15th February 1932 are as follows:—

A class	...	...	...	...	26
B class	...	...	...	...	125
C class	...	...	...	...	983

(b) Yes; 11 prisoners.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether in the matter of the classification of prisoners, a more generous policy was followed in connexion with the last Civil Disobedience Movement—whether persons who were put in the A or B class last time have been given a lower class this time ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The policy followed by the Government both on the last occasion and on the present occasion is as generous as possible."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know, Sir, what was the percentage of persons that were put in the A class last time and the percentage this time ? "

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know if there is any proposal under the consideration of this Government to abolish the A and B classes ? "

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether Mr. Sivarama Krishnan and Mr. Narayana Ayyar of Madura were originally put in the B class and then converted to the C class ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Notice. It is impossible for me to remember all these details."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Is it not a fact that a number of cases has been brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member where in the previous instance, the persons were put into the A and the B class but now have been put in the C class ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" I want to know whether the principles now governing the classification of prisoners into A, B and C are exactly the same as those which obtained last year ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The principles are exactly the same."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know the reason why persons originally put in the B class have been converted to the C class, whether there are any specific reasons for the same ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I do not admit that persons who were formerly put in the B class have been now put in the C class, unless specific instances are brought to my notice. As I said, it is impossible for me to remember all these details."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I take it that the Government would consider such cases, whenever they are brought to the notice of the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" If representations are made, the Government always make enquiries."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know if it is not a fact that Srimathi Durga Bai was transferred from B to C class ? " -

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know if there has not been a case where the husband was put in the C class while the wife was put in the B class ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" It is impossible for me, as I said before, to remember these instances, unless they are specially brought to my notice by questions."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Is it not a fact that representations have been made to the hon. the Law Member that in certain cases, for instance, in the case of Mrs. Prabhu she was put in the A class formerly but has been put in the C class now ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Whenever representations have been made, the Government have taken action."

Public Service

Temporary appointments made by the Services Commission in the districts.

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

(a) the number of temporary appointments made by the Public Services Commission in the districts of the Presidency of (1) persons not resident or belonging to the said district, (2) salaries on which they were appointed, (3) the period of the vacancy and the period for which they were appointed, (4) when they joined duty, and (5) whether any travelling allowance was paid to them or not;

(b) why the Government have not entrusted the heads of departments in the districts with the task of filling temporary vacancies caused in the districts instead of the Public Services Commission; and

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

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers to the allotment of candidates by the Madras Services Commission for appointment to the Madras Ministerial Service. Only direct recruits are so allotted and they are not entitled to travelling allowance. Government have no information on the other points raised by the hon. Member and the labour involved in compiling the information from all districts would be considerable.

(b) The Madras Services Commission do not allot men to offices in the mufassal. They prepare lists of eligible candidates for the various districts and in the mufassal it is the Collectors that allot candidates from these lists to the various offices on application from them.

(c) None.

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, in the case of short vacancies in the mufassal, in view of the fact that candidates are not given travelling allowance or that the travelling allowance is more than the salary they receive for short acting vacancies, and also in view of the fact that much time is spent in going to the particular district and consequently the work in the district is dislocated, whether the Government will consider the advisability of giving power to the departmental heads in the districts to appoint persons from the district whenever such district men are not available in the list published by the Madras Services Commission ? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Provision has been made in the rules for the filling up of vacancies without consultation with the Madras Services Commission in cases of emergency, provided the total period or periods in any individual case does not exceed three months. I think that would cover the cases referred to by the hon. Member."

Local Self-Government .

Elections to local boards of the Salem district.

* 979 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued orders regarding elections to the local boards in the Salem district;

(b) whether the elections to the taluk boards and the district board will be held at the same time or one after another; if so, in what order; and

(c) when the elections to the local bodies in the Salem district should be finished?

A.—(a) Elections are held under the orders of the election authority, namely, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and no orders of Government will be issued in respect of elections to local boards.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to clause (b) of the answer to question No. 268 answered on the 30th October 1931.

(c) The elections to the District and Taluk boards in the Salem district will, it is hoped, be completed before the 31st March 1932 as also the elections to panchayats (old union boards).

11-15 a.m. Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether in the knowledge of the hon. Minister, dates have already been fixed for the elections to be conducted in the Salem district? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" The answer was furnished in November 1931. Subsequently similar questions were asked in the Council and I have replied that so far as district and taluk boards are concerned, elections cannot be held before 31st March and that it will be in June or July that elections can be held."

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Fall in the estimated receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act for the three quarters ending 1931.

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

(a) the total amount of motor vehicles taxation collected in each district in the third quarter ending with 31st December 1931; and

(b) the percentage by which the collection in each of the last three quarters has fallen short of the estimates made at the time the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill was passed?

A.—(a) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The percentage of the fall in collections in each of the last three quarters is as follows:—

First quarter	...	...	...	54
Second quarter	...	...	...	56
Third quarter	...	...	...	59

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have decided to raise the tax on buses? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" That is under consideration."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, in view of the progressive fall in the anticipated income from motor vehicles, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in order to remedy the state of affairs? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" As I said, the question is also being considered by the Committee appointed for the purpose and we are in communication with the various district boards in the matter."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" Is the hon. Minister aware that in the first quarter itself some motor owners have taken out licences for the full year? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Possibly."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether that will account for the increased percentage in the third quarter? "

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

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—" May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is satisfied that the figures, on which the original estimates were arrived at, were the correct figures? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" They were only approximate figures."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is satisfied that the figures which were originally arrived at in forming these estimates, were based upon the correct number of buses in the Presidency? "

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 456 infra.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"They were based upon the figures we had then of the buses and other vehicles but unfortunately subsequently a number of buses and cars seem to have gone out of service on account of financial stringency."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the method of obtaining the number of registration certificates is entirely wrong and that in fact there is no machinery existing in regard to the cancellation of registration certificates in connexion with buses or cars? The original figure must be entirely wrong and therefore the fall in collection bears no considerable proportion to the fall in actual revenue?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The fact stated by the hon. Member is one of the reasons which made our previous expectations not exact."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government have got any information now as to the number of buses actually plying at present and the number that has gone out of action?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"We are collecting information."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Government have not fixed their estimate of the number of buses on the number of 'G' permits issued by various District Magistrates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"That is one of the data."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that a 'G' permit issued in one district is not accepted if the bus plies through another district?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Probably the hon. Member knows better."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have taken into account the total number of buses based on the number of 'G' permits in arriving at the estimate of Rs. 70 lakhs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I do not think there are a very large number of buses of that class. There are also quite a number of private motor cars."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the fall in the expected revenue is largely due to the number of private motor vehicles going out of action, or the number of buses going out of action?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Not only on account of buses going out of action, but also due to a number of private cars going out of action."

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that a number of cars belonging to Government departments have not paid their taxes?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister has since ascertained from the Police the number of derelict buses and what proportion they bear to the total number of buses that were originally estimated for?"

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

Medical Administration

Amalgamation of the Women's and Children's hospital, Sivaganga, with the Men's hospital.

* 981 Q.—Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Women and Children's hospital at Sivaganga has been ordered to be amalgamated with the men's hospital;

(b) whether the hospital building has been handed over to the Government by the Taluk Board;

(c) whether any representations have been received from the Sivaganga Taluk Board that they desire to re-open a Women and Children's Dispensary at Sivaganga at their own cost and requesting the transfer of the building taken over by the Government, back to the Taluk Board;

(d) whether any representations have been received from the Sivaganga Ladies' Club and other public institutions urging the necessity for a separate hospital for women and children at Sivaganga; and

(e) whether the Government intend reopening a separate hospital for women and children or give permission to the Taluk Board to do so, and whether the Government propose to hand over the hospital building to the Taluk Board?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) Yes.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Proposal to reduce the Dufferin Scholarship.

* 982 Q.—Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a memorial has been received from the stipendiary lady students of the Madras Medical College complaining against the proposal to reduce the Dufferin Scholarship from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 per mensem, and placing before the Government the difficulties of the stipendiaries in case the proposed reduction comes into force; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the memorial?

A.—(a) Yes. These stipends are not called "Dufferin Scholarships." They are paid by this Government and the expenditure thereon is met from the Provincial funds.

(b) As a measure of retrenchment the value of these stipends has been reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 40 per mensem only.

[9th March 1932]

Expenditure on the out-patient leprosy clinic at Shirwa.

* 983 Q.—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to his replies to question No. 386 put on 31st October 1931—

(a) what expenditure was incurred during the six months the out-patient leprosy clinic was in existence at Shirwa in South Kanara district on account of (i) drugs and (ii) out-fit and equipment;

(b) whether the President of the District Board to whom the advisability of providing funds for reopening this clinic was pointed out by the Surgeon-General has sent any reply;

(c) if so, what the terms of the reply are;

(d) what further correspondence, if any, has there been; and

(e) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place all the correspondence on the subject on the table?

A.—(a) The expenditure incurred on drugs was Rs. 40 and that on out-fit and equipment was Rs. 28.

(b) Yes.

(c) The South Kanara District Board transferred the Surgeon-General's letter to the Udipi Taluk Board for disposal.

(d) There was no further direct correspondence on the subject between the Surgeon-General and the President, District Board, South Kanara.

(e) Copies* of the complete correspondence are placed on the table.

Alleged irregularities of the Radiologist of the King George's Hospital, Vizagapatam.

* 984 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radiologist attached to the King George's Hospital, Vizagapatam, collected from patients a higher fee than that prescribed by the rules, gave receipts for the same, credited smaller sums to Government and appropriated the balance;

(b) whether it is a fact that just before or after the departmental enquiry ordered against him, he refunded the extra amounts to the parties in a majority of cases and admitted this in his explanation;

(c) whether it is a fact that Captain Krishnaswami was directed to enquire into the allegations;

(d) whether it is a fact that he held the allegations proved and recommended his dismissal;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government did not pass any orders on the said report;

(f) whether it is a fact that while the report was under disposal Major Anderson was asked to enquire into the matter;

(g) what is the necessity for a second enquiry;

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 457—460 infra.

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(h) what is the recommendation of Major Anderson; and

(i) whether the Government have passed final orders on the subject?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is reported that he refunded the fees collected from a patient; but has not admitted this in his explanation.

(c) Yes.

(d) to (g) On receiving the notice of an enquiry to be conducted by Captain Krishnaswami, the Radiologist represented that the enquiry should be conducted by another officer as Captain Krishnaswami was the reporting officer and would be called upon to give evidence. Lieut.-Col. Anderson was therefore deputed to hold the enquiry.

(h) The findings are confidential.

(i) Yes.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, with reference to clause (a), whether the Radiologist has been systematically collecting higher fees from the patients? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" The information is that in about eight cases higher fees were collected and in respect of them the inquiry was made."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—" With reference to clause (h), may I know, Sir, when the report was submitted? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" About September or October last."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—" May I know the reason for the delay in passing orders upon the report? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" After the receipt of the report from the officer who was deputed to enquire into the case, the papers were sent to the Services Commission for their opinion as to what orders have to be passed on the report. After the Services Commission communicated their opinion, we passed orders on 6th February 1932."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know what orders have been passed by the Government? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" The Services Commission recommended that the amount collected should be refunded. They also held that the officer in question was acting *bona fide* and said that the period during which he was under suspension should be treated as leave on half average pay."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" What explanation had this officer to give for the enhanced collection? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" He said he was entitled to collect the amount as his private fees."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know what is the total amount of the difference that he appropriated to himself? "

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

[9th March 1932]

Public Health and Sanitation

Scheme for the supply of drinking water from Mettur dam to Salem town.

* 985 Q.—Diwan Bahadur S. ELLAPPA, CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for the supply of drinking water from the Mettur dam to Salem town has been investigated and estimates are ready for the same; and

(b) whether the Government will commence the preliminaries of the scheme next year?

A.—(a) The investigation of a scheme of water-supply from the Mettur Dam to Salem town has been completed and a report on the subject has been submitted by the Sanitary Engineer and is under the consideration of the Government. No plans or estimates are ready; nor have any orders been issued for their preparation.

(b) No.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will be pleased to place on the Table of the House the copy of the report submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the information of the House? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ The question is still under departmental consideration and the suggestion for placing the report on the table will be considered later on.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know when the consideration of the question will be over? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ It is not possible to say now.”

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

III.—A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Mr. President, I present the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Presidency of Madras (Bill No. 4 of 1931) and move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ I second it, Sir.”

The motion was carried.

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 22nd February 1932.

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Clause 1.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The question is—‘ that clause 1, viz.,

“ 1 (1) This Act may be called the *Madras Co-operative Societies Act (1932)*.

(2) *It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras ”* do form part of the Bill.”

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 (e).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Sir, I move—

‘ In line 2, after the word “ chairman ” insert the word “ vice-chairman ”.’

“ This is only a formal motion. In some institutions they have got vice-presidents and in some others they have got vice-chairmen.”

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6 were then put and carried.

Clause 7.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ Mr. President, I move—

‘ In line 4, for the words “ who have attained the age of majority,” substitute the words “ competent to contract ”.’

* This is more comprehensive and covers also those who have attained the age of majority. Otherwise, lunatics who have attained the age of majority may also be included in the number of applicants to form a Society.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Sir, I think it will be difficult to accept an amendment of this nature for this reason, namely, that various questions of law, other than those contained in the Bill under consideration, may arise. One point is passing in my mind; for instance, it is a well-known principle in the Law of Contracts that a drunken person cannot enter into a valid contract. If that is so, a band of persons cannot become co-operators in a drunken moment as they are not in a position to enter into a valid contract and the contract that is entered into by such drunken persons would in any case be avoidable contract. That is why, I think it would be better if certain qualifications are prescribed specifically for the ten persons who should form a society, instead of saying ‘ competent to contract ’ because other considerations besides the law that we are contemplating would come into the bargain. That is the reason for my urging on the House to pause for a moment before accepting the amendment.”

