

பெரிய, உயர்ந்த
நெல். 66ஆம்,
70 707

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 21st March 1933.

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

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., 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.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, the hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon.
Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Baha-
dur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indraiah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaiah Choudary, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Laker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur,
Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moldoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur
T. M.

Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur,
K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur
A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major
S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur
T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Raja of Kallikote.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur
T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Ratnasabhapaty 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.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshita, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Stanee, Mr. F. J.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. Q.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.

70707 [21st March 1933]

PRESENT—cont.

Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Sahib.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Kirlanadi.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Police

Promotion of Muslim Sub-Inspectors as Circle Inspectors of Police.

* 724 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no one from the list of Muslim sub-inspectors has up till now been promoted to the circle inspector's post in the Ceded districts?

A.—No separate list of Muslim sub-inspectors of Police is maintained. In the last two years no Muslim sub-inspector in the Ceded districts is reported to have been permanently promoted to the rank of circle inspector, as there were no senior Muslim sub-inspectors in those districts fit for promotion.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether there was not one Muslim sub-inspector in Kurnool town itself who acted for some time as an inspector and why he has not been promoted as an inspector?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I cannot answer the question without notice as I am not sure of the fact; but I may say that, even if he has acted, it would not give him a claim for permanent appointment. As I said before, sub-inspectors are promoted from a combined list of sub-inspectors covering the whole Presidency and not merely from those working in a particular district."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether the hon. Member is aware and if he is not aware whether he will enquire whether there was not one Muslim sub-inspector in that area who had done very good work in the Circars and had also acted as inspector on two or three occasions but was dismissed as a result of the communal prejudices of his superior?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I am prepared to enquire into the matter."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Now that I have brought to the notice of the hon. the Home Member that this Muslim sub-inspector who acted as an inspector has not been made a permanent inspector, will the hon. the Home Member consider his case and appoint at least one Muslim inspector in that area?"

21st March 1933]

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"The appointment does not rest in the hands of the Government. I will bring it to the notice of the Inspector-General, but the hon. Member must remember that justice must be done to the claims of all concerned."

Prisons and Prisoners

Treatment of mental defectives in the Borstal and Certified schools.

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

- (a) whether there are on the staff of the Borstal and Certified schools any experts qualified to deal with juvenile delinquency; and
(b) whether mental defectives unfit to benefit by Borstal training are dealt with separately, and if so, how?

A.—(a) The members of the Borstal and Certified schools staff are specially selected officers from the Jail Service and are capable of dealing with juvenile delinquency. The Superintendents of the institutions have all been engaged in this work for several years and are in practice experts.

(b) Mental defectives unfit to benefit by Borstal and Certified school training are sent to Mental Hospitals for treatment. Those of minor grades of defectiveness are dealt with as well as can be arranged for by segregation to a limited extent and special training in the absence of any special institution in this country.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the officers of the Borstal and Certified Schools have any special qualifications for the work they are doing?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"They have special qualifications in the sense that they have experience of the kind of work they are doing. But if by special qualifications is meant any special examination qualifications the answer is 'No.'"

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I ask whether they are given any training for this sort of work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is what I said: they have read the literature on the subject and have experience of the kind of work they do."

Land Revenue Administration

Basis for fixing the water-rate in the Godavari main delta at Rs. 10-8-0.

* 726 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the data on which the rate was based in fixing the water-rate at Rs. 10-8-0 as against Rs. 5 in the main Godavari delta apart from the question of return on the capital outlay;

N 211, 32, 433
N 33-66, 851

[21st March 1933]

(b) whether the Government were pleased to take into consideration the capacity of the land to give increased profits and the margin of profit left to the ryot after meeting the Government's demand;

(c) if so, what the proportion is of such profits which the Government are taking;

(d) whether it is on the same principle of half nett as is determined by Settlement rules with regard to consolidated wet lands; and

(e) what the increased profits estimated by the Government are for different classes of land and the price of paddy taken for estimating the same?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers to the rate of water-cess fixed for irrigation under the Polavaram Island Project. The rate was fixed at Rs. 10-8-0 in order that the project might yield a proper return on the capital cost incurred on its construction so that the project might not be a burden on the general tax-payer.

(b) The Government took into consideration the fact that most of the ryots agreed to pay the water-cess at the rate prescribed. When they gave their consent the ryots were presumably convinced that irrigation from the project would give them increased profits.

(c) The Government have not the information.

(d) No.

(e) The Government made no such estimate.

Failure of crops in the Polavaram island.

* 727 Q.—MR. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land in the Polavaram island to which water was supplied during faslis 1341 and 1342;

(b) how much of the said land produced standard crops during the said faslis; how many acres one putty, how many half a putty;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 20 per cent of the area yielded more than a putty and the rest very much less; and

(d) what the extent of land is on which there was a total failure of crop?

A.—(a) The area actually irrigated in Polavaram Island during fasli 1341 was—

	ACS.
First crop	9,997
Second crop	7
Total	10,004

The area irrigated during fasli 1342 is not yet known to the Government.

(b) to (d) The Government have not the information.

21st March 1933]

Heavy rate of water-cess in the Polavaram Island.

* 728 Q.—MR. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of acreage to which water was supplied in the Polavaram Island during the last two faslis;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was a total failure of crop as there was not proper water-supply; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many have not taken advantage of the water as the rate of water-cess was very high?

A.—(a) The area irrigated was 10,979 acres in 1930-31 and 9,997 acres in 1931-32. No later figures are available with the Government.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information. They have received no intimation of a total failure of the crop in the Polavaram Island.

Local Self-Government

Election of Muslims to the local boards and municipalities during the year 1932.

* 729 Q.—MR. YAKUB HASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many Muslims were actually elected to each panchayat board, municipality, taluk board and district board in the elections this year as against the number of seats reserved for them?

A.—A statement [†] in respect of 80 municipal councils and 21 district boards and 170 taluk boards for which alone information has so far been received is placed on the table. Government do not propose to obtain information in respect of panchayats.

MR. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether it is not a fact that in many local boards the number of Muslims elected to those bodies has exceeded the number of seats reserved for them in those respective bodies? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Yes, I am aware of the fact.”

MR. ABDUL HAMIED KHAN:—“ Sir, seeing that the figures placed on the table of the House show that in a very large number of cases the Mussalmans have got only that number of seats which has been reserved for them, will the hon. Minister consider the necessity of amending the Act so that the Mussalmans may get adequate representation on a population basis in these municipalities and district boards? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I do not think it is necessary at present to amend the Act. Before the next elections, if it is found that the Mussalmans have not got adequate representation, we shall take steps to give them adequate representation.”

[21st March 1933]

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I ask whether the Government are aware that the number of Mussalman members in many local bodies exceeds the number to which they would be entitled to on the basis of their population? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I am afraid I have not got the figures, but I do not think they exceed the number according to the population basis in the taluk boards and district boards.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ May I ask the Government to point out a single case in which the Mussalmans have got one seat more than the number according to the population basis? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I have answered the question generally, but I should ask for notice if I am to examine each case and find out how it works according to the population basis.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ In view of Mr. Arasu's question will the hon. Minister enquire into the matter and furnish the House with the required information? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Certainly, I shall be glad to do so.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I ask whether the Government are aware of the fact that the number of seats reserved for Muslims in the Adoni Municipal Council on the basis of population is 2, while they have captured 12; the number of similar seats reserved in the Anantapur District Board is 3 while they have captured 7; the number of seats reserved for Muslims in the North Arcot District Board on a population basis is 3, while they have captured 4; and in very many other cases also, the Muslims have captured more seats than what has been reserved to them on a population basis? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I do not think, Sir, the Government reserved seats for Muslims on a population basis. They seem to have reserved, as far as possible, the minimum number of seats adequate to represent them.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Is the hon. Minister aware that when the Government fixed 25 per cent of the seats in a local body for the representation of minorities, they did not do so with a view to give representation to the minorities on a population basis? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ If on examination it is found that it is not possible within that limit to give adequate representation to all the minority communities the question of increasing the proportion will be considered.”

Number of motor vehicles during the first quarter of the provincial taxation and the quarter ending December 1932.

* 730 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of motor buses, lorries and taxis which paid provincial tax during the first quarter after the abolition of the tolls (figures regarding buses, lorries and taxis to be given separately); and

[21st March 1933]

(b) the number of buses, lorries and taxis which paid tax during the quarter ending December 1932?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is furnished below:—

	Quarter ending	
	30th June 1931.	31st December 1932.
Buses	3,527	2,913
Lorries	805	582
Taxis	489	432

Agriculture

Provision of marketing facilities for agricultural products.

* 731 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are taking any measures to provide marketing facilities for the agricultural products of this Province;

(b) whether they have sent any Special Officer to any district to make enquiries with regard to the nature of the facilities required; if so, to what districts; and

(c) what the points are on which the Special Officer has been asked to make a report?

A.—(a) to (c) The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was deputed to Tanjore to investigate and report on the improvement of marketing facilities for rice from the Tanjore district has since sent his report and it is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I ask whether the Government are going to depute any special officer to Guntur or Kistna to investigate the question of marketing facilities for agricultural produce? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know the reason why, Sir? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ The Government do not think it necessary.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I ask whether the economic crisis has not affected Guntur and Kistna equally with the southern districts? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ As a matter of fact, it has affected the whole Presidency.”

[21st March 1933]

Education

Promotion of the officers of the Subordinate Educational Service from the ordinary grade to the selection grade.

* 732 Q.—Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the promotion of officers of the Subordinate Educational Service from the ordinary grade to the selection grade apply to officers already in Government service prior to the introduction of the rules published on pages 17–40 of the Madras Services Manual, Volume II, corrected up to 1st March 1932?

A.—There is no rule in the statutory rules to regulate promotions to the Selection grade.

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

II.—STATEMENT REGARDING REVOLVER FOUND IN ONE OF THE GALLERIES OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ Mr. President, Sir, last Thursday morning before the Council met when the Police were examining and searching this Chamber and the various galleries attached to it, Sergeant Hall of the Madras City Police found a six-chambered revolver concealed in the folds of one of the curtains in His Excellency the Governor's Box. There were six cartridges, three of which had misfired and three were intact. I do not like to say anything more at present, because the Police are investigating the matter. I would request hon. Members to co-operate with the Police in seeing that unauthorized strangers do not have access to the Council Chamber and its precincts. I find, Sir, that one of the rules framed recently with regard to the admission of visitors says that an hon. Member recommending a visitor should certify that he knows him personally before he asks for a pass for the visitor. In one or two instances, I am told that some hon. Members have certified to that effect even though they did not know the visitors personally. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to be very careful in the future and co-operate in working the rules framed by the hon. the President in a successful manner.”

III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1933–34.

DEMAND XVI—ELECTRICITY—RESERVED—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ What time will the hon. the Law Member require for his reply? ”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I shall take about 20 minutes and my hon. Colleague, Mr. Stokes, will take about 10 to 15 minutes.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ There is only half-an-hour before the Demand is to be put to vote.”