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* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, the Registrar has got power and I am sure he will exercise his discretion whether the men are competent to enter into contract or not.

"The present wording, which more or less conveys the same idea as the provision in the existing Act does, has been adopted in view of the fact that no inconvenience has been felt for the last twenty-five years. Therefore I cannot accept the amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

Clauses 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Clauses 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were then put and carried.

Clause 13.

11-30
a.m.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—
'that for clause 13, the following may be substituted:—

"13. (a) (1) Any registered society may, at a meeting of its general body specially called for the purpose of which, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given to its members, resolve to divide itself into two or more societies. The resolution (hereinafter in this sub-section referred to as the preliminary resolution) shall contain proposals for the division of the assets and liabilities of the society among the new societies into which it is proposed to divide it and may prescribe the area of operations of, and specify the members who will constitute, each of the new societies.

(2) (i) A copy of the preliminary resolution shall be sent to all the members and creditors of the society.

(ii) Any member of the society may, notwithstanding any by-law to the contrary, by notice given to the society within a period of three months from his receipt of the preliminary resolution, intimate his intention not to become a member of any of the new societies.

(iii) Any creditor of the society may, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, by notice given to the society within the said period, intimate his intention to demand a return of the amount due to him.

(3) After the expiry of three months from the receipt of the preliminary resolution by all the members and creditors of the society, a meeting of the general body of the society, of which at least fifteen clear days' notice shall be given to its members, shall be convened for considering the preliminary resolution. If, at such meeting, the preliminary resolution is confirmed by a resolution passed by a majority of not

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less than two-thirds of the members present, either without changes or with such changes as, in the opinion of the Registrar, are not material, he may, subject to the provisions of clause (5) and section 10, register the new societies and the by-laws thereof. On such registration, the registration of the old society shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

The opinion of the Registrar as to whether the changes made in the preliminary resolution are or are not material shall be final and no appeal shall lie therefrom to the Local Government.

(4) At the meeting referred to in clause (3) provision shall be made by another resolution for

(i) the repayment of the share capital of all the members who have given notice under sub-clause (ii) of clause (2); and

(ii) the satisfaction of the claims of all the creditors who have given notice under sub-clause (iii) of clause (2):

Provided that no member or creditor shall be entitled to such repayment or satisfaction until the preliminary resolution is confirmed as provided in clause (3).

(5) If, within such time as the Registrar considers reasonable, the share capital of the members referred to in clause (4) is not repaid or the claims of the creditors referred to in that clause are not satisfied, the Registrar may refuse to register the new societies.

(6) The registration of the new societies shall be a sufficient conveyance to vest the assets and liabilities of the original society in the new societies in the manner specified in the preliminary resolution as confirmed under clause (3).

(b) (1) Two or more registered societies may at meetings of their respective general bodies specially called for the purpose of which at least seven days' notice shall be given to their respective members, resolve to amalgamate into one society. This resolution is hereinafter in this sub-section referred to as the preliminary resolution.

(2) (i) A copy of the preliminary resolution of each society shall be sent to all the members and creditors thereof.

(ii) Any member of any such society may, notwithstanding any by-law to the contrary, by notice given to the society of which he is a member within a period of three months from his receipt of the preliminary resolution, intimate his intention not to become a member of the new society.

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(iii) Any creditor of any such society may, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary by notice given to the society of which he is a member within the said period, intimate his intention to demand a return of the amount due to him.

(3) After the expiry of three months from the receipt of the preliminary resolution by all the members and creditors of all the societies, a joint meeting of the members of such societies of which at least fifteen clear days' notice shall be given to them, shall be convened for considering the preliminary resolution. If, at such meeting, the preliminary resolution is confirmed by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present, either without changes or with such changes as, in the opinion of the Registrar, are not material, he may, subject to the provisions of clause (5) and section 10, register the new society and the bye-laws thereof. On such registration, the registration of the old societies shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

The opinion of the Registrar as to whether the changes made in the preliminary resolution are or are not material shall be final and no appeal shall lie therefrom to the Local Government.

(4) At the joint meeting referred to in clause (3), provision shall be made by another resolution for—

- (i) the repayment of the share capital of all the members who have given notice under sub-clause (ii) of clause (2); and
- (ii) the satisfaction of the claims of all the creditors who have given notice under sub-clause (iii) of clause (2);

Provided that no member or creditor shall be entitled to such repayment or satisfaction until the preliminary resolution is confirmed as provided in clause (3).

(5) If, within such time as the Registrar considers reasonable, the share capital of the members referred to in clause (4) is not repaid or the claims of the creditors referred to in that clause are not satisfied, the Registrar may refuse to register the new society.

(6) The registration of the new society shall be a sufficient conveyance to vest in it all the assets and liabilities of the original societies."

"The intention of this amendment to the clause as proposed by the Select Committee is to make it more clear and comprehensive and to facilitate the division or amalgamation of societies."

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

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'In clause 13 (a) (3), in line 8, after the words "at least two-thirds of the members present at the meeting" add the words "and voting".'

"The object of the amendment is to exclude those who may be neutral or who are disqualified under 14 (1)."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I second it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The amendment of the hon. Minister only lays down that two-thirds of those present at the meeting should have voted in favour of the preliminary resolution; but that of Mr. Shetty seeks to lay down that two-thirds of those voting should have voted in favour of the resolution. There may be people who remain neutral and, if my hon. Friend's amendment is accepted, they will not be taken into account. In other words, they will not be considered to have attended the meeting. The process of the division or amalgamation of societies may be easier done if the amendment of my hon. Friend is accepted."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, a change ought to be made only if there is a majority of people who want it. If they do not vote, it means that they do not want a change. Here is a case in which there is a certain order of things that has to be changed. It will be changed only if two-thirds of the people actually present vote for it. Suppose there are 40 people present out of whom 20 vote. If this is to carry weight, it will not be fair in that it does not mean that the majority of the members want the change. What the draft amendment before the House contemplates is of the people who are present two-thirds should desire a change; otherwise, it would not come into force. The proposed amendment restricts the choice of the change only to those who vote and as such it will mean a very much smaller number of people. That is not desirable. Unless a large number of people want the change, it should not be given effect to. That being the idea, I hope my hon. Friend will not press his amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'In clause 13 (b) (4) for the words "At such joint meeting", substitute the words "At such meetings".'

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think this amendment does not fit in with the new amending clause that has been moved by the Minister. May it not be withdrawn?"

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not know where we are. The amendment of my hon. Friend (Mr. A. B. Shetty) does not fit in with the latest amendment moved by the hon. Minister and yet, if I heard him right, the latter is prepared to accept the hon. Mr. Shetty's amendment."

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* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I think that amendment will be necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Will the hon. Member say at what place the amendment could be put in ? "

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The thing is this. There are two or three societies which want to combine together. They pass the preliminary resolution saying that they will combine together. Then it is open to any member to say that he will withdraw from the society because he is not prepared to continue as member in the amalgamated society. It is also open to any creditor to say that his money should be paid back to him. In such a case, the Society which is going to combine will have to make provision for the payment of the share capital and the debt. What is said in the draft amendment of the hon. Minister is that provision is to be made at a joint meeting for the repayment of the share capital or the loan. That will be wrong. The individual societies will have to make provision for the payment of the share capital or debt before combining with the other societies. After that is done alone, it can join with the other societies. The joint society cannot be responsible for the debts of these individual societies, where the money is wanted by the member or creditor because the member or creditor does not agree to it."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that the consideration of the item be postponed till this afternoon."

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

The consideration of the amendment was postponed.

11-45 a.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I think it is desirable to put clause 13 to the vote of the House after that item has been disposed of. Some hon. Member will therefore have to move for the postponement of the consideration of clause 13 also."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, I move—
'that clause 13 do stand over until the other clauses are disposed of'."

The motion, having been duly seconded, was put and carried, and further consideration of clause 13 was postponed.

Clause 14.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" I move—

'That in sub-clause (2), the proviso be omitted.'

" Because, the signatories who joined in the application to register the society may elect a committee and may think that it is not necessary to give the right of voting before the members have paid all that is due to the society. The right of voting must follow only after the payment according to the procedure laid down in the preceding sub-clause."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" I second it."

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* Mr. D. N. STRATHIE:—" Sir, we consider that the proviso is necessary. If a proper committee is constituted within the three months laid down in sub-section (2), it does seem desirable that this temporary committee should cease to function at once."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.
Clause 14 was put and carried.

Clauses 15 to 20.

Clauses 15 to 20 were then put and carried.

Clause 21.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, I move—

'To omit the words "has been notified to the Collector of the district and the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situated" occurring at the end in sub-clause (2).'

"The task of notifying every time a loan is given to the various officers will involve a lot of work in turn to the staff of the Collector, or the Deputy Collector, or the Tahsildar. In order to lighten the work, this amendment is proposed."

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

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I welcome this amendment. We put it in the form in which it appears in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee because at that stage we thought the Government was against the omission of the words as now proposed. Now that the Government themselves have come forward with this amendment to omit those words, I am very glad of it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 21, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 22.

Clause 22 was then put and carried.

Clause 23.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I move—

'In line 3, after the word "Society", insert the words "or the provident fund to the credit of an employee in a registered society".'

"I do not think there is really any difference of opinion about the point, viz., that with regard to the share capital of members as well as the provident fund of the employees there ought to be exemption from attachment. It is also recognized in other Acts. Even with reference to Government servants and elsewhere all the provident funds are exempt. So far as the substance is concerned, there cannot be any difficulty. The provident funds of some people are exempt already. Probably there cannot be any objection to the exemption of this provident fund also. But the only thing we thought in the Select Committee was whether the sanction of the Government of India will be necessary for this amendment. In giving notice of this amendment,

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I thought that if we put it in here and pass the Bill, and if the Bill is assented to by the Government of India, that will be sufficient, and that will amount to sanction."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* Mr. S. H. SLATER:—"Sir, I suggest that the amendment proposed by the hon. Member, with which we are entirely in sympathy, would be very much better placed in the Act dealing with the provident funds. The Provident Fund Act already gives exemption from attachment to properly constituted provident funds under certain specified conditions. That does not include provident fund constituted for the employees of co-operative societies.

"Another reason why it appears undesirable to accept this amendment in this connexion is that clause 23 to which the amendment is proposed has, I think, to be read with clause 22, and what we are considering is not the exemption of any individual interests or interests of members or employees, but an arrangement which will enable the society to protect its own interests. The society has an interest in the shareholding of members. That constitutes a security on which the society conducts its business. It has no interest in the provident fund of the employees. But, at the present time, at any rate, there is no arrangement by which co-operative societies are empowered to constitute provident funds. Therefore, Sir, on the two grounds, one that if it is desirable to protect the interests of employees as individual holders, it is better to do so in the Act dealing with that matter, and the other, that to put it here will be to ignore the purpose for which these two sections are constituted, namely, protection of the claims and interests of the society itself."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I am thinking that my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, has given notice of this amendment because provident fund amounts which are pooled in respect of Government servants are exempt from attachment, and he wants to bring the provident fund of co-operative employees more or less into line with that obtaining in regard to Government employees. But, Sir, the system so far as co-operative employees are concerned is not at all regularized, and it is not also uniform. For example, in my own district, I can say that the employees who are working under the District Federation have a system which is very different in many ways from that obtaining in regard to the employees working under the Central Bank. I think, Sir, before we step in to exempt these funds from attachment—thereby we are curtailing the rights of people who otherwise will have a claim—we must first be satisfied that there is a uniform and well-regulated system of provident fund in the Co-operative department. Unless you have such a state of things, it will rather be premature to introduce an amendment proposing the exemption. Apart from that, I think the Government of India's sanction would be necessary for an amendment of this kind. Therefore, for the time being it will be well if the amendment is withdrawn."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, with the substance and the motive underlying this amendment, I think every hon. Member

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of this House is agreed upon. One thing we have to consider in framing a section of an Act is to see what the scheme of the Act is. Let us take these two sections. The title of section 22 is 'Charge and set-off in respect of shares or interest of member', and the title of section 23 is 'shares or interest not liable to attachment.' In these two sections we are particularly considering the liability of the shares and of the interests standing to the credit of a member, and the charge and set-off in respect of shares or interests of a member, so that the shares and interest of a member, while not being liable to attachment will be a charge in respect of his transactions with the society, in which case they may be set off towards the society's dues from the member. We are thus in these two sections concerned solely with the interest of the members either in regard to their shares or their other interests, and not with the employees at all. I therefore think that however laudable the motive underlying the amendment may be, it will not fit in with the scheme of these two sections, namely, the shares of a member, the interests due to a member and its liability to be charged and to be set off with regard to any amount due to the society, and further such shares or interests are non-liable to any attachment or sale under orders of the court. Therefore, I think, this amendment cannot come in under these two sections at all, and even if it can come in, it will be inartistic to lug it in here, however commendable the object may be."

* Mr. D. N. STRATHIE:—"I understand the amendment proposed by the hon. Member, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, would require the sanction of the Government of India. I suggest that it must be disallowed at present. There is a further point that these provident funds of co-operative societies have not yet been regulated. By agreement between an employee and the society, the employee might for a period subscribe very large amounts to the provident fund which would escape attachment from a just claim."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If it cannot be passed without the sanction of the Government of India, I do not think there is any good in pressing it. With regard to the other objections raised, I could not agree with them."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment?"

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"No."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 23 was put and carried.

Clause 24.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I move—
'In line 3 of clause 24 (1), after the word "interest" insert the words "in the capital".'

"The amendment is proposed in order to make the sense clearer."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

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* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"As it is, it is clear; but if my hon. Friend wants to make it more clear, I have no objection."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 24, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 25 to 27.

Clauses 25, 26 and 27 were put and carried.

Clause 28.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I move—

'In lines 1 and 2, for the words "whenever a decree, award or order is obtained by a society", substitute the words "whenever a decree or order of a Civil Court, an award of the Registrar or arbitrator or an order of the Registrar or liquidator is obtained by a registered society".'

"It is merely to make the idea clearer that this amendment is proposed."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I move—

'For the words "in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue" occurring at the end, substitute the words "by the attachment and sale of the property of the person against whom such decree, award or order is obtained".'

"As it is, the Tahsildar alone can authorize the sale or distrain the properties. It is proposed to authorize the Registrar or his subordinate to bring the property to sale without the intervention of the Revenue authorities. This will relieve the Revenue Department of the work they are doing now and also expedite execution proceedings taken by the department. The word 'attachment' has been used so as to cover both movable and immovable property."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 28, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 29 to 32.

Clauses 29, 30, 31 and 32 were put and carried.

Clause 33.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I move—

'In line 3, for the word "and", substitute the word "or".'

"This is proposed in order to restore the wording of the existing section."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 33, as amended, was put and carried.

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Clause 35.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I move—

'For sub-clause (1) (c) substitute the following:—

"(c) In the shares or securities of any other registered society provided that no such investment shall be made in the shares of any society with unlimited liability; or".'

"In order to make the intention clearer the proviso is added; it is adopted from the Bombay Act."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 35, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 36 to 38.

Clauses 36, 37 and 38 were put and carried.

Clause 39.

New sub-clause (2) (iii).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I move—

'After sub-clause (ii) add the following as sub-clause (iii):—

"(iii) When an inquiry is made under this section, the Registrar shall communicate the result of the inquiry to the financing bank, if any, to which the society is indebted".'

"A similar provision exists at the end of next clause, and hence this amendment."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I welcome the amendment and second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 39, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 40.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I move—

'In lines 1 and 2 of sub-clause (3), after the word and figure "sub-section (1)" insert the words and figure "or under section 39 (1)".'

"These words were in the draft amendment but subsequently left out. I want them to be restored."

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

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I have no objection."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I move—

'In lines 3 and 4 of sub-clause (3), after the words "financing bank", insert the words "if any".'

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Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 40, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 40-A and 41.

Clauses 40-A and 41 were put and carried.

Clause 42.

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Under section 28 we have altered the words 'as if it were an arrear of land revenue', given the power to the Registrar and relieved the Revenue authorities of that work. So, why should we not adopt the same procedure here also? If that method is available, why do you want that dual method? The same may be applied here also."

* Mr. D. N. STRATHIE:—"Because section 28 speaks of a special machinery which will be set up only in certain districts, where the work is particularly heavy. Ordinarily we shall have to go through the Tahsildar or the Civil Court. Only where there are a large number of applications, we create this special establishment."

Clause 42 was put and carried.

Clause 42-A.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move—

'That in place of the present clause 42-A, the following be substituted:—

"42-A. (1) If in the opinion of the Registrar, the Committee of any registered society is not functioning properly, he may after giving an opportunity to the committee to state its objections, if any, by order in writing dissolve the committee and appoint a suitable person or persons to manage the affairs of the society for a specified period not exceeding two years. The period specified in such order may, at the discretion of the Registrar, be extended from time to time provided that such order shall not remain in force for more than four years in the aggregate.

(2) the person or persons so appointed shall have power subject to the control of the Registrar, to recover the assets and discharge the liabilities of the society and take such other action as may be required in its interests;

(3) the Registrar may fix the remuneration payable to the person or persons so appointed. The amount of such remuneration and the other costs, if any, incurred in the management of the society, shall be payable from its funds;

(4) the person or persons so appointed shall, at the expiry of the period of his or their appointment, arrange for the constitution of a new committee in accordance with the by-laws of the society;

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(5) before taking any action under sub-section (1) in respect of any society, the Registrar shall

(i) if the society is indebted to financing bank, consult such bank regarding such action and the provision to be made for the management of the affairs of the society; and

(ii) if the society is a financing bank, obtain the previous concurrence of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank to the taking of such action;

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the Registrar to cancel the registration of the society under section 43."

"Sir, the amendment is intended to remedy certain important defects in the working of the Act as it at present exists, viz., (1) the power of the Government to close certain societies which are not properly working and appoint a liquidator; (2) the remuneration payable to the person or persons so appointed, the cost of management, the period during which the society should be kept closed."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 42-A, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 43.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move—

'That in line 3 of sub-clause (1), after the word and figures "section 40" the words and figures and letter "or section 40-A" be inserted.'

"Sir, the object of this amendment is to empower the Registrar to take action against a society not only under section 40 but also under section 40-A on the report of the financing bank about a particular society."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 43, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 44 to 62-A.

Clauses 44 to 62-A were successively put and carried.

Clause 63.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move the following amendment which stand in my name, thus:—

'For sub-clause (2) (h) substitute the following:—

"(h) prescribe in the case of a financing bank

(i) the proportion of individual members to society members in the constitution of its general body or of its committee; and

(ii) the maximum number of members of its committee."

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"Sir, I am moving this amendment with a view to make this provision conform with the recommendations of the Townsend Committee."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name as follows:—

'In sub-clause (2) (w), in lines 2 and 3, omit the words "and the cases in which an appeal shall lie from the order of such liquidator".'

"There is a separate provision made for appeal to be made on the order of the liquidator. Therefore those words are not necessary here. Hence I propose their deletion."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move—

'That in sub-clause (2) (dd) the word "and" be omitted at the end.'

"Sir, this is only a consequential amendment."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move—

'That in sub-clause (2) (ee) the word "and" be inserted at the end.'

"Sir, this is only a verbal amendment."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name as follows:—

'After sub-clause (ee) add the following as sub-clause (ff):—

"(ff) prescribe the procedure for the attachment and sale of property under section 28".'

"Sir, this amendment is intended to define the procedure to be adopted in cases of attachments under section 28."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, there is one matter which has been left out as the result of item No. 51 not being moved and that is with reference to the provision that has to be made for the disposal of the surplus property left over with the liquidator. Now we will have to make provision by rules for the disposal of surplus assets with the liquidator."

* Mr. D. N. STRATHIE:—"I submit there is already a provision for this under section 63 by which the procedure to be followed under section 46 is prescribed. I think that is sufficient."

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* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The power given to the Government to prescribe a certain procedure will not by itself empower the Government to frame rules to dispose of the property. So, to achieve that object we have to add at the end of sub-clause '(w)' of clause 63, the words 'and to provide for the disposal of surplus assets.' There is no power vested in the Government or anybody else at present. But there are rules framed by Government at any time. They may be called in question by a Civil Court. I do not think the Government or anybody else can say that they have a right to dispose of the property unless they are empowered to do so under the provisions of this Act."

"What I submit is though the Government have framed rules they have no specific power to frame them. We only add a clause here giving the Government the necessary power to frame the rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member please read the amendment he proposes?"

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I propose—

*'That at the end of clause (w) the following words be added:—
"and provide for the disposal of the surplus assets, if any, of society".'*

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move the amendment which stands in my name, namely:—

'for the existing sub-clause (3), the following may be substituted:—

"(3) The Local Government may frame rules under this section and place them before the Local Legislative Council for their approval. The Council may approve of them with or without modifications. The rules as approved by the Legislative Council shall come into force on receipt of such approval".'

"Sir, this is a question of principle on which the House has to decide. When we pass an Act in this House and give the power to the Government to make rules under the Act, very often it happens that the rules go far beyond the intention of the Act. The question is what the Council wants in each case to be done when the rules are framed by the Government under the powers delegated to them. Of course in fairness to the hon. Minister I should say that he has himself given notice of an amendment to the effect that all such rules framed by the Government shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council. While that procedure is followed in certain cases, the procedure that I am proposing, namely, that of getting the affirmative sanction of the Council before the rules are allowed to come into force, is followed in certain other cases, as for example in the case of rules framed under the Cotton Transport Act, and rules framed under certain sections of the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act. It is for the House to

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decide which procedure it wants to follow. As far as I am concerned I should like that wherever possible the rules should come before the Council for its affirmative sanction. Otherwise, if, as the hon. Minister proposes the rules are simply laid on the table of the House, there is no certain means of bringing them for the vote of the House within any stated time. Any member wanting to move an amendment will have to give notice of a resolution, take his chances at the ballot which are very uncertain and probably wait for months or even years before he could bring up the matter for discussion in the House. It may even happen that the matter may not come up at all for discussion. For instance, ever since this Council was formed, I have not succeeded in getting my name in the ballot. It is with this idea in mind I have moved the amendment which stands in my name."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"No doubt it is true that in many Acts there is a specific provision saying that rules framed by the Government on certain matters should receive the affirmative sanction of the Council before they could come into force. In all such cases there has always been a distinction made between subjects on which the rules framed should receive the affirmative sanction of the Council and subjects on which the rules framed should merely be laid on the table of the House for a certain period. In this case among the subjects referred to in section 63 some relate to the form of accounts to be maintained, the returns to be made and such details, which it will not be possible for the Council to go into. Of course there are other matters of substantial importance which the Council may have the power to consider before they come into force. The method adopted in the Local Boards Act is this: all the important matters the rules framed in regard to which require the affirmative approval of the Council are put in separate schedules and the schedules cannot be altered without the alterations getting the affirmative approval of the House. But in regard to other matters, the rules are simply placed on the table of the House and they need not wait for the affirmative sanction of the House before they come into force. In the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act there is a schedule of fees to be levied; Government have the power to alter this schedule, but such alterations cannot come into force without the affirmative sanction of the Council. There is a section giving power to the Government to make rules which need not obtain the affirmative sanction of the House before they come into force, but which simply should be laid before the House for a certain period. As regards this section 63, the Select Committee considered it closely and came to the conclusion that it was enough if the rules were made by the Government subject to previous publication. After all the section deals largely with such minor matters as the form of returns, the number of returns and so on and I do not think the hon. Member would press his amendment. At the same time the hon. Minister has given notice of an amendment to the effect that the rules framed under this section will be laid on the table of the House. If, when the rules are laid on the table of the House, any hon. Member wants to make an alteration in them, I think it would

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be quite easy for him to arrange with the Government Member concerned to get an opportunity to discuss the matter in the Council and get the rule amended as the Council desires. In any case if the Council wants to have control over the rule-making power of the Government, they should make a distinction between what they consider to be essential matters and what are simply routine matters. As no distinction is made in this case, having regard to the fact that section 63 has already been passed by the Select Committee, I think it is not possible for the Government to accept the amendment."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the hon. the Chief Minister has pointed out one difficulty in regard to the acceptance of the amendment which has just been moved by my hon. Friend. He said that there were many routine and unimportant matters of detail which need not be brought before the House for its affirmative sanction. With reference to one of the amendments moved a little while ago, we have decided that it should be postponed for some time. May I suggest that this amendment also be postponed for some time so that in the interval we may make a catalogue of the two sets of matters—the important ones and the unimportant ones? We may then provide that rules framed by the Government on the important matters should receive the affirmative sanction of the Council, while rules framed on routine matters may simply be laid on the table of the House before they come into force. In this connexion I may remind the hon. the Chief Minister that he and his Colleagues pressed for a power of this kind being given to the Council while they were in the Opposition. I do not see why, when they have changed places, the Ministers should give up the position they once took. I ask them to give the House an opportunity to divide the subjects suitably and provide in the Act that rules framed by the Government on all matters of importance should receive the sanction of the House before they come into force."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment for the reasons stated by my hon. Colleague. It is open to the Council to make a distinction between sections which deal with the policy or principles and sections which deal with details of administration and then ask that the rules framed by Government with regard to former should have the approval of the House. If that is done I shall be willing to consider it."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I move, Sir, that this amendment also may stand over till after lunch, so that we may discuss the matter and arrive at a classification in the meanwhile."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I second it."

The adjournment motion was carried.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"In view of this, I think the next amendment to sub-clause (4) also should stand over."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

The House then adjourned for lunch at 12-45 p.m.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We shall dispose of clauses 63 and 64 and then come to clause 13."

Clause 63.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"As I have already stated, Sir, it is for the Council to decide whether they want the clause in the form in which I have given notice or in the form in which the hon. Minister has given notice."

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

'For the existing sub-clause (3) substitute the following:—

"(3) The Local Government may frame rules under this section and place them before the Local Legislative Council for their approval. The Council may approve of them with or without modifications. The rules as approved by the Legislative Council shall come into force on receipt of such approval."

The amendment was put and lost.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, I move—

'After sub-clause (4) add the following as sub-clause (5):—

"(5) All such rules shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council."

"This amendment is moved in order to give an opportunity to the House to consider the rules."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 63, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 64.

Clause 64 was put and carried.

Clause 13.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I do not press my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 13, as moved by the hon. the Minister, was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

IV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT, 1888.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill^a further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

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

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill to amend the Madras City Police Act be referred to a Select Committee. In moving this amendment I beg to place before the Council the fact that the House is not convinced of the necessity for legislation of this sort. I do not think cases of false alarm have been so numerous as to require the amendment of the City Police Act. Further, the fire brigade is maintained by the City Corporation, though it is under the control of the Police Commissioner. I do not think the City Corporation has ever been informed that there have been numerous cases of false alarms and that therefore the work of the fire brigade has not been of any practical use in combating real cases of fire. I further object to the inclusion of these small mischievous acts—even though they should exist—under offences under the City Police Act and subject them to the punishment of imprisonment or fine to the extent of Rs. 100. Even though there may be necessity to make these petty acts as offences, I should think that there should be no imprisonment for such acts. I think that the matter should be considered by a Select Committee and brought up before the Council if it is satisfied there is a necessity for such a Bill. I move that the Select Committee be composed of the following Members:—

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami.
3. Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.
4. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
5. " C. Basu Dev.
6. " G. Sriramulu.
7. " V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
8. " Daniel Thomas.
9. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
10. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
11. " Abdul Hameed Khan.
12. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
13. Mr. F. E. James.
14. Myself."