[21st March 1933]

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ Sir, various points have been raised by hon. Members who have spoken on this Demand. My hon. Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder from Salem, moved a cut and referred to the Papanasam Scheme. He said that if that scheme be investigated and carried out, it would be of considerable help to Tinnevely, Madura and the neighbouring districts. I may tell the House that the Papanasam Scheme has been investigated very carefully. About four years ago—in 1929—the investigation of this scheme took place and it was then found that unless there were big industries in the vicinity of Papanasam to utilize the current from the Papanasam Scheme, the scheme would not be a financial success. Having regard to this consideration, the Government made up their mind not to proceed with the scheme. At that time a firm in Madras—Messrs. Walker & Co.—were negotiating with the Government for a concession for this scheme. They had an idea of starting some factories—one in Tuticorin and another in the forests of Papanasam—for the purpose of manufacturing artificial silk and for starting some other industry with the help of the Metropolitan Vickers of London. The Government were sympathetically considering the request of Messrs. Walker & Co. But during the progress of the negotiations the company went into liquidation and the negotiations came to an end. It is not possible for the Government to undertake the scheme, because financially it will be a failure.

“ Then my Friend, Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder himself and several other Friends like Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar and Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar said that the rates should be reduced for the purpose of enabling the ryots to utilize the current for agricultural purposes. It is certainly in the interests of the Government to see that the current is very largely used not only by industrialists but also by agriculturists as well. It is only then that the Government will be able to derive revenue from this source. The department is trying everything in its power to popularize the use of electricity and make the people, the ryots particularly, acquainted with the details of the use of electricity.

“ The Electric Department has printed pamphlets and such of my friends in this House as are interested in this question, may write to the Electric Department in Coimbatore and they will get these pamphlets from them. These pamphlets were once placed on the table of this House. I would request my friends to get these pamphlets and make themselves acquainted with the contents thereof. They will then be able to know all the details in connexion with the use of electricity particularly with reference to agriculture. My hon. Friends, Messrs. Nachiyappa Gounder, Sreshta and others, referred to the desirability of the Government taking up projects other than the Pykara hydro-electric project. I may state that the Government have resolved—funds permitting—to proceed with two projects also, the Mettur Project and the Periyar Project. If funds enable the Government to proceed with the schemes, the present intention of the Government is to commence the

11-15 a.m.

[Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

[21st March 1933]

Mettur Project in 1934-35 and complete it in the year 1938-39 and to commence the Periyar Project in the year 1936-37 and complete it in the year 1940-41.

"In this connexion my Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, asked me whether it will be possible for the Government to take current from Pykara to Madras. He also said that the Government were already thinking of taking power to Cochin and selling it there. His point was that Madras should be dearer to this Government than Cochin. I entirely agree with him; as a matter of fact, the intention of this Government is to help the people of Madras and of this Presidency much more than the people of Cochin. But the reason why the Government have undertaken to sell power in Cochin now is, that it is quite a business proposition. Pykara is nearer to Cochin than to Madras and it is possible to take the current from Pykara to Cochin. By selling the power at Cochin from Pykara, the Government are in a position to derive good revenue. But to take current from Pykara to Madras is not possible now. It will be possible to do so if these two projects which I have referred to already—the Periyar and the Mettur Projects—are completed. As I said, it is the intention of the Government to complete the Mettur and Periyar schemes if possible before the year 1939-40. In fact all these three schemes—the Mettur Scheme, the Periyar Scheme and the Pykara Scheme—will all be linked together and it will then be possible to take current not only to Madras but to all the towns south of Madras. My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, and his colleague from South Kanara and Mr. Muniswami Pillai stated that the Government should if possible introduce the current into every nook and corner of the Presidency and enable the poorer ryots to consume power. That of course is the ambition of the Government. The ambition of the Government is, as I said, to have a network of electric installations throughout the Presidency to enable every man, wherever he is, to make use of electricity. But this ambition of the Government is naturally tempered by financial considerations. First of all, funds must be available to undertake all these schemes. Secondly even though it may be possible to have money for capital expenditure in order to take the current to rural areas, it should also enable the Government to realize a reasonable return on the amount invested. Provided that these two things are possible, it is the intention of the Government to make the power available throughout the Presidency. I may draw my Friend's attention to one or two passages in the book which the department has published.

"Given enlightened public support, it is hoped that the province will soon be covered by a network of main and branch transmission lines fed at various points from power-stations on the Ghats and supplying cheap power in plenty to every town, hamlet and home."

Again,

"Indeed it (electricity) is very often thought of as providing only lights and fans and hence dubbed a luxury to spend public money on which would be criminal waste in a poor country such as this. It is hoped that enough has been said (in the foregoing pages) to prove that far from being a luxury it is a necessity and a friend of the poor man, bringing him fresh means of livelihood and increased fruits for his labour."

21st March 1933]

[Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

"These passages show that the intention of the Government is to enable every ryot to enjoy the benefits of electricity at cheap rates.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, said that the Pykara Project was not a paying one. He is thoroughly mistaken in this view. According to the present calculations, it is expected to yield about 8 per cent on the money invested, from the tenth year of the commencement of its operations. The scheme when it was sent up to the Secretary of State for sanction, was expected to give a profit of only about Rs. 3 lakhs and odd in the first year of its operation. We are glad to say that, according to the present calculations, the work will be able to give us a profit of about Rs. 4 lakhs in the first year.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, referred to the question of the Government spending money from the current Provincial revenues on works like this. On that aspect of the matter my hon. Colleague, Mr. Stokes, will reply. My hon. Friends, Messrs. Ramalingam Chettiyar and Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, stated that the rates at which electricity is proposed to be supplied to the mill industries at Coimbatore, are rather high. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, added that considerations of patriotism would not induce people to take current at high rates. I agree with my friend that considerations of patriotism will not induce any man to go in for electricity unless it pays. The suggestions made by my hon. Friends will be taken into consideration and Major Howard, the Electrical Engineer, will be asked to go more minutely and carefully into the question. I may tell my hon. Friends that it is to the interest of the Government to induce the mill industry to take power from Pykara. Because, unless there is a large consumption of current, the Government will not be able to derive any appreciable profit from this project on which more than one crore of rupees have been spent. The suggestions made by my hon. Friends, will be borne in mind and as I said, Major Howard will be asked to go into the question of the rates once again very carefully.

"Then my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, said that the Madras Corporation should be given a grant to enable them to generate electric power for their use. So far as I am aware, the Government have not in any single instance granted funds to any municipality or local board for the purpose of generating electricity. So far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, they have not approached the Government with a request even for a loan. If they approach the Government with this request, it will be considered and the Government will see whether a licence can be granted. No doubt there is the question whether it will be profitable for the Madras Corporation to compete with the Madras Electric Supply Corporation from which the Corporation of Madras are at present taking their power. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation is a pretty big concern and they generate enormous quantity of power. It is from this Corporation that the Madras Corporation at present gets the current. If the Madras Corporation itself takes a licence from the

[Sir M. Krishnan Nayar] [21st March 1933]

Government, I do not know whether it will be able to compete successfully with the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. In any case if the Corporation of Madras apply to the Government for a loan, the question will be considered by them.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, and others in the Council referred to the fact that the rates at which the Madras Electric Supply Corporation is supplying current to individual consumers in the city and to the Government are very high. Hon. Members have very strongly and strenuously pleaded for the reduction of these rates. That question is under consideration. Correspondence has been going on between the Madras Government and the Electric Supply Corporation on that subject for a pretty long time. The correspondence has been practically closed now. The Government will take up the question and come to a conclusion very soon in the matter.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, referred in this connexion to the Tramway Company. With reference to that, my hon. Friend will remember that that company is a private company and the Government have no power to interfere with it. Like other private consumers, the Tramway Company also purchases power from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, said that the transmission lines for taking the current from Pykara to other parts of the Province, are not strong enough. My Friend is thoroughly mistaken. The transmission lines to take the current from Pykara are very strong and are capable of taking very much stronger current than it is capable of producing now. As a matter of fact, the Pykara work is able to generate at the present moment, about 21,000 horse-power. Its design is such that it will be possible to enhance this 21,000 horse-power to about a lakh of horse-power. The transmission lines are able to carry this stronger current.

11-30 a.m. “ Then my Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, said one or two things. I do not see him in his place now. In one portion of his remarks he said that it would be criminal folly on the part of the Government to spend money on electricity and that it could be more usefully spent. At the same time he pleaded for some Electric project for the Ceded districts. I thought that these two portions of my Friend's speech could not be reconciled with each other. But whatever it may be, Sir, I may say that after my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi tabled this motion, I sent a phone message to the Chief Engineer for Electricity and asked him whether it would be possible to have any project in the Ceded districts for generating electricity. He said it was absolutely impossible as there are no falls or rivers there which could be utilized for generating power. But he added that when the Tungabhadra Project became mature, then it might be possible.

“ These are the several other points referred to by my hon. Friends. In the course of their remarks some of my hon. Friends in this Council

21st March 1933] [Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

referred to the establishment in this department. My Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, for instance, said that the pay of the establishment, particularly of one of the officers, is very high. As a matter of fact, the establishment of the Hydro-Electric Department has also been re-organized along with other departments in respect of the pay of future entrants. The department itself is likely to be made permanent, so far as the agency for actually working it is concerned, with effect from the 1st April 1934. The scheme of pay that will be brought into operation will be reasonable and fair. Some of my other friends said that it is only members of one community that are employed in this department. As far as possible, efforts are being made to appoint members of all communities. But, of course, it has to be borne in mind that this is a technical department and it may not be possible to apply the communal rule to the same extent in this department as it will be possible to do it in the case of other departments. In any case, Sir, the Government will bear the suggestion in mind and do whatever is possible in that matter.”

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“ Sir, on the subject of the propriety of debiting expenditure of a capital nature to revenues, there has been some discrepancy in the views advanced by various speakers. Mr. Shetty, I think, said that capital expenditure should never be met from anything except from loans. Mr. Yahya Ali, I think, objected to any such capital expenditure being debited to balances. Mr. Koti Reddi agreed with Mr. Shetty, that only loan money should be used for financing Hydro-Electric schemes. He went on to say that, if the Government had too much revenue, it should be spent on the ryots. As regards this last point, I can only observe that I see no reason why it should be assumed that no ryot can benefit from electric schemes.

“ Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, however, takes a different line. He does not object, in itself, to spending revenue on capital schemes, but what he objects to is that Government should raise large revenues for the purpose of their being spent on capital schemes. He also observed that this year the Government refused to relieve the ryots, because they wanted the revenue for capital expenditure; and he said that no Hydro-Electric scheme should be met from revenue, because no such scheme would benefit more than a part of the Presidency. I think another hon. Member also took that line. As regards this latter point, surely my hon. Friends would not say that under no circumstances is any irrigation work, for instance, to be financed from revenues. Yet no irrigation scheme benefits more than a part of the Presidency. On the other hand, the area that will benefit by a Hydro-Electric scheme such as Pykara is infinitely greater than that of any irrigation scheme, even the biggest. Then lastly, Mr. Sreshta objected to financing Hydro-Electric schemes either from balances or from revenues. He asked ‘ Why could not a larger loan have been raised for the whole Hydro-Electric programme in the Presidency? ’ I am afraid that that would not be very advantageous for the following reasons. In the first place, we do not know what the cost of the whole Hydro-Electric programme of the Presidency is going to be. It would take some years to work it

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

[21st March 1933]

out and still longer to execute it. Certainly it would be possible to take a loan in advance for a particular section of the programme which is to be financed. Until that is worked out and executed, we will have merely to pay interest on it for quite a number of years; that is, before we use the money, we will have to pay the interest, getting no return for it.