Mr. P. V. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, as has been pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there have been several cases of false alarms raised in the City of Madras. We have only two fire brigades. Suppose they receive information about two real cases of fire and two false cases and suppose these two fire brigades go to the places mentioned in the false reports, then the usefulness of the fire brigades is reduced to nil. Therefore the Government think that this Bill should be passed. But I have no objection to refer this Bill to a Select Committee as proposed by my hon. Friend."

The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee proposed was put and carried.

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 16th February 1932.

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V.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill* to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 4 of 1932), and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. The object of the Bill as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is this: Under the Local Boards Act as amended recently, the Government should constitute a district board for each revenue district. There is no power for the Government to exclude any portion of a district or to constitute a district board for a portion of a district. Such a power is given in regard to the constitution of taluk boards and village panchayats. While we are reconstituting the various local bodies under the present amended Act, difficulties have arisen owing to the fact that, on account of retrenchment, it is proposed by the Government to abolish certain districts or to regroup other districts. There is the case of the Nilgiris district. The Government are considering the proposal to abolish it and to make it a part of the Coimbatore district. The Retrenchment Committee which considered this question have made a specific recommendation that, though the Nilgiris district might be abolished and made a part of the Coimbatore district for revenue purposes, there should be a separate district board for the Nilgiris; the reason evidently is that the Nilgiris District Board, as it is now constituted, has enough work and if it is included along with the Coimbatore District Board, it will be too big an area and the interest of the Nilgiris district will not be safeguarded.

“ There is the same difficulty with regard to the Salem district also. In that district, there is an area called the Mettur area which is a taluk now, and it has been excluded from the jurisdiction of a taluk board or a district board because, so far as the sanitary arrangements are concerned, they are being administered by the department in charge of the Mettur Works. The question has arisen as to whether the Mettur area should be included in the Salem District Board and in the Omalur taluk of the district. The Revenue Department and the Public Works Department who are in charge of the Mettur Works say that, until the works are completed, that area may continue to be in their jurisdiction and that it need not be included in any district board or taluk board area. To a large extent, proposals regarding the constitution of the local boards have to be kept pending, because not only in regard to the district jurisdiction but also in regard to taluk jurisdiction, there have been changes contemplated by the Government; we have to wait in many cases till the final orders of the Government are passed.

2-45 p.m. “ Sir, the Government have not yet passed orders in regard to the clubbing of the districts. It will be same time before orders are passed, and it will not be possible then to constitute district boards for portions of a district—as in the case of the Nilgiris—or to constitute a district board for Salem by excluding Mettur, until after the Act is amended. I have introduced this Bill now with a view to enable the Government

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 1st March 1932.

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to take power to do so. Otherwise, the constitution of these districts will have to wait till about August when only the new Bill can be introduced. The various sections in this Bill are intended for the purpose of enabling the Government to exclude any portion of a district, if necessary, or even to constitute a district board for a portion of a district, as in the case of the Nilgiris. These are the reasons, Sir, which have impelled the Government to introduce this Bill now; and I hope the House will agree with me that it is an urgent measure which must be taken up now, so that before we have the next chance of meeting in August, so far as the constitution of district boards are concerned, we can have no difficulty. I therefore move, Sir, that this Bill be taken into consideration.”

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

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, with regard to this Bill, I want to say one thing. Although the Bill is welcome in many respects, I cannot agree to the suggestion made that the Revenue areas of any district will not come within the jurisdiction of the district board. My fear is that there will be difficulties arising in actual administration. If that is obviated—that is, if the areas covered by the district board jurisdiction coincides with the Revenue area—there will be some co-ordination between the district board authorities and the Revenue authorities. If that is not done, I am afraid there will be not only conflicts between these two authorities, but there will be various complications. Therefore, I think on principle this point should be remembered, viz., that alterations in the present constitution should be made, as far as possible in such a way that the areas now under the jurisdiction of the district board may coincide with the Revenue areas. There must be no exception in this respect, in my opinion.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, besides the two instances already referred to by me there is also a third one—viz., there is a proposal to amalgamate the Madras district and the Chingleput district. These are the three instances which the Government have in view in framing this Bill, and I do not think there will be any necessity to exclude any portion of the districts. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Are you taking power to do so?) The power is just what is vested in the Government in regard to taluks and panchayats. In the case of taluks, power is taken to exclude any portion or area. In the case of the panchayats it is the same thing. We are bringing the case of district boards into line with the provisions already there. It will be found that section 3 (4) of the Bill says:

“ Before issuing notification under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), the Local Government shall give the district board or boards which will be affected by the issue of such notification a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against the proposal and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of such district board or boards.”

“ Also, it is proposed to place a copy of such notification on the table of the House:

“ Every notification issued under sub-section (2) or clause (i) or clause (ii) of sub-section (3) shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

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'If any district comprises only part of a revenue district or two or more revenue districts, the Local Government may, by notification, declare which officer shall be considered to be the district collector in respect of that district for the purposes of this Act.'

"The object is that the Nilgiris area should be constituted into a separate district board. The Sub-Collector, Nilgiris, is proposed to be given the powers of a Collector to exercise those powers that are now being exercised by the Collector of the Nilgiris."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Bill No. 4 of 1932 be taken into consideration."

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the Bill, clause by clause, to the vote of the House."

Clause 1.

Clause 1 of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 2.

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I move, Sir, the amendments standing in my name. The first three amendments are all amendments to clause 2 of the Bill. I shall read them:

'Clause (2) (i), new clause (7): (1) In line 4, for the words "as the case may be" substitute the words and figure "as altered by the notifications, if any, issued under sub-section (3) of the same section."

(2) Omit the proviso.

'Clause (ii) (a), new clause 19-A: Re-letter sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) as (b), (c) and (d) respectively and insert the following as sub-clause (a), namely:—

"(a) the City of Madras including Fort St. George with the glacis";

'Clause 2 (ii) (b): For this clause, substitute the following, namely:—

"(b) in clause (19-B and 19-C) as so re-lettered, for the words, letters and figure 'referred to in sub-clauses (a) to (c) of clause (7), the words and figure 'which are not included in any district as defined in clause (7) shall be substituted'."

"In moving these amendments, Sir, I should explain that after the publication of the Bill which could not be delayed, suggestions were received for including certain provisions within the text of the Bill, to make its meaning clearer. It was therefore decided to incorporate these amendments, with a view to clarify the provisions already contained in this legislation.

"In the case of amendment No. 1, I may say that clause (i) of sub-section (3) of the new section 3-A gives power to the Government to exclude any area from any district. In clause (ii) of the same sub-section, Government also take power to include any local area in any district. The proviso to sub-clause (i) of clause 1 of the Bill provides

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for exclusion under sub-section (3) of section 3-A; but it does not refer to inclusion. It is therefore intended to make the meaning clear by this amendment.

"The second amendment has reference to the proposal to which the hon. the Chief Minister has already referred, viz., the possible amalgamation of the Madras and the Chingleput districts. Under the Bill as drafted, there is no mention made about the Madras City. It is therefore proposed to include in the proposed clause 19-A, the Madras City including Fort St. George with the glacis.

"As regards amendment No. 3, I may say just as it is necessary to exclude municipalities, cantonments, etc., from the scope of the expression 'revenue taluk,' so also it is necessary to exclude areas which do not form part of any district."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"Sir, I move the fourth amendment standing in my name, viz.:

'In clause 3 (ii), new section 3-A, sub-section (1), in lines 1 and 2, for the word and figure "sub-section (2)," substitute the words "this section" and for the words "every revenue district" substitute the words and figures "every local area which on the 1st day of February 1932 was a revenue district".'

'Sub-section (2).—In lines 1 and 2, omit the words and figure "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) ".

'In lines 3 and 4, omit the words "consisting of two or more neighbouring revenue taluks".'

'Sub-section (3) (iv).—For the words and figure "the district as notified under sub-section (2)", substitute the words "any district".'

"I think the meaning of these amendments is clear."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second the motion."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I, Sir, at this stage, request you and also the Government to allow the consideration of this Bill to stand over till to-morrow morning for this reason. I admit that I did not myself bestow any attention on the Bill, nor do I think any of my Colleagues sitting here have bestowed any attention on it; I also see that there is considerable difference of opinion between the hon. the Chief Minister who gave notice of the Bill and the hon. the Secretary of the Local Self-Government department who has given notice of the amendments, or at any rate, Mr. Smith is trying to improve the Bill of the hon. Minister. If that be so, it is only fair that we should be given

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an opportunity to study these amendments. As a matter of fact, I could not even follow the sections with which Mr. Smith is dealing. It may be that I am too dense to follow him; but I think the House must be considerate even to the dullest Member. I therefore desire, Sir, that the Government should agree that this should stand over till to-morrow morning."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member mean that consideration of this clause 3, as amended, should stand over till to-morrow morning?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I think there is no question of any improvement of the Bill. What has happened is that after the Bill was published, it was referred to the Inspector of Local Bodies, and he suggested, as also the Law (Drafting) Department, some improvements with regard to the wording of certain clauses. So far as the main principle of the Bill is concerned, there is no difference at all or any improvement as compared with the original Bill. The amendments were given notice of in the name of the Secretary in order to facilitate their consideration and nothing more. As a matter of fact, this Bill is an urgent matter and there is absolutely no reason why it should not be discussed now and passed. Having passed the first and second clauses of the Bill, clauses 3 and 4 thereof are only consequential, and therefore I do not think any useful purpose can be served by adjourning this for to-morrow, especially as there is not likely to be any other business for to-morrow than this."

p.m. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, may I at any rate put a question? May I know if, apart from the consideration that certain Revenue districts are going to be abolished, whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to re-group the existing districts and distribute these taluks to this district or that district?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"There is no such intention at all, Sir."

Clause 3, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 4.

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely:

'Omit clause 4 and insert the following as clauses 4 and 5, namely:

"3. In sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act, for the words and figures 'by the name of the district or revenue taluk or the name of the taluk or village which is specified in the notification under section 4 or 5,' the words, figures and letter 'by the name of the revenue district or revenue taluk or the name of the district, taluk or village, specified in the notification under section 3-A, 4 or 5' shall be substituted,

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"5. In section 240 of the said Act—

- (i) in sub-section (2), the words 'revenue district or' shall be omitted and for the words and figures 'section 4 or 5,' the words, figures and letter 'section 3-A, 4 or 5' shall be substituted; and
- (ii) in clause (b) of sub-section (8), for the words and figures 'declaring any local area to be a taluk or village under section 4 or 5,' the words, figures and letter 'declaring any local area to be a district, taluk or village under section 3-A, 4 or 5' and for the words 'taluk board or panchayat,' the words 'district board, taluk board or panchayat' shall be substituted."

Amendment of section 240, Madras Act XIV of 1920.

"I am sorry that confusion should have arisen as regards the amendments. When I referred to the fact that the amendments were intended to improve the Bill, I meant to improve the wording of it and not to improve on the Bill itself. It is also intended to provide against any future contingency that may arise due to causes other than the "noxious, nauseating nostrum of retrenchment." The object of clause 4 is already achieved by the amendment to sub-section (1) of section 3-A and therefore this clause may be omitted. The consequential amendments, viz., new sections 4 and 5 follow automatically."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second it, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4, as amended, was put and carried.

Preamble.

The preamble was then put and carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

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

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

VI.—THE MADRAS COTTON CONTROL BILL.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I introduce the Madras Cotton Control Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1932) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration. In so doing, I would like to say that the Bill is intended to protect the quality and reputation of Karunganni cotton which is the special feature of the Tinnevely area as regards both quality and economic value. This is being threatened by the admixture of other cottons, particularly G. neglectum, known in that area as 'pulichai.' If this is allowed to continue the people there would be put to great financial loss. The Agricultural department has

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, on 1st March 1932.

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been doing propaganda work in order to prevent the growth of this pulichai cotton, but they are not successful. Hence the necessity for introducing this Bill. The necessity for passing such a Bill as this has been recommended by important traders, the Provincial Cotton Committee and the Indian Central Cotton Committee. In this draft Bill it is proposed to take power to notify from time to time, after sufficient notice to the cultivators, all kinds of cotton that may in the opinion of Government require to be proscribed. Power is also proposed to be taken to uproot the proscribed cotton plants cultivated and seize cotton found elsewhere in the notified areas. Provision has also been made for the examination and analysis by experts, of the cotton seized, before launching prosecution. The usual clauses for making the necessary rules are also added."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House is that the Bill No. 3 of 1932 be taken into consideration."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, I move that the Madras Cotton Control Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1932) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

1. The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
2. Mr. S. H. Slater.
3. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
4. „ G. R. Premayya.
5. Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
6. „ M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
7. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
8. „ V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
9. Capt. W. E. Winter.
10. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
11. „ K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
12. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar.
13. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
14. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
15. „ D. V. Narasimhaswami.
16. Myself.

"Sir, in this connexion, it is hardly necessary for me to explain to the House as to the far-reaching nature of this present measure. The hon. Minister would perhaps remember that it was found difficult to give effect to the provisions of the Cotton Transport Act, the objects of which were very similar to this one and which was in operation in this Province until quite recently. I would, therefore, submit that this Bill should not be rushed through in the manner sought to be done by the hon. Minister. It should receive very great consideration at the hands of this House. Therefore, I move, Sir, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"I second the motion, Sir."

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* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, the necessity for the introduction of this Bill and its being passed into law immediately is this: the introduction of this measure was contemplated even two years back, but for some reason or another it was not possible to bring forward this measure. Unless this Bill is passed into law now,—the cotton sowing season will commence about the month of July or August—the Government and the department will not be in a position to take steps to protect the quality and reputation of the cotton. After all, the clauses of the Bill are only very few. I would agree to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee, provided the Select Committee would make its report on the Bill, say, within the 20th of this month, so that the Bill as recommended or modified by the Select Committee might be ready for consideration on the 23rd of this month. If the hon. Member would agree to this condition, I am prepared to accept his amendment."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, it is left to the Government to fix the meeting of the Committee at an early date."

* The hon. M. P. T. RAJAN:—"In that case, I am willing to agree to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Members (list already read out)."

The motion was carried.

VII.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION FOR 1930-31.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Sir, I have already moved (on 24th February 1932) that the report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1930-31 be taken into consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The consideration of the Madras Services Commission report for 1930-31 will be resumed."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, I desire to make one or two observations, at the outset, with regard to the work of the Services Commission. Sir, when the Services Commission was appointed in virtue of an Act of this legislature, it was hoped that the large discontent and dissatisfaction which prevailed in the minds of young men who sought employment in Government offices would be considerably reduced by an impartial disposal of the applications of these young men for the several posts in the Government offices. But, I am afraid the working of this Act for the past two years has not brought about any satisfaction to any set of people. On the other hand, it seems to have aggravated the serious difficulties under which our young men are suffering. One or two prominent features which would attract the attention and the sympathy of the public are, that the young men who have undergone the severe tests of the university examinations are again compelled to undergo another examination. That only means that the Services Commission has no faith in the efficacy of the examinations conducted by the Educational authorities."

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"Another thing which is working a great hardship on the young men and their parents is that each applicant has to produce a medical certificate for a few posts that may fall vacant after some time. For these few posts applications are invited; thousands of applications pour in; all these thousands of applicants have got to produce medical certificates which would cost at least Rs. 10 for each such certificate. Thus, a lot of money is wasted. After all, only a few people are chosen as candidates. There is no guarantee that even those selected candidates would be taken to the service within any conceivable measure of time. Again, when they are selected for a particular post, they have to produce another medical certificate of fitness. That again costs a great deal.

"Moreover, Sir, these examinations are held sometimes in the City of Madras and latterly in some districts also. All the applicants have got to go to the place of the examination, for which they have to incur heavy travelling expenses, and if they have to stay in outside stations for a long time, they have to pay for their boarding and other charges in that place.

3-15 p.m. "There is no prospect of these young men being taken into Government service even after undergoing all these severe ordeals. While retrenchment is going on in all the Government offices, while persons who are on the temporary list are asked to go away, applications are invited to fill up vacant posts. The result is that while unemployment is created in a very large measure, discontent is also manufactured among those applicants who think that there is a prospect of getting into Government service by the attractive advertisements and the call for applications of the Services Commission. On the whole, it looks as though the people who are benefited by the Services Commission are those gentlemen who have been appointed as Commissioners. Excepting these three gentlemen, I do not think anybody will feel satisfied with the work of the Services Commission.

"I am afraid that the Government will have to look into these matters and see that they might well dispense with the necessity for producing medical certificate by each applicant even at the initial stage. I think it is enough to call for medical certificates from those applicants who have been considered eligible or who stand a chance of being taken into service, instead of their being compelled to produce certificates even at the initial stage of appearing for the examination.

"I should consider also that the examinations are superfluous. If the Government have got faith in the university examinations, there does not seem to be any necessity to hold another examination for each and every post that may fall vacant. The other day, the hon. the Revenue Member, in answering an interpellation, seems to have said that the Government cannot consider the abandoning of the production of medical certificates even at the time of applying for a post. I do not know what the reason is which would make it obligatory for every

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applicant to produce a medical certificate. I would request the Government to weigh the hardships these young men are undergoing and see even if they cannot give them appointments, that these young men need not be put to unnecessary expenses."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, when the proposal for the constitution of a Services Commission was on the legislative anvil, most Members on this side of the House were very chary about its usefulness; and now all their anxieties have been to a considerable extent justified. We find that what we have done by constituting a Commission like this is only the installing of three very experienced gentlemen in places of a sort of permanent rest. They are there by virtue of their vast experience as high officials of the Government. But, as a matter of fact, I am not sure that all that was expected of the members representing the various communities have been fulfilled. I find that the working of the Commission has not been satisfactory considering that it was originally intended to take away the appointments from the gift of the Ministerial Government; but I do not think it is actually so in its actual working. The other thing is that the communal Government Order should be worked properly. If there was not such an independent organization like the Services Commission, it was felt that the communal Government Order will not be worked properly by the various departments. In order to co-ordinate the work of the various departments and in order also to see that the offices are taken away from the patronage of the party Government, the powers of appointment were vested in the Services Commission. But I am not sure in the actual working that our objects have been fulfilled.

"The whole machinery of the Commission has become very complicated. If there is a vacancy of one or two places, what happens is that the Services Commission invites applications for the same. Of course, a large number of people apply. Under the system as obtained before the formation of the Services Commission, the departmental people used to select persons who were considered by them to be efficient. But now, what is being done is that, as was referred to by the previous speaker, the applicants are not only required to pay a large fee in connexion with the applications but also they have to produce a medical certificate which again costs them a good deal. It is not always possible for young men who wish to apply for these jobs, who are themselves undergoing great financial hardship to find the money for paying fees to the Commission and to the doctor, and that too a doctor prescribed by the Government and not a doctor who has got an equal degree and is equally capable of doing it. Then again, if, fortunately or unfortunately, it is their lot to come from their far off places to the City for purposes of interview by the Commission, it costs them a lot for expenses connected with the journey. To add to all this, there is no guarantee that one out of a hundred, or even one out of a thousand will be selected. If, for appointing one or two men, such a lot of procedure has to be gone through, is it not involving the young men, who are undergoing hardship during these days of financial trouble, in

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further loss? This, Sir, is certainly a very complicated state of affairs. The machinery instead of becoming simple has become highly complicated.

"Sir, as has been referred to by the previous speaker, examinations that are now held even for graduates seems to be anomalous. I can understand examinations being held for technical jobs which require technical qualifications of a particular character. But I cannot conceive why examinations should be held for merely a clerk's post which can be easily occupied by fairly educated young men, say, with School Final or Intermediate or graduate qualifications. Instead of satisfying themselves with the qualifications and degrees of the applicants, the Commission subjects the applicants to a competitive examination. I have seen the syllabus for the examinations conducted by the Commission and I am sure that most students who have to sit for the examinations are already efficient in those subjects. After all, it is not only the writing that should be the test. There certainly ought to be other tests which the Commission does not hold. Sir, I find from the Report of the Commission that several candidates with Intermediate and School Final qualifications have been securing better results than many graduate candidates. This shows that it is necessary that the Government should lower the standard of examinations in regard to the various departments in order that they might enable a large number of persons belonging to the Muslim community and depressed classes to compete successfully for these posts, whereas the Commission expects that even for ordinary posts graduates only should apply. That means that the people who are expected to be helped by the constitution of the Commission are totally excluded from competing for these posts. It will therefore be necessary in view of the conclusion to which the Commission themselves have arrived at, that in the interests of the communities for whose benefit this machinery seems to have been established, they should vary the rotation fixed for the communities in the matter of appointment. There are very many cases where when a turn falls to a particular community, persons belonging to that particular community do not apply. Consequently, that community foregoes that chance and the turn falls to the next community. It is seen that out of every twelve persons only one or two members of the minority community find a place in the Government service. I would suggest to the Government that they should not stick to that ratio. They should take a comprehensive view of all the appointments that have been made since the issue of the communal Government Order with special reference to whether the minority communities have got their full share of representation. They will see that they have not. And so, I request that the Government will vary the order, so that communities which have not taken advantage of their turns may be benefited.

"Further, Sir, I may also suggest that it will be enough if we have only one member for the Commission. I do not see why you should have three Commissioners. One may suggest that they are there for purposes of communal representation. I am not sure, considering the appointments that have been made and those that are likely to be made for some time to come from among the various communities including

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the minority communities, that the object behind such a suggestion will be realized, because the communities for whose benefit they are appointed are not helped and there is no use having such a mighty organization with three members and especially those who have had such vast experience of official work. There is not that independent feeling which should prevail in an impartial Commission. They are not there merely to nod their heads to whatever comes from the Members of the Government. I say, Sir, it will be enough even from the point of view of retrenchment that we have only one member on the Commission and the Secretary, I am sure, will be able to cope with the work.

"Sir, I find that the Commissioners have been given a lot of work which hitherto had been done by the Government, so much so, I do not think they are able to cope with the work. This work was not originally intended for the Commission but has been subsequently shoved on to the Commission. If retrenchment is not made in the proper direction and if the Commission is to continue, if sufficient staff is not given to the Secretary, I am not sure whether the work will be carried on efficiently."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks concerning this report which has been placed before us. To begin with, my complaint is that there has been very great delay in putting this report in our hands. The report relates to the year ending with March 1931, and I wonder why it should have taken the Commission and the Government all this time to bring this report to this House, one year almost after the operations reported upon were completed. I should think, Sir, that at least in future we should like to have this report presented to us as soon as possible after the year reported upon ends. For the year ending in March, we may have this report presented at the very first session of the Council after the March session, instead of this being placed before us one year afterwards." 3-30 p.m.

"With reference to paragraph 4, I find that it is reported that the Commission dealt with 34,180 references. I do not know exactly what it means. It certainly means very heavy work if all these references dealt with matters of a serious nature. I think every application received has been dealt with as a reference. There is nothing to be done on many of these things. But, I would like to have some details in that regard to be in a position to judge the volume of work dealt with by this Commission—34,180 references without any kind of classification—and to enable us to see the nature of the references. It does not throw very much light on the kind of work done by the Commission.

"Then, with reference to paragraph 6, it deals with operations concerning section 9 of the Act. I would remark, as has been remarked by some of the previous speakers, that this re-examination of candidates for clerks' posts, with a special test, seems to be not altogether very necessary or justifiable. It seems to me that the old method of selecting candidates with reference to the marks obtained at the school final stage might well be held to be quite sufficient and candidates who received the qualifying marks may be put into a list with reference to the order of the total marks obtained, and that possibly might obviate a good deal

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of the work of the Commission in the matter of appointment of clerks, which I should think might well be avoided. As for the utility of the kind of thing that is done by the Commission, this report apparently informs us that it is very satisfactory. I think it is no more satisfactory than any other examination. As for the *viva voce* test, I am told that it is somewhat of a farce. The candidates are marched in and marched out; some random questions are put, and it seems to me that within the two or three seconds given to candidates it will be impossible for the Commissioners to decide the merits of the candidates. To a large extent, I think, this *viva voce* is a farce.

"Then, Sir, concerning fees—my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, already referred to it—the question is whether we can ask them to pay any fees, which I think is a very great hardship. There is no prospect of all these people being appointed except perhaps a small percentage. There is then the additional hardship of medical certificates. I think Government will mitigate the hardship if they do not insist upon all these candidates producing medical certificates, or in the case of people selected for appointments, they may dispense with a further medical certificate. But we were told the other day that Government were not prepared to consider that suggestion of dispensing with medical certificate at a later stage. I think it is a matter worth reconsideration, and I hope Government will take a sympathetic view of the matter.

"Then, with reference to paragraph 1 relating to operations under section 10 of the Act, we find a big list of candidates that applied, were interviewed and so forth. On the whole, it reduces itself to 678 interviews and 92 candidates being recommended. I may well say that it is a very big list to impress one about the volume of work dealt with by the Services Commission.

"But, I find there is absolutely no such information in paragraph 12 of the report. It merely states that 66 proposals for recruitment to the provincial services were considered during the year. That does not give us any information about the number of applications received and so forth. But going on the information given in paragraph 11, I should remark that the volume of work of interviews and so forth for a whole year is not very impressive. Of course, I make that remark with this view. The Act no doubt provides for three Commissioners, one Chairman and two others. The question is whether with reference to the operations under the Act and the volume of work at present done there is not room for having the usual number of Commissioners reduced, at least by one if not two, as my Friend Mr. Hameed Khan suggested. It is a suggestion worth considering.

"Then, with reference to paragraph 13, I am not very clear about what is meant. It is stated 'The Government directed in May 1930 that the Commission should take over the work done by the Commissioner for Government Examinations personally.' I do not know what this means, whether it means the special tests, or whether it means the Government technical examinations or what class of examinations it means. Because, if it means that the Commission is going to take over

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all those examinations it certainly comes to this, that the Commission is not the best agency for dealing with this kind of work. We do not require Commissioners of this type to deal with that class of examinations. The old arrangement might be more economical and satisfactory. But, I should like to have information on that point, because I find that, as was to be expected, there is no information here as to the volume of work involved by this addition of work to the Commission. It is only stated that in May 1930 Government passed orders. There is no information about the work done under this heading. It is rather strange since, if the orders were passed in May 1930 the Commission ought to have done a lot of work under the head—Government examinations—which was till then being done by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. I am rather surprised that the Commission has not given any information on that heading at all.

"I would like to have information on all these points, and I would once more ask my hon. Friend; the Revenue Member, that in future this report may be placed before this House much earlier than we are having, that is, a year after the operations reported upon are over."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member who just now spoke has already drawn the attention of the Government to the unnecessary delay in bringing this report before the House. I find, Sir, that this report was submitted to the Government as long ago as the 30th September last year, but it was sent to us only last month. The Government have not reviewed this report and passed orders on it. I cannot understand, therefore, why this report was kept pending so long. I am afraid much useful purpose will not be served by discussing events more than a year or so old.

"This report draws attention to the poor performance of students in English and vernacular composition and in precis-writing and to their lack of general knowledge. I wish to know what action has been taken in this matter, whether the attention of the Education Department or of the school and college authorities has been drawn to this matter, so as to enable students to achieve a higher standard in these respects.

"I understand, Sir, that there is a proposal to enhance the scale of fees for examinations and also the fees to be paid by applicants for appointments to be made by selection. A great majority of those who sit for the examination and come for interviews are not selected. Government should not add to the disappointment of these unfortunate young men by levying higher fees. At any rate, the present is not a suitable time for seeking to impose fresh burdens particularly on these unfortunate, unemployed young people, whose number is swelling at a time of retrenchment like this.