“Well, Sir, as regards the various lines that have been taken by hon. Members in their speeches, I should like first to dispel the idea that some speakers have expressed that in declining to accept the revenue remission proposals which were pressed on the Government, they have been in any way influenced by the idea of retaining the revenue because they wanted it to be spent on capital expenditure. Such a consideration never entered the mind of the Government. They considered the question of revenue remission entirely on its own merits, and they have given by way of remission such concessions as appeared to them reasonable. Hon. Members may no doubt say that it is not reasonable, but that is another question. My point at present is that there is no ground whatever for the supposition that Government were in any way influenced in arriving at their decision by the consideration that has been suggested.

“There are every year, as the House knows, a certain number of items of expenditure of a capital nature (a considerable number I may say), as will be seen from the Public Works Budget. These have to be financed and not all of them are productive. I am afraid if the Government had followed for years the strict policy of financing all these schemes from loan money only, we should by now have been obliged to meet from revenue a pretty heavy charge for interest and discharge of the capital sum.

† “Some speakers seem to think that increase in balances every year might be taken to support their contention. I am not sure that there is not here some confusion between balances and revenue surplus. Balances are accumulated surpluses. Their increase is largely due to reduction of expenditure though partly, no doubt, to the unexpected recovery we had last year in the excise revenue.

“Then my Friend, Mr. Sreshta quoted Sir George Schuster, I think, in support of the proposition that no more should be taken from the tax-payer than is necessary to balance the Budget. Well, Sir, this is an admirable statement, but I am afraid it does not help us very far in solving the real question. The real question is what is necessary to be spent. We are all aware of demands from all sides as to what is necessary. We heard the representatives of the depressed classes asking for more like Oliver Twist. Education is crying out for more. Compulsory free primary education would cost us about 6 lakhs a year.”

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I said that we should only recover from the revenues as much as is actually necessary. What I said was that a burden which ought to be shared by future tax-payers and which ought to be spread over several years should not be entirely cast upon the tax-payer of to-day. That is

[21st March 1933]

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

why I said that these must be paid for from loans. I also want to mention another point. I did not say that the whole loan should be raised at once. The programme could be made up, and as much work as is necessary to be done this year may be done by loans being raised.”

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—“I am obliged to the hon. Gentleman for his correction. What he said was that a large loan should be raised for the whole Presidency. However, Sir, to return to the point as to what is necessary, as I was saying, we have all these demands pressed upon us from every side of the House for education, public health, medical relief and so on. Now, the task of the Provincial Government under the existing regime, and under the future regime also, will be to develop; it is not possible to fix once for all a standard figure and limit what is ‘necessary’ to that figure.

“Well, Sir, as regards the policy of loans versus expenditure from revenues, I think it would be probably accepted that if you can avoid it, it is better not to run into debt. And that has been the policy of the Madras Government for a number of years. The result of this is that our debt position is a very strong one and contrasts very favourably in this respect with that of several other Provinces; in one case, I believe, the result of the contrary policy has been that the Province concerned has been unable to meet its obligations in full in this direction. I should be sorry to see this Government adopt a similar policy.

“The present position of our debt is shown at page 91 of the Budget Memorandum. It is practically all ‘productive’ and its total amounts to less than a year’s revenue of the Province. On the other hand, we have in view various schemes of development which we hope in the next few years to be in a position to undertake, and which will, nay must, materially add to our debt. To mention two only, there is the Bhavani scheme roughly estimated at 2½ crores which my hon. Colleague, the Revenue Member, hopes to be able to start in the near future. Looking somewhat further ahead, we have the long desired Tungabhadra Project. As originally envisaged, the cost of this was, if I remember rightly, over 30 crores. We have yet to learn what modification in the original scheme will result, and how much Madras will be called upon to pay, but there is no doubt that the addition to the debt will be large. With these and other projects in view, it is obviously unwise to add to our debt the cost of all undertakings of a capital nature, merely because they are of that nature. That seems to me pressing too far the theory—which is all very well in its way and within due limits—that the cost of capital works ought to be distributed over a number of years and generations and should not be laid on the present one.

“While on this question of borrowing, I may perhaps remind the House of the fact that, so far, all our borrowings have been effected through the Provincial Loan Fund. That is to say, we avail ourselves of the credit of the Government of India and I believe that, on the whole, we obtain the money that we require from time to time as cheaply in this way as we should if we raised it on our own credit directly. I

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

[21st March 1933]

do not, of course say that under no circumstances should a direct loan ever be contemplated or be possible but that, on the whole, recourse to the facilities provided by the Provincial Loan Fund system is advantageous. Recent loans raised by other authorities and States in India, I think, support the conclusion. I mention this with reference to the point which has been taken by some speakers in the course of our Budget discussions, who asked why, when money is so cheap, we do not take advantage of the opportunity to borrow independently.

11-45
p.m.

"The Government of India have laid it down as a general principle that expenditure should not be met from loans unless it is so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues. Excepting the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the productive irrigation works which in the present Budget it is proposed to finance from current Revenue Account including charges for establishment, tools and plant cost about 19 lakhs; with two exceptions, the Kistna East Bank Canal and the Kattalai Scheme, the rest are all small schemes the most costly of which, the Peddalanka Channel, involves an ultimate commitment of Rs. 4.29 lakhs only. If we now borrow for the money required in 1933-34 for the whole programme it will cost us 1.94 lakhs, say, 2 lakhs a year, for 15 years. Taking the Hydro-Electric schemes, there are only two of any magnitude, the scheme for a line to Cochin and that for the supply of power to Trichinopoly. The cost in 1934 of the former scheme is 15 lakhs and its ultimate cost is 9 lakhs more, and the intention is that within ten years—probably earlier—the Cochin State will reimburse us most of the capital cost, less reasonable depreciation. There seems to be no strong reason, as regards this scheme—costing 24 lakhs in all—why we should saddle ourselves with additional debt charges for the next 15 years or so, provided that we can finance it otherwise. If we were to borrow the money required for all these schemes in 1933-34 (35.78 lakhs), we should have to add about Rs. 3.56 lakhs to our yearly debt charges and the total will be for the two heads (Irrigation and Hydro-Electric) a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. Having regard to the fact that we are compelled to surrender a not inconsiderable slice of land revenue and that in other directions, e.g., as regards the stamp revenue, pressure is being exercised for reduction, I consider that we should be wise, when we have money, to avoid thus adding to our recurring charges.

"In the course of next year, no doubt, we have proposed to pay from revenue for capital schemes to a somewhat larger extent than usual. That is because at the moment we find ourselves in a position to avoid adding to our debt by so doing. It does not mean that we have adopted a policy of financing capital wholly or mainly from revenue or that this policy has led us to oppose reduction of taxation. If we are unwilling to do this, it is not because we want to use the money for capital expenditure, but because we are conscious of our responsibilities not only to the coming autonomous Government but also of the urgent needs which Government can alone cope with in a hundred different directions."

21st March 1933]

The cut motion was put and lost.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,62,000 for Education—Transferred.'"

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 5,200 for Museums—Pay of officers, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The general feeling in the country is that the amount voted for Education is insufficient."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may confine his remarks to the particular motion of which he has given notice. The motion of Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti raises the question of administration and when that comes up the hon. Member may make his general remarks. If the hon. Member does not move this I will have to ask the hon. Member, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, to move his motion."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"When I made this motion I thought I could avoid rising again. But I shall now confine myself to this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The difficulty arises like this. The hon. Member has raised a definite issue. If he wants to press it, he can move it. Otherwise he can deal with the whole policy on the other motion."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I shall take up this particular point now. My motion now is that the vote be reduced in order to consider the requirements of the Connemara Library. This is a very useful institution, but as was said some time ago, it loses its utility by its not being sufficiently accessible. I applied to the Director of the Museum asking him that facilities might be given for buses going along the route past the library. After my application I find that the Police have permitted the right to pass along the route past the library but unfortunately no bus company takes advantage of the concession. Therefore I was thinking it might be possible to offer a subsidy for enabling the bus owners to utilize this route. They are afraid that at the beginning it might not be profitable to run the bus along this route. Once they are accustomed to the route I have no doubt that they will use the route with profit. Therefore I suggest that a subsidy might be granted to the bus companies who wish to utilize this route. I am afraid I am somewhat outside the motion. Another point that I would urge on the hon. Minister is the desirability of extending the hours during which the Connemara Library is kept open. It is kept open till 5-30 p.m. or 6 p.m. in certain months of the year. In reply to an interpellation I elicited the information that we are endeavouring to follow the British system. We are endeavouring

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

[21st March 1933]

to follow the British system not only in this matter but in others. But the British system is to keep open the libraries till 9 p.m. in order to enable all classes of people to use them. Unless the hours are extended the poor people cannot use it. I want the hon. Minister to make this library useful to the public, to see that up-to-date books are purchased and sufficient money is found for the purpose."

* Mr. V. T. ARAST:—"I wish to associate myself with what has been said by the hon. Member for South Kanara, Mr. Sreshta, about the Connemara Library. It is very unfortunate that Government should neglect this library which is useful for the whole Presidency. The Madras University Library is confined only to the University students and for that a grant of about Rs. 30,000 is made. But for a library which is useful not only to the individuals but also to associations and libraries all over the Presidency a niggardly grant of Rs. 6,200 is made. This grant is not enough to make the library useful to the people at large. Therefore I plead that the Education Minister may be pleased to make larger grants in the years to come, and see that at least Rs. 20,000 is provided for annually."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, the very same question was raised by Mr. Sreshta by an interpellation in this House, viz., the question of extending the hours during which the library must be kept open and also the question of subsidising a bus company to take passengers to the library. I then said that I would consider the question and if it is possible without any additional expenditure to meet the wishes of my hon. Friend, I will do so."

"As regards the allotment made for the purchase of new publications, hon. Members will find that there is an increased provision for the year 1933-34, the amount being Rs. 6,200 as against Rs. 5,000 in the current year. When the financial conditions improve I think it will be possible to make a larger provision. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: 'What is bad now with the finance?') Even in the most prosperous of times the provision was never so high as my hon. Friend wants it to be now. It is a matter for gratification that the provision has been increased this year by Rs. 1,200 and I hope we must be satisfied with that."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

12
noon.

'that the allotment of Rs. 5,200 for Museums—Pay of Officers, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

My motion seeks to discuss policy and to elicit information why the dailies and other journals are not preserved in the Museum as they were used to be.