"The attention of the hon. Member in charge of this subject has also been drawn by several speakers to one great hardship experienced by candidates who come before the Commission, and that is in regard to the fees to be paid for medical certificates. The Services Commission have suggested that in the case of applicants for clerical posts a certificate from a Civil Assistant Surgeon may be accepted, in the place of a certificate from a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer, and this

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suggestion has been accepted by the Government. Applicants for other appointments will still have to get medical certificates signed by medical officers of a higher rank. The attention of the Government has been several times drawn by means of questions to the hardship caused to candidates by insisting on medical certificates from Civil Surgeons and District Medical Officers paying a fee of Rs. 7-8-0. Even if certificates are considered to be necessary at the time of applications, Government may very well issue instructions to the Services Commission that certificates from any registered medical practitioner may be accepted. Medical practitioners who are considered competent to do medical and surgical treatment cannot certainly be considered incompetent for giving certificates of physical fitness. At the time of admission to service candidates have to produce another medical certificate from a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer. It is not necessary, therefore, to insist on a certificate from a medical officer of similar rank at the time of application also.

"In the case of appointments to be made by selection, all the qualified candidates are called for interview, even when the number of people to be selected is only a few or even one or two. For instance, in the case of selection of Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 119 Non-Brahmans were called and only two were selected. Again, in the case of selection for posts of Deputy Tahsildars, 226 Brahman and Non-Brahman candidates were called for interview, and only three were selected. The interview, Sir, is more or less a sham. It is very brief and the examination is very superficial. There is no special technique employed for selecting candidates. No standard tests are employed. I suppose a number of people are asked to come before the Commissioners at the same time, and each one is asked one or two questions. This sort of interview will not be of much use in finding the suitability of candidates for different jobs. It will be very helpful to these candidates if their applications are scrutinized and only the best qualified candidates are called for interview, instead of calling all the candidates and sending them away disappointed and subjecting them to unnecessary expenditure. Government ought to try to relieve unemployment and not add to the miseries of these unfortunate young people."

3-45 p.m. * Rao Bahadur V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I do not want to cover the ground already covered by hon. Friends who have preceded me, but I only wish to say a few words as to what my community feels about the Madras Services Commission after its introduction in this Province. I may say at the outset that my community feel greatly disappointed in the matter of their recruitment to the various public services by this Commission. Taking appendix B, I find that except in two or three cases the depressed classes have been clubbed with others. The Government have already got a definition of depressed classes. In the matter of election to the various local bodies, when the Act was amended here, the definition has been clearly set out and I do not see any reason why the Madras Services Commission must club them along with others. The fact that the depressed classes have not applied for various posts, only shows that there are very few depressed class men well qualified to aspire for these posts. The representation of my

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community in the public services is so very low and they are so poverty-stricken that I think it is up to the Government to see that something is done to give better facilities to the depressed class candidates and devise a more liberal mode of recruiting men from my community. Sir, in page 2, the Report says: 'Several candidates with intermediate and school final qualifications have secured better results than many graduate candidates.' Some time back I know Government so far as Muslim candidates were concerned, were making exceptions by relaxing the Educational rules, and I request the Government to consider the cases of the depressed classes also in the same liberal spirit, and where they want graduates they can recruit depressed class men who have got intermediate or school final qualification.

"Moreover, Sir, the fees that are being levied at present are very high and the poor students who have spent lots of money in acquiring some educational qualification could not afford to meet all the expenses incidental to the recruitment to these services. So I plead that Government should give some special facilities for the depressed classes to enter the services."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"If Government by the appointment of the Public Services Commission thought that they could quell discontent and enrich the purity and efficiency of the administration, the result had sadly disappointed their hopes. The Civil Disobedience Movement is being strengthened day by day from the ranks of the discontented unemployed. The noblest and the purest and the wisest are driven to the wall and desperate is their condition. If you go to any village you can see it. Persons who have been working at elections know that the villages are all empty homes, falling walls and crumbling houses. People sold all their land and property to educate their children, and these people have left their homes for employment in cities, to eke out their livelihood. The result is discontent everywhere. If this discontent were to prevail in England, it would burst itself in several ways, and Government would have gone to their relief. Because it is in India it is safely neglected. I hope that now at least the Government would look around and devise some method of allaying the discontent. If the Public Services Commission were made up of people who could winnow the chaff from the grain, there would not have been room for much of the present discontent. What is the composition of the Commission? Is it made up of people who are experts in any department of knowledge? Are they able to suggest ways and means by which the really efficient can be secured? Is there any expert medical man or engineer or any other expert on the Commission who would know what is required at this particular moment? If you appoint such men on the Commission, it will go a great deal to ease the present situation. Instead of that, people who have no jobs are pitchforked into it—men who have their own fossilised ways of thinking, and who cannot understand the way of thinking of the younger generation—and the result is disastrous. That is how things are being managed, or rather bungled. There is a way to get out of the difficulty and that is to appoint the best men on the Commission. At present the impression is that this Government is a mercenary Government, and wants to make money out of every

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conceivable transaction. It has filled the minds of the young people with despair. These are the flower of the country, and if they are crushed how will the country prosper? The Revenue Member must know it because he has those old traditions of civilians who understand that people should be helped to find out their own capacity, the inherent capacity and then only they can be of use to the country. Young men do not carry empty heads, but they understand their responsibility to themselves and the country. I appeal therefore to the Government to reconstitute the Commission with better material, with people who know what the Indian aspirations are, how the people are thinking, and understand the spirit of the age. If that is done, it will go a great way to drive out the discontent and despair which is afflicting the youth of this Presidency. The report of the Commission must be viewed in this light, and not from the monetary point of view."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, I had no intention to take part in this debate but I have to do so now, as I desire to remove misconceptions which exist in certain quarters. It must be conceded that the Public Services Commission is a desideratum in any Responsible Constitutional Government. The Ministers concerned ought not to be placed in the position of having to make appointments to the services, because it is sure to be said, no matter however fair they may be, that they made these appointments with a view to political gain. Therefore, I differ from the view put forward by some hon. Member that the Public Services Commission is not necessary. No doubt it may be said that the expenditure involved in setting up the Commission is out of all proportion to the number of appointments they are making; but at the same time it must be conceded that a time would come when most of appointments would be put into their hands; and I do not think a Commission of three can be thought to be too large a body for recruiting persons to all the public services in the Province. On the question of pay, differences of opinion may arise, but the amounts of pay being what they are for Members of Government and the Secretaries to Government. I do not think we can now quarrel with the amount of pay that has been fixed for the Chairman and for the Members of the Commission. I believe it was my Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who said: ‘What is the use of holding a separate examination for recruitment of clerks?’ I am sorry I have to differ from him in this respect. I think the whole system of education in this country has been ruined by this system of having University examinations for mere recruitment to Government service. I am indeed pleased to see that we are getting out of that narrow groove and that the Government are really going to have separate examinations for candidates whose real capacity for the appointments they seek will thereby be tested and that no recruitment would be made merely on a man possessing a certain University degree or certain qualifications prescribed by the University. So, even University education will attain the standard which we all wish it to attain. The men who go to the Universities and pursue an academic line will be only those who want to add to their knowledge rather than get some service under the Government. In that respect I feel I must congratulate

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the Government on having instituted this examination and having taken away that narrow view of education which has been obtaining in this country for the past one century.

“Secondly, I believe it was my Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who said ‘What is the use of all these interviews?’ I beg to differ from him again in this respect, because I think there is clear necessity for interviewing these candidates. How are you to know the capacity of a particular individual—to know whether he possesses grit, whether he possesses the qualifications necessary for a certain job—unless you personally see and interview him. Of course it may be said that all these interviews are mere farce. You may criticise the Commission in regard to their procedure, but at the same time I feel that such interviews are necessary.

“ Again I would like to say that I entirely agree with the Commission that general knowledge is very much lacking in the candidates that have appeared before the Commission. I have an inner knowledge of some of the things that were told by some of the candidates who appeared before the Services Commission for appointments. One of them actually said that the Buckingham canal is a canal situated near Buckingham Palace in London. Many of them do not know who wrote ‘ Alice in Wonder land ’. ‘ Alice in Wonder land ’ is a book which they had never heard of. If you ask them who wrote ‘ Hamlet ’ they will at once answer, because they have read books of that kind for University examinations. But when it comes to a question of general knowledge and general equipment, they miserably fail. 4 p.m.

“ I am now coming to my hon. Friend, Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. It was he who said that the brains of this country are simply driven into non-co-operation because this communal canker has entered into the recruitment for our services. I beg to differ from him. If really a settlement of the communal problem is to be made, if they are to be real political parties in the country, and if really there is going to be a development in our political status, I say, with all the emphasis that I can command, that the system of communal representation in the public services must be solved (hear, hear). I grant this: if there are two men and one of them is an outstanding personality and if the question arises as to which of them should be given the appointment, I would personally appoint the man who is an outstanding personality, whether he is a Brahman or a non-Brahman, because I think we have to obtain the best material out of the materials that we have before us. But when it comes to a question of appointment of two capable individuals, if we feel that there is a preponderance of one community in the services, I do not think the Government will be doing wrong if they appoint a member from that community which is not represented in the services. To that extent I am prepared to advocate communal representation in the services, but at the same time I would like to warn the Government that, if there are outstanding candidates, communal considerations ought not to have a play in selecting the candidates.

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"I want to ask one question of the hon. Gentleman, the Revenue Member. I refer to page 4 of the Commission's Report. There are two cases given there in which the Commission have set forth their recommendations, but the Government have not accepted the same. One case, I believe, the hon. Gentleman, the Home Member knows. It was a case of a Sub-Inspector of Police in which the Government did not accept the recommendation of the Commission. In another case, although the Head of the Department and the Commission have recommended that, because of the nature of the complaint made against the person concerned, he ought to be dismissed, the Government did not accept their recommendations, but let him off with the light punishment of having his services dispensed with. I do not think this sort of thing will work for public good, if Government are going to be lenient in cases where both the Head of the Department and the Commission think that the person concerned deserves to be dismissed. I think it would cause a wrong impression in the minds of the public if such recommendations are not accepted. After setting up a Public Services Commission in this Province, it is only fair that their recommendations should be accepted, unless in the view of the Government that their recommendations are of such a nature that no person of common sense would accept such recommendations. I would like to put forward to the hon. Gentleman, the Revenue Member, that it is best that in these matters they accept the recommendations of the Commission rather than bringing into play their own personal prejudices in the matter of dismissal and reductions.

"I hope time will come when this report will be presented in a better form than it has been presented to-day; because I think the information given in the report is not really sufficient to explain the nature of the work or the amount of work that has been done by the Commission. I hope the hon. Gentleman, the Revenue Member, will bring before the Commission the complaint of this Council that full information and detail have not been given. I do not know if the hon. Gentleman, the Revenue Member, has perused the report of the Civil Service Commissioners in England. If he had seen that, he would find there that reasons are given for their action and a detailed report is made of the nature of the work done by that Commission. It is that kind of report that this Council would like to have. I hope the hon. Gentleman, the Revenue Member, will take this point into consideration before the next report is placed before us. I would like to press the point made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, that it is necessary that these reports should be presented as soon as the work of the Commission is over, so that the Council may know exactly what is the nature of the work that is being done by them."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think I must state that wherever there is Responsible Government and that Responsible Government is to be carried on on party lines, a Public Services Commission is a necessity, because it places recruitment to offices of the State beyond party patronage and sometimes even of jobbery. It may be that

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we are not agreed as to the number of Commissioners that have been appointed or as regards their pay, but that by itself does not in any way detract from the necessity of such an institution.

"Sir, there are only one or two points that strike me foremost. One of them is—I am informed—that a large number of persons are selected for clerks' posts. Some 4,000 applications were called and only 1,750 out of these applications were recommended as eligibles. I am told that a large number of these selected candidates do not get any appointment even though their names are on the list. And what works a greater hardship is even before one list is exhausted another list is prepared, that is to say another examination is held and another set of eligible candidates are declared, and before the time the persons selected in the first list get appointments, some of them become age-barred for entry into the public services. I am told that, in the case of those candidates who have to spend money for getting medical certificates and also for enabling them to come and attend the examinations and whose names are on the eligible list, it works a great hardship when they are told that they have exceeded their age-limit and therefore they are not competent to hold posts under Government. After all, Sir, to be told that merely because one has passed the age of 32, he cannot enter Government service seems to be working a great hardship on the poor candidate. In this connexion I may point out for the information of the hon. the Revenue Member that for the recruitment to District Munsifs' posts, candidates are selected and they are placed in the list."

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. The Madras Services Commission has nothing to do with the recruitment of District Munsifs."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I was simply quoting it as an analogy. What I was saying before I was interrupted was that in the case of recruitment to District Munsifs' posts candidates are selected and placed in the list according to their age and the seniormost person in point of age is first given the appointment, so that it may not be said in his case afterwards that the age-limit works against him. I would suggest that even so in the case of eligible candidates who are selected by the Public Services Commission such a system may be followed and the seniormost among the eligibles may be given chances first before other men come in.

"There is also another point which I want to bring home to the mind of the hon. the Revenue Member from the analogy I was referring to above. In the case of District Munsifs, once they are in the list, no age-limit works against them, that is to say, even if their chances come after 4, 5 or even 10 years, according to the order in the list, they are appointed. I would like to suggest that some such procedure must be followed by the Public Services Commission, because after all, in these troublous days, when the candidates not merely pass school final examination and University

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examinations but also many other tests that are prescribed for them, to be finally told that they cannot enter into Government service because the age-limit works against them works considerable hardship.

"I would also suggest that the report of the Public Services Commission should give fuller information and it must be made available in time to hon. Members of this House. The report only says that out of the 4,154 candidates that were admitted for the examination, only 1,750 were selected. But it does not at all say how many out of 1,750 candidates have been selected for appointments, how many have been left over, and if they have been left over without any appointment, whether they will be eligible for appointments at any future time.