"Sir, I want information from the hon. Education Minister on various departments under his control. Taking first the Law College, I want to know why those students who fail in the F.L. examination should not be allowed to sit in the B.L. class and complete the course. We have agitated this question in this House in season and out of

[21st March 1933]

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

season. The students that fail in F.L. are many, and it is a great hardship for them not to be allowed to sit in the B.L. class. The hon. Minister has some control over the University, and he can advise the University not to fail such large numbers of students. In England and other places the number of passes is 80 per cent, but in our Madras University it is not even 30 or 40 per cent. The Education Minister is recommending grants to the University, and he can ask the University to take care that it does not behave so badly. Now, our boys are obliged to go to Trivandrum to join the college there and complete the B.L. course. Once our students take up the law course, it is better that they are enabled to complete the course here, instead of making them waste one or two years when they fail in the F.L. If the students at least complete the course, though they may not pass the examination, they will have an opportunity to earn their living somewhere and at the same time try to pass the University examination."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. He is not confining himself to the Museum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion moved by the hon. Member seeks to discuss policy and to elicit information on various points. He is, therefore, in order if he speaks about policy."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"May I take it, Sir, that the policy of the whole department may be raised on this motion? If that be so, other hon. Members who have given notice of cut motions on policy may also speak, so that I may reply to them all."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"So, I request the hon. Minister for Education to see that students who fail in the F.L. examination are allowed to continue their course in B.L. in our Law College."

"Again, Sir, as regards recruitment of lecturers in the Law College, I do not know what policy is being followed either by the hon. Minister or by the Madras Services Commission. Of course, the ways of the Madras Services Commission are mysterious. There, in the Law College are all the communities represented? No. There is a grievance that particular communities are scrupulously avoided. I am glad, Sir, that at least there is representation for the backward classes in the Law College, in the person of Mr. Siva Raj. I also understand that there are very able students, M.A., M.Ls., who have gone to England and passed the highest examinations in London like LL.B., and even they are unable to get a place as lecturer in the Law College. The Law College is a very remunerative concern, and we get revenue from it. In addition to the lecturers, we should have a man of standing reputation to expound law as they do in England where the Council of Legal Association appoints so many able people to deliver lectures. Why should not laymen be allowed to take special

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

[21st March 1933]

courses, say, in the Negotiable Instruments Act or Contract Act? Persons like Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti should be able to go there and take courses in Constitutional Law. I request the hon. Minister to look to these things.

“Coming to the University curriculum, I must say it is very bad. The Education Minister of course has nothing to do with the University curriculum. He pays them money and he may also offer advice to them. Our students instead of learning all about India and Indian Law, are compelled to study Roman Law and such things. Let them know first Hindu Law and Muhammadan Law. That is a point which I want the hon. Minister to note.

“As regards the pay of lecturers and professors in our Arts colleges, such as the Presidency College, the minimum pay should be raised, but the maximum pay may be kept as it is according to the revised scale. The professor of a college has a dignity to maintain so as to command the respect of students he coaches. At least if the minimum pay of a professor is raised to Rs. 400, he will be able to live a respectable life and keep at least a rickshaw instead of walking.

“In the Presidency College there is not sufficient accommodation for all the students as the present accommodation is limited to 200 students only. There must be accommodation for at least 400. There are many feeder High schools in our Presidency which are sending boys to the Arts colleges, and there is no accommodation for all of them in our Arts colleges. Again, students of various communities are now taking to higher education in very large numbers, and there should be enough seats created for all of them. I have been pointing this out year after year. Let the Education Minister at least see that another hall is erected in the Presidency College so as to accommodate another 200 students.

“Another thing is why should there be men-teachers in our Women's College? We have created a separate college for women where Muslim and gosha Hindu ladies may take to higher education. It should be self-contained with women professors. If women professors are not available here, let them be got from various countries outside. Otherwise, there is no use of having a separate Women's College in Madras.

“Coming to grants to aided colleges, I am pained to see that the Pachaiyappa's College was not given any grant in 1929-30 and 1930-31. What was paid in 1932-33 bears an infinitely small proportion to the large expenditure that the Pachaiyappa's College is incurring. You are compelling these aided colleges to keep up a certain standard and they are now admitting even pupils of backward communities. I do not know why of all colleges the Pachaiyappa's College should be penalized.

“Then, Sir, I am glad that education is imparted to all communities without distinction in our secondary and elementary schools. I congratulate the Government and the hon. Minister for the interest they have shown in spreading education in the land even to hill tribes and

[21st March 1933]

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

aboriginal tribes. But I am sorry to say that there are not enough of girls' schools, especially secondary schools for girls. I request the Education Minister to see that a separate Hindu secondary school for gosha Hindu girls is established on the lines of the Hobart School. There are some Hindu women who will not expose themselves when going out, and it is better that some arrangement is made to take them to the school in a cart as is done in the case of Muslim girls. Even in the Hobart's School, the number of carts for taking the girls is not enough.

“Coming to adult education, I find that last year's administration report says that the number of adult education schools has fallen to 80 from about 100. The number of pupils attending these part-time schools fell from 150,000 to 90,000. I do not know why. We can make progress only if more continuation schools are started and large numbers of adults are attracted to them. I hope the hon. Minister will give all the facilities to those who are maintaining adult schools at present and see that progress is not put back.

“As regards elementary education, I see a motion of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti to disapprove of the policy. I hesitate to support him sitting as I am here. I have myself given notice of a cut motion but not to disapprove of the policy, though we have many grievances. Sir, compulsory elementary education should be the rule, as in all progressive countries. In Russia, 49 million people are being educated to-day. In Germany and in England, there is free and compulsory education all throughout. But how do we stand in comparison with these countries? I wish very much that we went back to the old ways of educating children in our villages. In each village there was a teacher who taught all the children of the village. Not a child in the village went without education. If the hon. Minister for Education is not willing to spend more money on elementary education, let him go back to the old methods. Let there be no buildings and other things, and let the boys be taught under the banyan tree, or on the pials of houses. Then only you will be able to spread elementary education all over this Presidency. If we are going to depend on big halls and pakka buildings, there will be no progress made. What we are now spending on elementary education is a mere pittance. In the City of Madras, especially after the amending Act of the hon. Education Minister, all the aided schools are losing concerns and some are closing. The number of children that have left these schools are not proportionately represented by the increase in the municipal schools where there is free elementary education. As against these schools the aided schools have to levy fees; otherwise, it is impossible for them to get on. In spite of compulsory education in the city, 30,000 children are without education at the present day, and that number is increasing especially after the amending Act of the Education Minister. The Corporation spends four times as much on these schools as that spent 12-15 p.m. on elementary schools. If they spend Rs. 3 for every Corporation boy they can spend Re. 1 for an aided school boy. Our Corporation schools are overcrowded, and there are instances of 60 boys reading in one school

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [21st March 1933]

and even in one class. The Corporation is not so rich as to see that all the children are educated. So I request the hon. the Education Minister to see that every school is prospering under this Elementary Education Act. He must take steps to amend the Act and see that all the children are given free and compulsory education in the City of Madras and enough grant is given for the purpose.

"People here ask why should you give any grant to Madras? My answer is we Madrasees can live without irrigation, without electricity, without pipe system. We can get our water from the wells, we can use oil lamps for light and we shall be content with the things we were getting of old. There are not 5 per cent of Madrasees in any of the several public offices or colleges or schools in the city. All the rest have come from mufassal. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Among the Ministers, there is none.) In the Presidency College, Engineering College, Medical College, there is not one Mudaliyar or Chettiyar or Reddi or Kamma. What I say is that only to the mufassal people we are catering. So I request the hon. the Education Minister, without listening to the various people who do not know much about the metropolis, to give us as much grant as possible to the City of Madras. The Government House, the Government Secretariat, and other important offices and public institutions are in Madras, and so a very much larger grant is necessary for the City of Madras."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before it is too late, I wish to inform the House that several hon. Members from all sides of the House are very anxious to speak on this demand. Though four hours' time is allotted for this, I do not think it will be quite sufficient to satisfy all the hon. Members who desire to speak. I would, therefore, advise that hon. Members who are given a chance to speak should take as short a time as possible so as to accommodate other hon. Members who are very anxiously waiting for their turn."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I cannot very well emulate the very humorous but at the same time the most appealing speech made by my Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, on behalf of elementary education in particular. I should like, Sir, to mention at the very outset that in speaking on the Education Demand I am forcibly reminded of an excellent speech which Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar as the Pro-Chancellor of a University delivered during one of its convocations. That speech contains a number of admirable sentiments, lofty ideals and liberal views. But I am at the same time astonished what a disparity there could possibly be between profession and practice. The hon. Minister, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, has been in charge of the Education portfolio very fortunately for the past two years and a half; and any one imbued with that high sense of duty, and with such lofty ideals towards the promulgation of education all over the Presidency, would have been tempted to put some of them at least into practice. But I always find in our Friend, Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar, an equally lofty detachment from all that is concerned with this world. He takes things very coolly and very

21st March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

detachedly. That is why perhaps that though his ideals may be lofty, his practice of them falls short of our expectations. The result is that the departments with which he is connected grow despotic; and I think the most despotic of the departments that I have come across is the Education department. It is only those who have had anything to do with that department can realize to what extent despotism can possibly extend.

"I should like in the first place to refer to the increase in the staff of the department. There was a time when the Director was assisted by one Deputy Director; as against that we have now five Deputies; and as against six Inspectors of Schools and 100 Deputy Inspectors, we have 25 Inspectors of Schools and not an easily accountable number of Deputy Inspectors. Sir, I do not think even the hon. the Minister for Education will put forth the argument that education has spread in proportion to the increase in personnel. Whatever may be the justification for the increase in personnel, with regard to the manner in which that department is administered—that is what concerns us most—I shall give an illustration. I happen to be a correspondent of two or three schools and also a member of the board which has got under its management a number of schools in this Presidency; and my experience has been that the administration of this department is conducted more or less on supererogatory lines. The Education department thinks it can dictate conditions to the correspondents and managers of aided institutions. It fails to realize that these private agencies are a sort of assistance and help that ought to be solicited and encouraged by the Government. But it looks as though by the manner in which these managers are treated that the Government absolve themselves from the responsibility of educating the people of this country, that it is the duty of the people to educate themselves, and the patronising attitude of Government comes in in the matter of awarding grants to these institutions. That mentality ought to be changed. The heads of departments ought to realize that the fundamental and paramount duty of this Government is to educate the citizens of this Presidency; and as they are not able to do it in its entirety and have therefore taken the help and assistance of private and philanthropic institutions outside the Government, they ought to be grateful to them and treat those institutions in the manner they are entitled to on account of the assistance they have given in the matter of the spread of education. As to the nature of the circulars which are issued to these institutions and the conditions which these institutions are obliged to comply with before they could get the grace of an inspecting officer for the award of the full grant—I am aware of it as a member of a board, and perhaps the hon. the Education Minister is also aware of it—I should like again to point to one or two specific instances in which the Department of Education has treated very respectable members of a big institution in this Presidency, with perhaps less than fairness not only to the department but also to the gentlemen concerned. I am speaking particularly of the institution of the Pachayappa's Trust Board. Perhaps I am the least worthy member in that management.

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [21st March 1933]

Most of them are Members of the Legislative Council or persons of great influence, rank and wealth in the city and outside it. I do not think anybody can possibly cavil at the composition of that board. The institution itself is a very ancient institution; it has been doing a lot of educational work all over the Presidency, in Chidambaram, Conjeeveram, Tiruvadi, Madras, etc. The Pachaiyappa's College in Madras is a great institution, and I dare say many of the Members of the Legislative Council would have at one time or other been students of that institution. I shall mention the way in which that institution was treated by the department for the last three or four years successively. The only excuse which the department can possibly put forward is that the Secretary of the Trust Board failed to file the papers for the purpose of award in due time. That was made very much of by the department and grants for a number of institutions connected with that board have been refused.

"In this connexion I should like to correct that assumption that there has been delay in the matter of the filing of the application for grant. What happened was that for the grant of 1929-30, the Secretary of the Management Committee sent up papers of application for grant, but there were certain mistakes which were discovered in the Director of Public Instruction's office. It is not unusual for that department to discover mistakes in the applications made by any school. I do not think there is any school in the Presidency the application of which was sanctioned without some mistakes being discovered by this department. These mistakes are only mistakes pointed out in order to cut down the amount of grant, not mistakes which would be committed either by clerical or arithmetical calculations. The application was returned for the rectification of those mistakes. The amended application was delayed by a few days beyond the date which the department itself fixed for the revising of this application. On that flimsy ground the whole of the grant for all the institutions in this Presidency belonging to that board was refused. Subsequently, the matter was brought to the notice of the department. The trustees waited in deputation on the District Educational Officer and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and the Director of Public Instruction also. As a matter of fact, owing to accumulated grievances of this sort, they even contemplated waiting in deputation on His Excellency the Governor after placing these matters before the hon. the Minister for Education. Well, that grant was refused. What happened in succeeding years? In 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33, the grants were cut down to nearly one-third of the amount applied for. During an earlier proceedings of this Council, on a supplementary demand made by the hon. the Minister for Education, I made an observation that the grants are not properly distributed, that there have been large reductions in the award of grants. The hon. the Minister based his argument on the total amount allotted for the purpose of grants to educational schools in the Budget and said that there was only 2 per cent reduction from the amount allotted the previous year. That may be true so far as lump sum is concerned, but in the matter of individual institutions, the cut has been 60 per cent in several cases. I do not

21st March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

want to mention those institutions with which I am personally concerned —the institutions in Tiruvallur and Perambur run by the Kannan Chettiyar's Charities; since I happen to be the correspondent of those institutions, I do not want to mention them. But this institution run by the Pachaiyappa's Charities is a public institution managed by a committee and no criticism of personal gains or private advantage can be levelled against any one referring to it. In the year 1930-31 we applied for a grant of Rs. 5,413 based on the expenditure that we incurred. The award was Rs. 1,187 for the cost of the backward classes concession. This year the grant was not sanctioned though there was no delay in applying for it. In 1931-32 we applied for Rs. 5,642 for teaching grant and we were given the precious little sum of Rs. 1,248 which is even less than what we have incurred for the cost of the backward class concession by about Rs. 100. In 1932-33 we applied for teaching grant for Rs. 7,334, and for cost of the backward classes concession Rs. 1,791. The teaching grant sanctioned was for Rs. 3,317. This is with regard to one institution in Madras called the Govinda Naicker's Secondary school. With regard to the Pachaiyappa's High School, in 1929-30 no grant was sanctioned. In 1930-31 also no grant was sanctioned. In 1931-32 our application was for Rs. 13,486 for teaching grant and for Rs. 4,832 for cost of backward classes concession. We got Rs. 4,233 which is less than the cost of the backward classes concession. In 1932-33 we applied for Rs. 13,849 for teaching grant and for Rs. 5,383 for cost of backward classes concession. We were given an advance amount of Rs. 4,100 which may or may not be supplemented by a further award. So also in the case of Conjeeveram schools in 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 there was considerable reduction. The Pachaiyappa's High school at Chidambaram shared the same fate. I do not know why the Pachaiyappa's educational institutions have been singled out for this treatment. I respectfully ask the hon. the Minister for Education to make searching enquiries into the matter. There has been something wrong somewhere for such a thing happening to these institutions only.

"Sir, with regard to the autocracy of some of the District Educational Officers I wish to say a few words. A number of circulars have been served on the correspondents of the schools withdrawing permanent recognition from several schools and giving temporary recognition. This is tantamount to putting the correspondents under section 144 to be of good behaviour. This is particularly indulged in by one District Educational Officer on the ground that a certain building is not properly constructed, that the equipment is not adequate and all that kind of thing. He is making these observations without any regard to the instructions of his own department. His department is now suffering, if the hon. Minister's statement is correct, for want of money. For want of money Government are not able to finance aided institutions for constructing buildings or purchasing additional equipment. The Government have strictly asked their subordinates to frugalize expenditure and yet, during the times of inspection, one of these District Educational Officers, forgetting the departmental circulars, is threatening the managers of the institutions in a rather imperious manner that

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [21st March 1933]

unless the school is reconstructed or additional equipment is purchased, recognition will be withdrawn. This is a very very humiliating experience for the managers of the aided institutions. I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether he is in a position to finance the applications from these people for grants for rectifying the defects pointed out by the District Educational Officer. If he is in a position to do that then there is every reason to find fault with these managers for not keeping their schools in proper condition. Unless he is in a position to do that, his subordinates have no business to ask the private managements to improve the schools in this direction and that. I must therefore ask the hon. Minister to pay particular attention to this kind of temporary recognition offered by the District Educational Officers in the place of the permanent recognition. There are half a dozen institutions in Chingleput which suffer under this humiliating experience. Every one of these is connected with the Pachaiyappa's charities. My schools in Trivellore and Perambur are also served with the same order. I beg the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the question.

“ On the question of the elementary education, I am afraid the hon. Minister is trying to divert attention by facts and figures which are not quite germane to it. I am making this observation in reference to the amendment which he got this Council to pass to the Elementary Education Act. That is an attempt by the Government to burke responsibility and to throw the blame upon the local bodies for not increasing the spread of elementary education. It is a very clever hoax played upon the local bodies. It may be that the hon. Minister himself feels that it is so but that it could not be helped in view of the inability of the Government to improve matters in the present financial condition of the province. I am afraid the Government are making too much fuss about it. What is wrong with our finances, I wonder? You have got a lot of money for the restoration of cuts not only for Imperial services but also for Provincial services. You have got a surplus and you have got large balances. You do not want to give remission to the agriculturists who have not the wherewithal to pay taxes and yet you are crying that your finances are bad. It may be that our economic condition is bad. It is simply wrong to trot out this plea in order to escape meeting the legitimate requirements of elementary education. With regard to the City of Madras you have very cleverly thrown the whole burden of elementary education on the Madras Corporation. You cannot escape the natural implications of the Act you yourself passed. They have agreed to pay an equal amount of the taxes raised under education cess. While the Government say that they are willing to discharge their obligation, they do not want that the moneys which are spent on elementary education should all be debited to that fund. This is done with a view to escape the financial liability for the spread of elementary education in the City of Madras. If compulsion should have any meaning in it, the hon. Minister must anticipate an increase in the number of schools. He should also know that compulsion is bound up with free education. No local authority can compel a boy to go to a school where education is not free. Therefore if a local authority has got to give free education, it is necessary to increase the number of schools. In order that it might

21st March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

maintain the number of schools required for the whole school-going population in its charge it will have to increase the cost on this account by 50 per cent. Are the Government willing to give a suitable grant for the purpose? Are they in a position to do so? If they are not, in order to make it possible for the Government to tide over their difficulty, the Corporation may be willing to confer with them to decide upon the best method for imparting education at a less cost. One way of imparting education at a less cost is to utilize to the best possible advantage private aided institutions. There is no meaning in ignoring the existence of private aided institutions. Though it looks as if these private aided institutions are appealing on their own behalf, if one examines the question properly, one will be convinced of the necessity to help them to keep within limits the expenditure of the local bodies under this item. Now, if the Madras Corporation is obliged to open 50 more schools, with the sum necessary for the purpose it can maintain a hundred aided institutions. If 50 more schools are required to impart elementary education to the whole of the school-going population in the city, it would be enough if only 25 aided institutions are there the Corporation itself running 25 unaided institutions. I request the hon. Minister to see the necessity for maintaining these aided institutions from that point of view. It would be proper on the part of the Corporation to enter into some arrangement with the aided institutions without any violation of the principle involved in the Elementary Education Act. What is objected to by the Government is that the local body ought not to give as compensation any sum more than the amount calculated according to the standard rates. This standard rate is a fiction. The standard rates were fixed for the purpose of encouraging education while the Government was willing to share the obligation of financing the rest of the money required. These rates were therefore nominal. To base the calculation of compensation on the so-called nominal rates and to ask the aided institutions to run in such conditions is simply cruel. No institution can be run under these conditions. Therefore there is no meaning in debarring the Corporation or any local body which runs elementary schools from debiting that amount to the elementary education fund. If any rules stand in the way of doing that, it would be necessary to alter them in order to enable the local bodies to incur that expenditure in the elementary education fund. Otherwise what would happen is that the local bodies will either have to discard compulsion or incur a very large and unnecessary expenditure. This I think is not the intention of the Government. The problem may seem beset with very many difficulties. But I would respectfully suggest that a way can possibly be found if the hon. Minister cares to summon a conference of some Corporation authorities, managers of aided institutions and also heads of departments with which he is concerned. I dare say nobody who examines the question properly will be willing or anxious to deprive the aided institutions of the compensation which they rightly deserve.

“ Now with regard to the disbursement of grants to the elementary educational institutions, I am afraid, Sir, the pendulum has swung to the other side. There was a time when the District Educational Councils

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [21st March 1933]

were empowered to make the disbursement. I know in several cases there has been abuse of that power. I quite realize it. But the one way of avoiding abuse is to encourage proper people coming to these councils. No doubt when the question of election to the district educational councils comes in, politics is mixed up with business and one has got to support the party one stands for. The result of all this is that it is difficult to carry on the administration properly. However, while we may be alive to that abuse which has crept in in the disbursement of grants by District Educational Councils, we need not go to the other extreme of subjecting these bodies to the autocracy of the District Educational Officers. The District Educational Officer is himself a member of the District Educational Council. He is in a position to offer advice to the council as to the amount of grant that is permissible to a particular aided institution. In the council he offers advice and when he forwards the council's proposal to the department he attaches a recommendation to the effect that a particular institution deserves only a certain grant. This recommendation of his always falls short of the amount which the District Educational Council is inclined to give. For instance, while forwarding a proposal, he says that the District Educational Council is inclined to give Rs. 100, but that he would recommend only Rs. 75. When this award comes to the department, the Director of Public Instruction makes it Rs. 50 with the result that the concerned institution gets only Rs. 50 though the council had recommended a grant of Rs. 100 and the District Educational Officer had suggested Rs. 75. This officer when he meets his departmental head agrees to reducing his figure from Rs. 75 to Rs. 50. (Mr. Krishnayya Choudary: It would not go to the Director of Public Instruction at all.) Many institutions suffer a great deal on account of this thing happening.