"There is another point that suggests itself to me. Out of the persons who have been found not to be eligible, is it the policy of the Government that they should not be given another chance if they possess other qualifications. What I mean to say is that if a person fails in one examination, should it completely debar him from attending another examination? I do trust that Government will not bar the chances of candidates permanently merely because they do not conform to the qualifications in the first chance. I do suggest that another chance should be given to candidates even if they fail in one examination.

"Sir, it looks as if the results of the examination have been to a large extent based not on the intrinsic merits of the candidates, but on the number of estimated vacancies. The estimated vacancies are given in page 1 as 1,400 and 1,750 candidates have been selected and I am afraid that the selection of eligible candidates out of these 4,000 and odd candidates has been to a large extent influenced by the number of estimated vacancies and not by the particular qualifications of the candidates.

"I think I may, in general, say that unnecessarily a large number of applicants have been called for. For instance turning to page 7 of the report, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty pointed out, in the case of Sub-Registrars for two vacancies 750 applications were received. What a waste of time, money and energy! Again in the case of Deputy Tahsildars, for one appointment, 150 applications were received from Brahmans and 180 from non-Brahmans. Again what a waste of time, money and energy! I may very well say here is a case where many are called, but few are chosen and fewer still are rewarded. I do wish that the hon. the Revenue Member will bring to the attention of the Members of the Public Services Commission the desirability of giving effect to some of the suggestions that I have made."

* MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the report presented to us by the Public Services Commission is an interesting document. The appointment of this Commission has done only one good and that is this. Formerly with regard to Government appointments, especially those of clerks and typists, the men already in the office used to bring their own relations for new vacancies in the office and put pressure on the head

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of the office to appoint them, with the result that favouritism had free-play and great injustice was done to many people. It was on account of that that certain classes and communities monopolised a number of appointments entirely out of proportion to their number in the population. But the appointment of this Commission has done away with that evil.

"I have not been able to understand the principle on which these competitive examinations are held by the Commission; they appear to me to be a farce. For about 1,400 estimated number of vacancies of clerks and typists, 4,150 people applied. Out of that 4,000 sat for the examination. Among the applicants there were 897 graduates but only 578 of them passed the test. Again out of 716 Intermediate candidates only 372 passed and out of 2,439 S.S.L.C. candidates only 595 passed this test. This shows that for a clerk's post in a Government office for which an S.S.L.C. qualification is quite sufficient, about half the number of graduates who applied were found to be unfit. Does it not cast a reflection on the University which admitted these graduates to its degree? After all what is the test to which these graduates had to subject themselves? The examination is supposed to test the candidates' intelligence, alertness in understanding things, commonsense (as if any examination can be a test of a man's commonsense) general knowledge and accuracy of thought and expression. These 320 graduates who had succeeded in taking a degree are now declared to have no commonsense in them, no general knowledge or accuracy of thought and expression and they had no alertness in them. Does it not show that the Commission's examination is a farce? Why should there be another examination for people who have already passed an examination in the University? How can you say that a man who passes your examination alone is fit for Government service? From the fact that so many graduates have failed to pass your examination do you not see that passing examination is merely a chance or luck? Passing an examination is not at all a test of anybody's fitness for posts under Government. If so, what is the need for these examinations? You may as well adopt a different method for the same purpose. You may first of all fix some proportion in which the appointments are to be distributed among the various communities. Then you may proceed by casting lots. Suppose you allot fifty appointments to be filled by Muhammadan candidates. You fix S.S.L.C. as the lowest standard of qualification and invite applications. Then cast lots among all the Muhammadan applicants whether they are simply S.S.L.Cs. or graduates, and select fifty persons by drawing lots of filling the vacancies. I do not think the result of such a lottery would be any worse than the result of the examinations conducted by the Commission.

"For the selection of the candidates, three Commissioners are appointed, a big office is established and so much work has been created for them. They have had 34,880 references during last year or nearly 100 references a day. Where is the necessity to keep a Commission like this and create so much work? Again what kind of appointments are made by the Commission? They select candidates for Deputy Superintendents of Police, Assistant Director of Rural development; they have

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to select an electrical engineer, in short there is no branch of knowledge in the world the testing of which is outside the scope of this Commission. How do they select candidates for the several kinds of appointments? I personally do not know how they do it. Another thing about the selection is this. With regard to high posts one would expect the Commission to call for applications and then have an interview with the applicants before selecting a few of them. But I am afraid their method of selection has become merely mechanical. Instead of the present method I think it is much better to have a ballot held and candidates chosen through it. I think it is useless to have a costly Commission for a small purpose and the sooner it is done away with the better for everybody."

* MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, although there is a section of opinion which is against the continuance of the Public Services Commission in this Presidency, for my part I do not share that view. All the same there are a few things which, I think, ought to be brought to the notice of the Government with regard to the working of this Commission. Of course in the early stages of the Commission there will be ample room for complaints and grievances on account of difficulties and hardships caused to the candidates seeking service. But it is our duty as well as that of the Government to rectify them and put the working of the Commission on a proper and satisfactory basis. It is true that this Province was the first among all the provinces to appoint a Commission like this and it is gratifying to note that it has worked with success to the extent to which it has gone during this short period. The work turned out by the Chairman and his Secretary are commendable and deserves appreciation. But the rigid way in which the Commission is working is causing some hardship to the applicants. Much has been said by the previous speakers about this. On this occasion I shall confine myself only to two aspects of the hardships experienced by the candidates. One is this: In the advertisements calling for applications from intending candidates certain dates are fixed on which the candidates should not have passed beyond a certain age-limit. I may say here that I do not know the basis on which these dates are fixed. Perhaps it is done arbitrarily either by the Secretary to the Commission or by the Commission itself. Suppose a candidate is within the age-limit and satisfies the Commission by the results of the examination and the interview that he is fit for the appointment, he is put on the list of successful candidates eligible for the appointment. If, after all this, he passes the age-limit originally fixed, he is disqualified for the appointment although he is otherwise fit for it. That is to say, after a candidate has undergone the ordeal of examination, interview and so on, and his name is put on the list, arises he is beyond the age prescribed, he is disqualified for the appointment. This is a very serious hardship. For no fault of the candidate he is deprived of the chance of appointment for which he is in every way fit and deserving. Is it not desirable, I ask, that the

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Commission should use its discretion in such hard cases and do justice to the candidates. Such a thing has happened in a number of cases. In certain cases if the age-limit was fixed with reference to a certain date in July, while the appointment was to be made in October, and the candidates who applied were within the age-limit in July and they were duly selected, yet by the time of the appointment in October, if they reached 25 or 27 years, they must therefore be deemed to have been disqualified. I do not know what is to happen to such persons thereafter. There is another kind of hardship caused to the candidates on account of the rigid manner in which the Commission is enforcing the rules. Some time ago, any candidate who was once considered eligible to sit for the examination held by the Public Services Commission in any year, was entitled to sit for the same examination next year although he had failed to secure a pass in the previous year. It is only just and fair that in the case of a candidate once admitted to the Commission's examinations, nothing should prevent him from appearing for the same examinations on a subsequent occasion and thereby qualify himself for appointment to Government service. But what happens now according to the new rules or the manner in which the rules are worked by the Commission is this: A candidate who has appeared for the Commission's examination once or twice before cannot appear for a second or third time as the case may be, under the new circumstances. This rule works a great hardship in the case of persons who can look to no other avocation but have only to seek some employment or other on account of the circumstances in which they are placed. The Government should ask the Commission to use its discretion in such cases and allow candidates who have once appeared for the examination to appear again and qualify themselves for appointment under Government, despite the new rules. Recently I heard of a dozen cases in which candidates who appeared last year would not be allowed to appear again simply because according to the rules recently promulgated they should have got a minimum of 35 marks in one subject whereas they got only 34, i.e., one mark less. In these hard cases I think the Commission would be well advised and justified to allow them to appear again and qualify themselves. Nothing would be lost by the Government and I am sure nor the efficiency of the service will suffer.

"The complaint has been made that a lot of things have been put in charge of the Commission. I do not think we ought to complain against this at all. On the contrary, when we have appointed a Commission and pay handsome salaries to the Commissioners and they are given a big office and a large establishment, I do not see why we should not transfer to their control the work of recruiting even to those departments which still are vested in the heads of the departments concerned. When huge public funds are spent on the Commission, it is but just that we should expect them to work for all the six hours of the day that we should expect them to work for all the six hours of the day just like any other paid officer of Government. The public feeling is that the Commissioners work only a few hours, once or twice in the week. That is probably on account of want of work. There are still several departments in which the appointing power is not transferred

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to the Commission. If recruitments to these departments are also transferred, as I think they ought to be, then I think the Commissioners would have rightly earned their salaries, which may not be the case as it is.

4-30 p.m. "Then, Sir, there are certain other rules which are very strictly observed by the Public Services Commission. For instance, some candidates have put in two years of discontinuous service; some candidates have put in three years of discontinuous service; on the date of the appointment if they are slightly over-aged and if they have not put in a continuous service of six months or one year as the rules prescribe, in spite of their having put in two or three years of service in the department and being well-qualified—some of them are graduates and double graduates—yet these candidates are not allowed to be appointed however much the heads of the departments might urge and recommend as to their efficiency and competency for the work. In the district of Salem and in one or two other districts I know of two or three cases in which the District Collectors recommended very strongly that exemption might be given in the case of some over-aged Muslim candidates who had served for one and a half years and two years; but the Commission think they are made for the rules and not the rules for them; they said 'no' in all these two or three cases. Even though the candidate was qualified, he would not get any indulgence or mercy from the Commission. I would strongly urge on the hon. the Revenue Member that he should invite the attention of the Public Services Commission to such hardships and ask them to show some leniency in the cases of deserving candidates whose work is satisfactory. I would therefore, say, Sir, that if these two or three defects are remedied, it will go a long way to help the applicants, and the Commission itself would be working much more satisfactorily than hitherto."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Sir, I only wish to refer briefly to one or two suggestions which have already been made by the previous speakers. Much difficulty is felt by the candidates in the matter of obtaining medical certificates when they apply for any test. It must be noted that the medical certificate is required to be given by a medical practitioner of a certain status; that means higher rate for the candidates to get medical certificates. From the figures given in the report of the Commission, we find that, for the selection of a handful of people, there have been applications in hundreds; all these applicants have to get, under the existing rules, medical certificates from medical practitioners of a particular status; it entails lot of difficulty in the way of finding money in the case of poor candidates. I would therefore suggest to the Government to adopt one or the other of the following courses. As has already been suggested, the candidates may be asked to get medical certificates from any medical practitioner, and when they are selected, they can be required to produce fresh medical certificates from medical practitioners of certain status; or, the Commission may, in the first instance, do away with the requirement of the production of medical certificates by the candidates and insist upon the production of the certificates after they are selected.

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"Then, Sir, with regard to the personnel of the Public Services Commission, I wish to say that, apart from the large number of references that are made to them, no appreciable number of new appointments are being made now and for some time to come, there is not going to be any fresh appointments at all. Therefore I think the Government would be well advised if they reduce at least one member of the Commission. In doing so, I do not think there will be any hardship to the present incumbents, because at least two members of the Commission have had their full term of office under the Government and they are now drawing decent pensions, so that they can very well afford to have their well-earned rest and not be bothered with the work of the Commission. I would, therefore, seriously suggest that the number of members might be reduced by one.

"Another remark I wish to make is with regard to the policy of the Government in appointing retired men who are drawing pension. This policy should be given up. There is quite a large number of active men who can undertake this work and I do not see any reason why the Government should pitch upon old and pensioned people for these posts."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, hon. Members have referred to many points in the course of the discussion which has taken place on the report of the Madras Public Services Commission; I shall deal with some of them. Some hon. Members said that they should have the report of the Commission at an earlier date and that there should not be so much delay as has occurred this year. It was stated that the report for the year ending 31st March 1931 was received at the end of September 1931. I will communicate to the Madras Services Commission the desire of the Members of this House to have their report earlier. I have already issued instructions that there should not be much delay as has occurred on this occasion, between the receipt of the report from the Madras Services Commission and the date of placing it on the table of the House.

"Some hon. Members suggested that the strength of the Commission should be reduced, that there is not enough work for three Members and that now is the time when we should reduce, as a measure of retrenchment, the number of members by one or even two. If there are only two members and there is difference of opinion between them, the Chairman decides the question with his casting vote. Practically therefore the Chairman would be the Board. I think it is better to have three members. If you have only one, there would be no discussion at all of any matter that may come up and I am sure that one or even two members will not command the confidence of the public as much as three members.

"Another hon. Member considered that the Commission's office had not too much to do. During the year under review the Commission was largely consolidating its position and organizing its work. It is the intention of the Government that all appointments should be made in future after consultation with the Madras Services Commission except

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of course certain minor appointments and certain very special appointments for which recruitment will probably have to be made from outside India. But we have followed the policy of placing on the Commission its various labours slowly, so that it may not be over-burdened with too much work in the first instance.

The hon. Member Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar asked for particulars regarding the examinations with which the Commission dealt. I invite the attention of hon. Members to Section 13 of the Madras Services Commission Act which lays down—

where any examination is to be held in India to determine whether probationers or officers already in the service of the Local Government have sufficient knowledge of any language or of any law, rules or orders which they may be called upon to administer, or possess any other qualifications including sufficient skill in equitation, which can be tested by examination, to justify their appointment to or promotion in an All-India, provincial or subordinate service or a special post, the Commission shall advise the Local Government in regard to regulations prescribing the conditions of admission to the examination, the syllabus of the examination and make all arrangements for the actual conduct of the examination.

We have directed that the Commission should conduct all those examinations—usually known as special test examinations—which were hitherto conducted by the Director of the Public Instruction as Commissioner for Government Examinations in respect of members of the Provincial and Subordinate Services and holders of special posts and probationers. (An hon. Member: 'What about technical examinations?') Technical examinations are still conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The Commission has taken the place of the Commissioner for Government Examinations in respect of what is known as special tests. The Commission appoints the examiners and is generally responsible for the conduct of the examinations and for the publication of the results.

Criticism has been levelled at the rate of fee charged for medical certificates which have to be obtained by candidates. The Commission requires candidates to obtain medical certificates whenever they apply for any posts.

The fee for a medical examination is Rs. 5 in the case of clerkship and Rs. 7-8-0 in the case of other posts. It is not necessary for the candidates to obtain, after selection, another medical certificate unless the Head of the Department thinks it necessary to do so, in which case he sends a requisition to the District Medical Officer and the candidate is not put to any expense on that account. The Madras Services Commission has to see that candidates on its list satisfy all the conditions laid down in the rules and one of the conditions laid down in the rules is they must be physically fit for the appointments for which they apply. Necessarily therefore the Madras Services Commission has to see that the candidates are in possession of medical certificates. The Commission itself cannot certify the medical fitness of any candidate. The alternative would be for an interval to lapse between the date of selection and the date of the publication of the list of successful candidates during which the Commission should direct the successful candidates to produce medical certificates. That will mean that the publication of the results

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"I think it is the impression of some hon. Members that every candidate who has to appear for more than one post has to obtain a medical certificate in respect of each post. That, I understand, is not correct. If one medical certificate has been submitted to the Madras Services Commission and if the candidate wishes to apply for another post, he has only to state the fact that the medical certificate has already been submitted with his application and that it is already in the possession of the Madras Services Commission." 4-45 p.m.

"As regards the remarks made by the Commission about graduates and their failure in the Commission's examinations, it was suggested that those remarks should be communicated to the educational authorities. We will draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to those remarks.

"I do not think I need labour the case for separate examinations for Government services, as that point has been dealt with by my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan who was himself at one time Minister for Education. The Government take, and Educational authorities generally have, the view that as far as possible, purely educational examinations should be entirely dissociated from the idea that they are a means of obtaining Government employment. It was suggested that this examination is not necessary. I think the report made by the Commission shows what very valuable results it has had, how it has checked the rush of men into our services who have managed to obtain degrees but do not possess those qualifications which are considered desirable for certain posts in Government service. A man may be a very learned man, a great scientist; but he would not necessarily make a good clerk, but it does not necessarily cast any slur on him because he does not possess those qualifications, required in a clerk. I think therefore that it is desirable that we should have such separate examinations for clerkships.

"Another point is that under Section 9 or 10 of the Act, the Commission must arrange candidates in the order of merit or preference. If an examination is held, it is easier to arrange the candidates in the order of merit. The alternative to holding an examination is that provided in section 10 under which every candidate must be interviewed by the Commission. The section definitely lays down: 'The Commission shall consider all applications received and interview such candidates as they consider most suitable for the appointment'. They need not interview all of them; but it would be very difficult for the Commission to interview some three to four thousand candidates for appointment whom they consider qualified after examining their applications. In the case of appointments for which the number of applications is smaller, the Commission generally interview the applicants. As has been already pointed out, it would cause hardship to the applicants to call them up to Madras in large numbers, especially when the number of appointments is small. It was suggested that some of the applicants should not be

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summoned for interview after a perusal of their applications, but those who are not called up will at once begin to complain and the Commission will be submitted to various complaints that favouritism is going on. In cases of appointments where personality must count in addition to such qualifications as height or chest measurement, etc., interviews are necessary. It seems to be very difficult to check the number of applicants unless as is done in England, those who are the advisers of the candidates—such as the headmasters of schools and the principals of colleges—will advise the candidates whether it is likely that they will obtain certain posts.

“ Another point raised was that a candidate may get his name on the list, and then in the course of the year, passes over the prescribed age before his actual selection for the post is made. It was urged that that was extremely hard lines upon him. But the point of view of the other candidates, who still are within the age-limit, must be considered. It is not a case of a candidate against the Government, but it is a case of one candidate against another candidate. If you keep out another candidate who is of the right age and has the necessary qualifications, I do not think it will be fair. We cannot avoid causing this hardship if we are to be fair to other people who have got the right qualifications.

“ My Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar referred to the large number of references. I presume that the number includes all references—even letters asking for a form of application. If that is so, no doubt it would account for the large number of references.

“ Mr. Muniswami Pillai, I think, stated that his community are disappointed at the results of the Madras Services Commission. I am not sure that he is right in blaming the Madras Services Commission. The Madras Services Commission only carry out certain rules framed by the Government. The Government lay down certain qualifications and we have laid down certain communal rotation rules with the object of giving the depressed classes a fair opportunity of getting into the Government service. We have extended it in certain cases by raising the age-limit of candidates in their favour. I think it rests more with the depressed classes to rise to the occasion and see that education is spread amongst them. Till that is done, I am afraid the community will not be able to hold its own. They cannot expect the Government to take inefficient officers into their service merely because they belong to a certain community. We must lay down, as we have laid down, in our communal rotation rule, that persons selected shall be qualified and suitable for appointment; and I am quite sure that the depressed classes themselves in the future will have sufficient self-respect to desire that that standard should be maintained in respect of them as well as in respect of other candidates. I feel confident, however, that in due time if not now, members of the depressed classes will come up and take their share in the administration of the country.

“ Hon. Members have made certain suggestions regarding the contents of the Report and have asked for more information on certain

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points in future reports. I will invite the attention of the Madras Services Commission to the desire and the wishes that have been expressed by various hon. Members in this House, and I am sure they will receive the careful attention of the Services Commission in future.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The question is that the report of the Madras Services Commission for 1930-1931 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I nominate Mr. F. E. James to the Panel of Chairmen in the place of Mr. Browning, and appoint him as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras City Police Act. I appoint Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Madras Cotton Control Bill, Bill No. 3 of 1932.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 11th March 1932.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 980 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th March 1932, page 401, supra.]

Statement showing the amount of tax collected under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, in each district in the third quarter of 1931-32.

Number and name of district.	Collections in the third quarter.	
	RS.	A.
1. Ganjam	7,287	8
2. Vizagapatam	18,122	8
3. East Godavari	15,214	8
4. West Godavari	9,410	0
5. Kistna	20,065	0
6. Guntur	10,972	8
7. Nellore	9,627	8
8. Cuddapah	4,392	8
9. Anantapur	7,860	0
10. Bellary	13,820	0
11. Kurnool	15,617	8
12. Chingleput	15,027	8
13. Chittoor	7,995	0
14. North Arcot	9,575	0
15. South Arcot	8,962	8
16. Tanjore	32,077	8
17. Trichinopoly	28,007	8
18. Madura	42,590	0
19. Ramnad	39,052	8
20. Tinnevely	29,517	8
21. Coimbatore	64,960	0
22. Nilgiris	40,825	0
23. Salem	34,752	8
24. South Kanara	29,562	8
25. Malabar	24,549	8
26. Madras City	1,68,925	0
27. At Madras City by book adjustment	1,962	8
Total	7,10,731	8

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 983 asked by Mr. M. S. Sreshta at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th March 1932, page 404 supra.]

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the President, District Board, South Kanara, R. No. 551-A, dated 19th May 1931.

It has been brought to my notice by the District Medical Officer, South Kanara, that the out-patient leprosy clinic at Shirwa has been closed for want of funds. The amount required for the purchase of the drugs for use in the leprosy clinic will not be more than Rs. 150. It is very regrettable that a very useful institution should be closed for want of such a small allotment especially just at a time when the institution is getting popular and patients are resorting to the clinic in larger numbers. I have therefore the honour to request that you will consider the advisability of providing funds so that the institution may be reopened for the benefit of the leper patients.

Copy to the District Medical Officer, South Kanara, with reference to his letter ~~Ref.~~ No. 197-3/31, dated 6th May 1931.

Letter from the President, District Board, South Kanara, Dis. No. 932/D.B. 31, dated 22nd August 1931.

[Leprosy clinic at Shirwa—Provision of funds. Your letter R. No. 551/A, dated 19th May 1931.]

I enclose herewith a copy of the District Board Resolution No. 89, dated 18th July 1931, referring your letter to the Taluk Board, Udipi, for disposal.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the District Board of South Kanara, dated 18th July 1931.

89. Read letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, R. No. 551-A, dated 19th May 1931, requesting to consider the advisability of providing funds for the out-patient leprosy clinic at Shirwa so that the institution may be reopened for the benefit of the leper patients.

Resolution.—Referred to the Taluk Board for disposal.

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Letter from the District Medical Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore, to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 27th August 1931.

The District Board has declined to sanction the necessary funds for purchase of drugs, etc., vide enclosure which is a true copy of the District Board President's memorandum in the matter. In this connexion attention is also invited to Surgeon-General's letter R. No. 551-A, dated 19th May 1931, to the President, District Board, South Kanara, pointing out the advisability of providing funds so that the leprosy clinic at Shirwa may be reopened for treatment of lepers.

Enclosure.

Memorandum from President, District Board, South Kanara, to the District Medical Officer, South Kanara, Dis. No. 250/D/D.B. 31, dated 3rd March 1931.

[Leprosy clinic—Indent for furniture, supply of drugs and appliances and for accommodation—Requisition from the Medical Officer, Shirwa.]

The Medical Officer, Local Fund Dispensary, Shirwa, is informed that the indents for the leprosy clinic cannot be sanctioned as funds are not available for the purpose.

Letter from the Vice-President, Taluk Board, Udipi, to the Chief Leprosy Officer-in-charge of Leprosy Campaign, in the Madras Presidency, Calicut, dated 16th August 1931, No. Dis. 550/D-U.T.B. 31.

[Preventive medicine—Supply of drugs—Leprosy treatment—Shirwa dispensary—Rs. 150—Reference.—Your No. 683-A, dated 7th August 1931.]

The finances of my Taluk Board are too poor to bear the expenses in connexion with the leprosy clinic. Moreover, the charges have to be borne from the District Board funds—vide item 1 C (1) (i) of Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Amendment Act of 1930. The President, District Board, South Kanara, may therefore be addressed in the matter.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the President, Taluk Board, Udipi, dated 6th October 1931, Ref. No. 1270-3-H.

[Reference.—Your letter No. Dis. 550 D/U.T.B. of 1931, dated 16th August 1931, to the Chief Leprosy Officer-in-charge of the Leprosy Campaign in the Presidency, Calicut—Regarding preventive medicine—Supply of drugs—Leprosy treatment—Shirwa dispensary.]

In your letter referred to above, you have stated that the charges on account of treatment of cases for leprosy have to be borne by the district

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board from its funds under item 1 C (1) (i) of Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Amendment Act of 1930, i.e., preventive and remedial measures connected with epidemics. Leprosy should be classified under 'Endemics' and not under 'Epidemics.' It is not preventive medicine and therefore the charges connected with the treatment of cases of leprosy is a legitimate charge on the taluk board. It is therefore requested that necessary funds for the reopening of the leprosy clinic at Shirwa may be provided by the taluk board.

Copy to the District Medical Officer, South Kanara, with reference to his No. nil, dated 27th August 1931, sent in reply to this office No. Ref. 1270-1 H, dated 14th August 1931.

Copy to the President, District Board, South Kanara, with reference to correspondence ending with his letter No. Dis. 932/D.B. of 1931, dated 22nd August 1931.

Letter from the President, Taluk Board, Udipi, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated the 23rd November 1931, No. Dis. 827-D/31.

[Leprosy—Clinic at Shirwa—Opening—Your Reference No. 1270-3-H, dated 6th October 1931.]

I regret I cannot agree with you. If the charges connected with leprosy cure, are not to be classed under preventive medicine, it follows that they should be treated as falling under medical relief. The taluk board can incur expenditure only for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and every other kind of medical relief has to be given by the district board—vide items (e) of I-B and (h) of I-C of Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Act XI of 1930. Please address the President, District Board, South Kanara, in the matter.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the President, Taluk Board, Udipi, dated 4th February 1932, No. Ref. 1270-4-H.

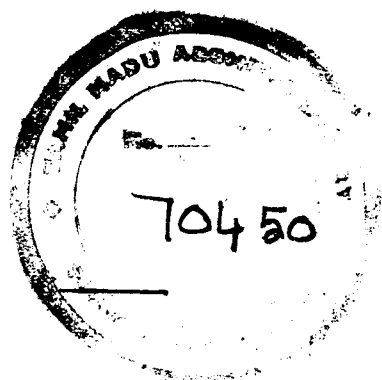
[Leprosy treatment—Clinic at Shirwa—Supply of drugs—Reference.—Your letter Dis. No. 827-D/31, U.T.B., dated 23rd November 1931.]

I have the honour to state that leprosy is an 'Endemic' and not an 'Epidemic' disease. Indigent persons suffering from leprosy can resort to any Government, district board, local fund or municipal medical institution in the case of patients suffering from other endemic diseases for proper treatment. It follows therefore that the charges incurred for the treatment of indigent lepers at local fund or special leprosy clinics opened by the taluk boards cannot be debited to the funds of the district board. Under rule I-B (2) (c) of the Finance rules in Schedule V of the

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Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by Act XI of 1930, the taluk boards have sufficient powers to incur expenditure on the treatment of cases of leprosy either in the medical institutions if provision exists to isolate them or in the special leprosy clinics under their control. In view of the above facts, it is requested that necessary funds may now be sanctioned from the taluk board funds for reopening the leprosy clinic at Shirwa and that leprosy clinics opened by taluk boards are not closed for want of funds.

Copy with a copy of letter Dis. No. 827-D/31, U.T.B., dated 23rd November 1931, from the President, Taluk Board, Udipi, to the President, District Board, South Kanara, and the District Medical Officer, South Kanara, in continuation of this office letter No. Ref. 1270-3-H, dated 6th October 1931.



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