12-45 J.m. "As I said very often, we can even find out a method of calculation as to how the income-tax assessment is arrived at but it is very difficult so far as this Education Department is concerned, to know on what lines these grants are calculated. The Educational Department can advise the correspondents of the schools as to the manner in which these grants are calculated. If they do so, it would save a lot of trouble to these correspondents. They might put up their applications on the accepted calculation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Education as to the amount of total grant that is given to education in the city of Madras. While the number of institutions has increased the amount of grant has progressively decreased. The figures are as follows:—

Year.	Num-ber of schools.	Num-ber of pupils.	Number of teachers.		Assign-ment of officers.	Govern-ment grant.	Grants disbursed.	
			Trained.	Un-trained.				
					RS.	RS.	RS.	
1927-28	..	232	26,083	755	425	1,66,997	2,21,485	2,20,152
1928-29	..	233	28,199	762	440	2,05,648	2,29,270	2,29,871
1929-30	..	243	30,069	755	563	2,16,324	2,64,081	2,63,976
1930-31	..	248	30,451	835	529	2,17,012	1,98,631	2,03,201
1931-32	..	252	31,083	898	506	2,02,355	1,68,926	1,74,972
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	1,67,777	1,43,700	1,82,538

21st March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

Here ends all the progress that we can think of. With regard to the assistance given to elementary education our tale of woe begins from 1930-31. In 1930-31, there were 248 schools and 1,364 teachers, and Rs. 2,17,012 was the assignment of officers. Government reduced it to Rs. 1,98,631 and when they disbursed it it came to Rs. 2,03,201. Probably this includes the previous year's arrears also. In 1931-32 there were 251 schools, 31,083 pupils and 898 trained teachers. This is a healthy sign because there has been an increase in the number of trained teachers, simultaneously with the decrease in the number of untrained teachers. The assignment of officers was Rs. 2,02,355. The Government allowed a grant of Rs. 1,66,926, while they actually disbursed Rs. 1,74,972.

"This is indeed very unsatisfactory. If the hon. Minister had inherited some of those noble sentiments which he himself had advised the University students to take up, he would have paid more attention to the manner in which this department is working and done something to accelerate the spread of elementary education in this Province."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I must at the outset thank the hon. Minister for Education for having acceded to our request by appointing a Committee to go into the question of Muslim education. That Committee submitted its report some time ago. I believe it is pending consideration with the Government and I hope when they pass final orders they will fulfil our expectations by approving the recommendations or at least the most reasonable and the most necessary recommendations made by the Committee.

"Speaking about elementary education I must say that it has not received that amount of attention that is due to it. It is elementary education upon which the development of the country and the improvement of the nation rest. It is only elementary education that can give a national outlook to the masses. Now, Sir, we find from the administration report for 1931-32 that the elementary schools for boys decreased from 50,121 in 1930-31 to 46,681 in 1931-32 and their strength fell from 2,295,000 to 2,264,776. This shows how elementary education is faring in the Presidency. It is really very deplorable. Instead of improving it is going back. We find also that more attention is being paid to University education and collegiate education than to elementary education. What is most needed is elementary education; for the improvement of elementary education we want a sufficient number of trained teachers. There also we find that the progress is backward. We find from the report that the number of students in Government Training and Sessional Schools for masters fell from 9,128 to 8,779 and those in aided training schools fell from 2,130 to 2,117. When such is the condition, I do not know how they propose to help the spread of elementary education. More grants are needed; therefore sufficient sums must be provided and more grants must be given to local boards and municipalities. The amount given this year to local boards for teaching grants is only 16 lakhs for the whole Presidency. When it is divided among so many taluk boards the amount which each taluk board will get will be very small. If with such

[Mr. Mahmud Schamnad] [21st March 1933]

meagre help Government wants that elementary education should be expanded, it will be a very very long time before they will be able to remove illiteracy from this Presidency. The proportion of literate to illiterate also has not improved. Instead of giving facilities for elementary education, it seems to me that Government are putting obstacles in its way, because when schools are opened by local boards with the help of subsidies from Government if such schools are found not to thrive well, even if the boards ask the Government to transfer such schools from one village to another or from one locality to another so that they may prosper, Government would not accede to the request. They simply say 'You can close it and we will recover the grant.' Instead of helping the cause of education, they are trying to recover the grants made already.

"As regards Muslim education, the case is worse. The number of public institutions decreased from 3,930 to 3,810, and that of private institutions from 579 to 509 and their strength from 24,035 to 20,803. With all the boasted help that is said to be being given for Muslim education this is what is obtaining now.

"Coming to Mappilla education, there also the story is the same. This is what the report says:—

'Public elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the district of South Kanara and Malabar fell from 1,495 to 1,478.'

"In the matter of imparting elementary education to Mappillas if the hon. the Minister is anxious to help them, he must see that something is done for providing religious instruction in Muslim schools by Muslim teachers; and where there are no Muslim teachers they must make provision for appointing such teachers as will be able to teach the pupils religious as well as secular subjects. Provision is made for teaching Arabic and Religion in the Malappuram training school, but no permanent provision seems to have been made. It is said to be only a temporary one. I hope some provision will be made to train such teachers not only in Malappuram but also in Tellicherry and Palghat training schools. We find that some provision has been made for training Mappilla women teachers in the Palghat training school. The number of trained teachers in Mappilla and other Muhammadan schools when compared with others is very small. So it has been brought to the notice of the Government that more training schools are necessary for Muhammadans, especially on the West Coast. There is only one training school at Malappuram intended for them. It is one of the recommendations of the Muslim Education Committee that some more Training Schools should be opened. I think one at Ponnani and another at Tellicherry are needed and may be opened.

"As regards compulsory education I think it is necessary that compulsion should be introduced more speedily beginning with Municipalities and other towns. Without the help of Government by way of compensation to such schools where compulsion is to be introduced, it is impossible to introduce it. Therefore the hon. Minister I hope will kindly give his serious consideration to all that I have said and do the needful in the matter. It is in that spirit I request the hon. Minister to help the local boards and municipalities to introduce compulsion."

21st March 1933]

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, in view of the admonition given by you, I shall not take up more time than is absolutely necessary. In fact, the ground that I wanted to cover has already been covered by the hon. Members who have spoken before me. The first point I want to raise is the treatment accorded to aided schools. The general complaint is that the funds placed at the disposal of aided schools are totally inadequate. During the last few years, no doubt, the conditions had been very difficult and the Government were not able to provide the necessary funds, but during the coming year, I should think that more provision should have been made especially as a surplus is expected. This is a question of finance and a question of principle. I regret to observe that the hon. the Finance Member did not understand correctly the point I raised yesterday. What I said was that whatever money was necessary for the purpose of Government expenditure in a given year should be raised by taxation in that year and what was raised by means of taxation in any given year should not be spent for purposes serving more than the particular year. It seems to me improper that money raised in any given year by means of taxation should be spent on purposes covering a series of years. Any expenditure designed to benefit not only this generation but also future generations, should be paid for by the tax-payers of this generation as well as the tax-payers of future generations. If this principle had been well understood and applied by the Government, I think more money would have been available for grants to aided schools. On the one hand large sums of money have been taken away from revenue account and are going to be spent on capital works connected with electricity. No doubt the schemes are very desirable, but a good deal of money could have been saved if proper financial principles had been observed and loans had been raised to finance such capital works. The hon. the Finance Member thought I said that the whole loan should be raised immediately. I did not say that, but I said that the annual requirements should be ascertained and as much loan as is necessary to meet those requirements should be raised at once. Unfortunately, this sound principle of finance is perhaps outside the scope of the hon. Minister for Education. But I trust, now that I have explained the matter, he will put pressure on the Finance Member and see that a larger sum is made available to be granted to aided schools this year. With regard to this, I have one case in point; of course there are several other cases some of which have already been referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. A Boys' High School was started in Kalyanpur about two years ago and a grant was promised to that school. It is the only Boys' High School outside Mangalore except of course the one at Udipi. Such being the case, I should have thought that the enterprise of the Catholic Mission would have been appreciated but unfortunately, in the first year, the school authorities were told that although the grant had been sanctioned, payment would be deferred for want of funds. Again this year, I understand the grant is not available, because the amount of money available is not sufficient even to wipe off the arrears and that until all the arrears are paid off no new claims will be considered. I do not certainly blame the Education Department for

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

[21st March 1933]

this, because I know they are doing their best, but it is a question of finance and so long as the financial rules are not what they ought to be, I am afraid the Education Department will suffer. But now that I have explained the financial principle I have in my mind, I trust that the Education Department will see how it is possible for them to increase the funds at their disposal. We have repeatedly heard in this Council the saying, 'Do not kill the goose that lays golden eggs.' I am afraid, Sir, that this principle is lost sight of so far as the aided institutions are concerned. These aided institutions are doing a great deal and taking away the burden that properly ought to rest on the shoulders of the Government. Nevertheless they do not get all the help that they deserve. Grants given in one year are withheld the next year with the result that these institutions cannot carry on. The other day it was stated that the salaries of public servants should not be cut down erratically and that for the sake of the security of tenure and the satisfaction of the public servants, salaries once fixed should not be reduced at all except as an emergency measure. But it is not realized, Sir, that most of the grants given to these aided institutions are spent on the salaries of schoolmasters. They have no security of tenure, because the grants are given one year and the teachers get their salaries all right but the next year the grants are reduced and the teachers' salaries have to be reduced also or the teachers have to be discharged. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and it is not possible to carry on the educational work in the Province unless some better rules are devised. In this connexion I can quote the example of a small country like Ceylon where a different rule is observed with regard to grants. Grants are not made according to results or equipment but according to the number of teachers employed. Every teacher employed is guaranteed a certain salary. Not only is he guaranteed a certain salary, he is also given a small pension at the close of his career. We here ought to follow this good principle. Unless this is done, the educational policy will always fluctuate and the literacy of Indians will always be very low. It may be surprising to you, but the fact is literacy is very high in Ceylon and it has been found possible to introduce adult suffrage in that island. I do not see why the same state of affairs should not prevail in India, if only the financial principle of grants to aided schools are modified suitably.

"I come now to a somewhat parochial question—the question of Indian Christian education. I enlarged on the principles governing Christian schools or rather sectarian schools last year and I do not want to traverse the same ground this year. But I wish to quote from the Encyclopædia of Education a passage which supports the arguments I put forward last year. The reference is to the neutrality of the State and this is what is stated there:—

'The Church of England's preference is for State control as against State provided schools, that is for denominational schools controlled by the State as against schools which have no connexion with any religious denomination. The reason for this preference is the extreme difficulty of securing in any other way real neutrality of the State in the matter of education. For that neutrality is in fact broken, whether the State in its schools gives no religious education at all or gives some kind of instruction which is supposed to be equally fair to all denominations.'

21st March 1933]

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

"Therefore the principle that ought to be recognized is that religious education can be given in schools if people so desire. I do not wish now to enlarge on the point but there is no doubt that secular education should be given in a religious atmosphere, and I do not think that the principle will be opposed in a deeply religious country like India. That principle has been acknowledged in the case of the Mussalmans. The Mussalmans rightly asked that secular education should be given in a religious atmosphere and a Committee was appointed for the consideration of the claims of Mussalmans for such education. I believe the recommendations of that Committee are before the Government now. I do ask the Government to give a favourable consideration to those recommendations, because they are necessary according to the principles I have mentioned. The solidarity of the Mussalmans and their *esprit de corps* are due to the fact that religious instruction is given side by side with secular instruction. The Mussalmans are a powerful community and they are a useful community. Much of their usefulness is the result of the fact that secular education and religious education are given side by side in their schools. I only ask that what is given to them should be given to the Christians also. The Christians are not a fighting people; they follow the Christian rule of meekness, but there is one thing on which they will not show their meekness and that is in urging that secular education should be given side by side with religious education.

"We want all possible help to be given to the Christian schools in that matter. So far as that is concerned, we will not be meek. We shall go on insisting on this till it is granted. This point has been insisted on in all Catholic countries and it is not a stunt or a peculiarity of one section of people in South Kanara or Trichinopoly. It is a feeling which is shared by all the Catholics all over the world.

"I would ask the hon. Minister whether during his tours he has not seen for himself how well the Catholic schools are kept and what good education they give. Those schools are beneficial not only to Catholics but also to non-Catholics. I am speaking not merely of Catholic schools but of Christian schools generally and I believe they set a very high standard.

"As regards Christian schools, it was recognized by Dr. Subbarayan who was extremely sympathetic and statesmanlike, that some change was necessary in the old principle under which, if there was any school existing in the neighbourhood no sectarian school should be given a grant unless the two schools were situated at a certain distance from each other. After persistent agitation by the various sections of the Christian community and after a deputation had waited on him at Mangalore, Dr. Subbarayan made a pronouncement here to the effect that the rule had been altered and that in future grants would be given to such sectarian schools if a sufficient number of boys attended them. That principle was embodied in a Government Order passed in 1929. But my grievance is that that Government Order has not been given effect to at all. There is a place called Kemmanu near Kalanpur in South Kanara. There is a Christian school in a compound adjacent to

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

[21st March 1933]

another compound in which there is another school. The Christian school has been refused a grant by the District Educational Council on the ground that it was close to another school which had been started a few weeks earlier. As it is now ordered by the Government that this ground should not prevent a school from getting the grant due to it, I will be glad if the hon. Minister calls for the papers—it does not matter if the school has made an appeal or not; the Minister has got inherent powers to call for the papers—and see why the District Educational Council has not carried out the principles laid down by this House and why it is creating friction and bad blood. This should not be looked upon as a religious question. I am not speaking here as a religious man, as a Catholic but I am bringing it to the notice of this House and the Government, as a Member of this Council. I would ask: is it desirable, is it politic, is it statesmanlike to antagonise large sections of the people by means of these pin-pricks and annoyances? I would request the hon. Minister therefore to call for the papers and deal with the matter as promptly as possible so that there may be no ill-feeling left.

“Then, Sir, I would remind the hon. Minister of a promise he made last time.

1-15 p.m. “The hon. the Minister said that he would consider the question of adding to the number of Christian members on the District Educational Council; there are a very large number of Christian schools; unfortunately, the number of Christians on the District Educational Council is only two, one Catholic and the other a Protestant; the number of Catholic schools are several times the number of Protestant schools; in any case the Catholic members should be increased to 3; if there is any defect in the Act, I dare say that the hon. the Minister would take steps to amend it.

“As regards the Law College, I understand that there is a highly qualified young man, an M.A., B.L., and Barrister-at-Law and LL.D. He took his degree in England; I believe he stands first in the list prepared by the Madras Public Services Commission; I am not sure about it. I understand that, in spite of his high qualifications, persons with inferior qualifications have been selected time after time; I trust the hon. the Minister would go into the matter and see whether anything can be done.

“I do not wish to go into the question of the non-representation of Indian Christians in the Education Department; I do not wish to drag sectarianism too much in my speeches.

“As regards the Connemara Library I have already spoken. I must apologise to the hon. the President for having spoken outside this demand. But there is something more to be said; the building in which the Connemara Public Library is located is a very beautiful building; it is one of the sights of the City. But if it is to be a library, it ought to be suitable for the purpose of a library. In fact when we go inside, we can contemplate the roof which is made of stained glass; we can look round and admire all the decorations; but people go there to read. I

21st March 1933]

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

understand that the question of improvements was considered by the Architect and he said that he could not improve the Library without removing some of the beautiful decorations and glasses. I may bring to the notice of the House the maxim which is laid down by Ruskin. He said what is unnecessary may be good architecture; but what is inconvenient, cannot be good architecture. Therefore what is inconvenient ought to be removed; I trust that the hon. the Minister will consider the question of making improvements necessary for having more ventilation and light in the building. One thing I wish to mention and which I think the hon. the Minister can do at once, is to have a few electric fans in the Library. It is said that people who come there, are not accustomed to electric fans in their houses. Generally it is not the aristocracy that comes to the Library. I think that is not the point. We are in democratic times and we ought to give all possible amenities and comforts for the masses.

“Then comes the question of the University Library. A sum of Rs. 30,000 is given as grant to the University Library. But we find that no control is exercised over the Library. I understand that only graduates are allowed into the Library. The University Library is one of the two big Libraries in the city and non-graduates are not entitled to come into that Library. (A voice: They are allowed to enter). I learnt from the Librarian himself that as a matter of right non-graduates cannot come in. I trust that that rule will be altered, and that the hours of the Library will be extended just as I wanted the hours of the Connemara Library to be extended; a little more expenditure may be involved and I trust that that expenditure would be incurred.

“I wish to say one more word as regards the demand of the Christians to have religious education. This principle may involve a little more expenditure and I think it should be incurred in the interest of the community. We have got the case of the Aliyasantana Law. The Council was of the opinion that certain changes should be made in the law as it exists now. But it was also thought that it was not for the Council to interfere in the concerns of the Aliyasantana community. Now the Bill is to be so amended as to meet the wishes of that community; I think that is the right way to do things. We should not interfere with any community just as we do not want to be interfered with by any other community. The same principle should be applied by the Government when the Christians want some things to be done in the interest of their religion and if you want to have satisfaction from all communities, I think the Government should comply with their requests.”

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“Sir, the provision that is made for Education this year is larger than that for the last year. So we will have to thank the hon. the Minister for Education who has succeeded in getting larger funds this year. From the report of the Administration I find that the education of the people as a whole has suffered in the current year. The number of schools has decreased and the number of

[Mr. M. Devadasan]

[21st March 1933]

school-going children has also decreased on account of the axe of retrenchment being laid at the root of education. Now that a larger sum has been allotted for Education, I think it will not suffer this year.

“As my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, pointed out, the Professors employed in the Law College should be amply paid since the institution is more remunerative. Their pay should be restored to the old scale. I understand that the pay of the Lecturers was Rs. 350 some years ago. Then it was reduced to Rs. 300 and later on, it was further reduced to Rs. 250. Recently the pay of all officers under Government was restored to the old scale; but the pay of the Lecturers of this College has not been restored. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter.

“My hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, complained that none belonging to the Madras City has become a Minister. My friend has forgotten that the late Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who was Minister was a native of Madras. I hope that Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar will be one of the Ministers soon, so that there will be no room for complaint against the Government.

“My friend suggested that Roman Law was unnecessary. . . .”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“I did not say that; I said that Indian law should be given preference.”

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“I want to point out some of the defects of education imparted in our Presidency. I find that, instead of one University, we have three Universities now, and much money is spent for higher education in several parts of the Presidency. We find more colleges and more secondary schools than in the past. Much money, instead of being utilized for the spread of education, is utilized for the payment of officials. We have got in every district several Inspectors of Schools. At present there are 12 or 14 Deputy Inspectors of Schools in every district while there were only a few Inspectors in the past. In every district there is a District Educational Officer while for three or four districts there was only one Inspector in the past. We find that there are now three Deputy Directors of Public Instruction. I think these are supernumerary officers and there is no necessity for the appointment of all these officers. The money spent up on them can be more usefully spent in other directions.

“Much of the trouble we experience out of unemployment is due to the unsatisfactory way of imparting higher education to the youths of this country. I do not say that people should not study and go in for higher education. I say that appointments should not be the object of higher education. Recently I paid a visit to a place in the Tinnevely district. There is a vocational school for the teaching of carpentry, tailoring, etc., the students are occupied with them throughout their lives. The business aspect of education is lost sight of in the theoretical knowledge that is imparted to the students with the result that, when they pass out of the college, they become a source of trouble not only to themselves but also to their parents who have invested much money on their education. Some students after coming out of their colleges, have

[21st March 1933]

[Mr. M. Devadasan]

committed suicide in their failure to secure appointments. Year after year, thousands of graduates are turned out by the Universities. There is not much inducement for young men to take up to vocational training. Though the University have sanctioned the establishment of a College for the study of commercial subjects, none has applied in this Presidency for starting the College. I have given notice of cut motion to urge the abolition of Sanskrit and Music College in the Annamalai University. My friends will pardon me if I offend them. Sanskrit could be pursued by people who have got interest in it and who think they would profit by a study of the subject. Sanskrit has become a dead language. Most of my Brahman friends know that several years ago, Sanskrit became so hopelessly bad that they introduced Nalayira Prabandam for Brahmans who did not know Sanskrit to be recited in Tamil on religious occasions. Music, I think, is a luxury and the country is suffering for want of better things. I say that Sanskrit and Music courses should not be a burden upon the finances of the State.

“I find also that the education of the depressed classes has suffered a good deal. I have given notice of a cut motion to speak about the treatment meted out to the schools run by Swami Ramalingam of North Arcot.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The Demand will have to be put to vote at 10 minutes to 5. At this stage, I may once again remind hon. Members that they might take as little time as possible so that all hon. Members who want to speak may have a chance.”

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—“Mr. President, to proceed with my other remarks, I may say, Sir, that the difficulties of the depressed classes in the field of education are many. Rules have been framed by the Government to help the people. They are no doubt good in theory but bad in effect. It has been laid down by the Government that those schools which do not admit depressed classes, whichever schools they might be, are not entitled to grants. Recently in the board school at Elayur in the Nannilam taluk, parents of depressed classes put four of their children to school for admission but they were not only refused admission but suffered indignity by assault. In the matter of securing admission into the Government training schools, they experience lot of difficulties. There are not enough men to represent their cases to the authorities in power. In my own district of Tinnevely, I have to say that the educational authorities do not admit members of the depressed classes into the Government Training School on a scale suitable to the needs. They care more for the recommendations of influential persons and admit those candidates who have got greater influence in the district. They restrict admission of the depressed classes to a smaller number. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Education to this fact and urge that at least 25 per cent of the seats in the training school should be reserved for the depressed classes. The reason why I say this is this. Only recently the depressed classes have taken to education

[Mr. M. Devadasan]

[21st March 1933]

and only a few of them are in service while large numbers of caste people have been employed in many schools. I also wish to point out the difficulty experienced by one of the managers who is running schools in the South Arcot district, Mr. Ramalingaswami to whom I have already referred. He is running 11 schools for the education of the depressed class children in North Arcot district. The grant that he received from the District Educational Council was too small and he could not manage the schools with that meagre grant. So, on an application made to the district board and the taluk boards, he got contributions from the same. He received contributions from the district and taluk boards three or four years successively. Later on, those contributions were withheld. So, an application was made to the Director of Public Instruction for allowing the contributions to be made to him. The Director of Public Instruction said that schools should not have income from two sources. I must submit that the case of the depressed classes should be treated in a different light. They have not enough funds nor independent means of their own to start and run schools. They have to depend upon Government as well as local bodies. We made a representation to the Director of Public Instruction once more and he passed an order that the schools were not entitled to contributions made by the district boards and taluk boards. Further, we made representations to the Secretary concerned and also to the hon. the Minister for Education. But to our disappointment we find no relief has been afforded in that direction. The rules, I must submit, are intended to regulate procedure. But the rules should not be worked in such a way or so rigorously that they would be detrimental to the interests of the depressed classes. It may be argued that the people of the depressed classes should avail themselves of education by attending schools run by district and taluk boards and other agencies. But I must submit, Sir, that in some places, it is very difficult to secure admission. Though the rules are in favour of the admission of the depressed classes, those rules are not carried out to the fullest extent. Further, I must also submit that separate residential high schools should be started for the uplift of the depressed classes, and one cut motion I have given is for the establishment of a residential high school at Chidambaram. We find there are several special schools run for the benefit of minority communities like Muslims, Europeans and Anglo-Indians. But so far as the depressed classes are concerned, their cases have not been fully attended to. So I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that there should be special consideration of the claims of the depressed classes. I do not want to say that the other minorities should not have special schools. But I wish to say that the depressed classes should have similar consideration and treatment at the hands of the Government as they give to other minorities.

“I find from the Census report that in the Anantapur district there is a large number of blind boys. For the education of the blind boys there should be a blind school in the district. I also find from the Census report that there are some taluks and districts which are more backward than others. So in such taluks as are described to be backward, there should be liberal grants for the education of the children of the

21st March 1933]

[Mr. M. Devadasan]

depressed classes. One of the taluks which is described to be backward is Chengam taluk, in which Mr. Ramalingaswami is running schools for the education of the depressed classes in the North Arcot district. In conclusion I submit that the case of the depressed class Christians should be viewed with more sympathy and liberality. Last time it was also pointed out to the Minister that the case of the depressed class Christians should be liberally viewed. There was hot discussion over the subject, and the hon. Minister for Education was very kind to announce that he would make a liberal grant for the education of depressed class Christians. I understand that a grant was made but the grant was not fully utilized. That might be due to the neglect of the officers concerned. I would urge that this year at least, the case of the depressed class Christians should be fully attended to, because their case is as bad as the case of the Hindu depressed classes. With these words, I support the motion.”

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—“Mr. President, Sir, my object in moving this cut motion is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the money now spent on education is a sheer waste in more than one sense. The education in our province is proving to be a curse instead of a blessing. The present system of education is ruining hundreds, nay thousands of families as they have to dispose of all their properties for their children's education, with no compensating result. What is it that our graduates, not to speak of vast numbers of S.S.L.Cs. get in the end, after investing enormous amounts for their education?—Misery and poverty.

“I need not lay emphasis on the fact that the prosperity of any country depends largely on the quality and the quantity of education imparted to the masses. And will the hon. Minister endeavour to earn the gratitude of the people by embarking on useful schemes on a large scale for the benefit of the masses?

“Permit me, Sir, to say a few words first on the elementary education. It should be free, compulsory and vocational. Much of the expenditure that is now spent on elementary education is not spent in the right direction. Everybody knows that many pupils had to leave school within three or four years of their joining, because the education given them is neither free nor compulsory nor useful.

“The poor parents who cannot afford to give education to their children feel it a literal waste to keep their children in schools. It is therefore necessary to make elementary schools more attractive and useful to the poorer agricultural classes especially in rural areas. This can be achieved only by introducing vocational education, such as spinning, weaving, etc., and by making the elementary education compulsory for a period of at least eight years. It will be a real boon if on these lines education is imparted in elementary schools and I therefore appeal to the Minister to see to this immediately. No useful purpose can be served if the spread of elementary education is left to the sweet will of the people. No nation in the world has gained any advantage by this policy of least resistance. Compulsion is the only remedy to

[Mr. A. Harischandrudu] [21st March 1933]

remove illiteracy. When I say this, I am not unaware that there will be opposition from the rate-payers because it necessitates additional taxation. But I assure you, Sir, that growing feeling in favour of compulsory and vocational education will certainly gain ground and all opposition will die down gradually and the people will co-operate in due course.

“The secondary education of the Province to-day is not by any means as it ought to be. The vast numbers who complete the S.S.L.C. do no more than look to the University Colleges for their absorption, no matter whether they can afford it or not, advisable or not, to pursue higher collegiate education. What is this due to? The secondary school education is so very impractical that the students often acquiring it feel they have not acquired a sufficient balance for their thought and action. The majority of the students who acquire secondary education should be in a position to pursue some profession or other when they leave the school. The education imparted should be such that it should fit them up to have a good background to embrace any productive occupation such as agriculture, any technical industry, trade, teaching, office management or any such work? In order to help them to do that, the school should so compose its curriculum that the students may have a chance to know in advance what they should do when they enter into life, what theory they should know and what they should practice to acquire a practical skill. The secondary school should have alternative subjects, preparing many for life and some for higher university studies. I therefore request the Minister to make a note of this and see that at least two or three secondary schools on the lines suggested by me are forthwith started in rural areas. In conclusion I may tell you, Sir, that the imperative need for this Province is not multiplication of colleges and universities but to place the elementary and secondary education on vocational basis.

“With regard to the recruitment of men into the educational department the policy adopted by the Government is very unfair. Take for instance the Law College. On what basis had the selection of lecturers been made? Is it the best men with the highest qualifications? Or the whim and caprice of the authorities? Has the communal Government Order been applied to the Law College lecturers? If not, why have they not done so? I understand that an advertisement is now made for a lecturer in the Law College out of nine or so. I, therefore, appeal that the Government be pleased to appoint a non-Brahman with the highest qualifications and communicate the same to the Public Service Commission. The representation of Andhras in the Law College is deplorable. And this chance should be given to an Andhra highly qualified non-Brahman.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Speaking on the educational policy of the Minister many hon. Members who have preceded me have referred to the various points that will, I suppose, come uppermost in the minds of any hon. Members who are interested in the education of this Province. There is no doubt, Sir, that the Government have been spending large sums of money on education in this Province. But I am

21st March 1933] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

afraid that the amount of money that has been spent has not been spent usefully in some respects particularly in regard to elementary education. In the matter of elementary education I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the amount that has been spent on elementary education has not been spent usefully to the extent to which it should be, to make all the children who join the first elementary class come up to the fifth or sixth standard in elementary classes. We find from the statistics that only about 20 per cent of the pupils reach the higher standards. That I think is the most important question that has to be tackled by any Government which is interested in the educational advancement of the Province. Government has been attempting to tackle that problem in some way or other but they have not achieved any tangible result in that direction. We know this from Mr. Statham's report and Mr. Champion's scheme and various schemes directed towards reducing the horrors of wastage. This goes to a certain extent to hamper the education advancement of certain communities. If Mr. Champion's scheme is applied the minorities scheme will be adversely affected because the former would be put to practice in such a way that certain prejudices play a very prominent part and they go the extent of hurting the interests of voiceless communities in those areas. We see to our great disadvantage that although the Government has not recommended or has not called upon the local bodies to give effect to Champion scheme, the various bodies have understood the Government to mean that they would like them to introduce that and they have a large number of schools like that. If Mr. Champion's scheme were to be given effect to frequently and as a measure put into effect by the Government as a whole without leaving the matter to the local bodies it might not have the same adverse effect. In this connexion I would like to refer to the district educational councils. I know that several of my Colleagues will not agree with me when I say that the district educational councils are not working in the manner in which they ought to have been. In some cases they bring into existence schools for which Government pay certain sum of money which is in a way helpful to them. Of course, I do not know that this is the kind of thing which is obtaining everywhere. I am afraid some of these district educational councils have been working in this manner. Then, Sir, Government will have to consider the powers of the district educational councils. They advance monies to these schools even though a particular school is not recognized by the inspecting authorities. Yet the district educational councils keep such schools. I do not know, Sir, whether a check should not be introduced in this respect. Further, I would go to the extent of saying that it would be better if little control is given to the district educational councils. The entire supervision and the management of schools in the areas should be given more to the central authority of the Educational department rather than dispersed to various authorities. The Muslim Education Committee's report is before the Government and some members who were there had some talk with the hon. Minister. I must state in this connexion, Sir, that the hon. Member is really very sympathetic but if the Finance Member were here to hear the representation of the Members of that

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [21st March 1933]

question it would have been better. Because it involves a good deal of finance and unless the Finance Member is also able to understand the view point of the Muslim members I do not know whether he will readily agree with the hon. Minister when he puts forward his request. With regard to the Muslims' demand in this report about the introduction of religious education some members who were there had some talk with the hon. Minister. I must state in this connexion, Sir, that the hon. Member is really very sympathetic and I hope he will come to the conclusion soon giving effect to the requirements of the Muslims in the matter of the introduction of religious education. It will be a mistake if the Government thinks that religious education is different from secular education. So far as Muslims are concerned, I wish to emphasize the fact that both secular and religious education form a complete system of education that the Muslims require. Without religious education, education becomes soulless and it becomes incomplete. If the education of the Muslims should be really complete and useful, I submit there must be religious education imparted. The education of Muslim girls which has just made a beginning and is in its introductory stage has to be given many facilities before it could advance. Just now we are making various proposals of retrenchment relating to scales of salaries, curtailment of salaries and other things with the result that Muslim education is affected adversely. I hope Government will consider the policy of giving concessions and facilities to minority communities who are not advanced educationally, particularly the women section before they come up to the level occupied by other communities. With regard to the Hobart Training School some of us have been asking for a Muslim lady as Superintendent of the school. Some lady highly qualified applied some years ago. Now another lady has applied for that post and I hope Government will see that that lady is appointed.

3 p.m. "I do not want to sit down without referring to my Friend, Mr. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, who is borne on the Education Budget. I have nothing to say against that gentleman. He is very good, kind and very courteous. But, at the same time, I insist on some principle being observed in a question like this. The Government, owing to their recent retrenchment proposals, have decided to send away men who have not yet reached the age of 55 but who have put in a service of 25 years. This gentleman is about 62 years old. However active he might be to do the work that is entrusted to him by his retention in office, the door for younger people who are out of employment is closed. The problem of employment is becoming more and more acute nowadays. Such being the case, I cannot understand why the Government choose to employ retired gentlemen like Mr. Bhonsle and Mr. Pranatharthihara Ayyar. I am sure there will be other people to do that work as efficiently as these retired gentlemen.

"With regard to the Law College, I understand that there is a vacancy, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Harischandrudu, referred to it. I hope the hon. Minister will give this place to a Muslim, because it was the chance of a Muslim. I understand that the Government has given directions to the Madras Services Commission and that the Services

[21st March 1933] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

Commission is going to appoint a non-Muslim. I hope the Government will not do anything of the kind, so that the Muslim community may have due representation. When my hon. Friend, Mr. Harischandrudu, referred to non-Brahmans, I am sure he had Muslims also in mind. (Laughter.)

"With regard to the salaries of lecturers in the Law College, I am sorry that Government have cut down the pay from Rs. 350 to such a small sum as Rs. 250. I hope the Government will reconsider the matter. These lecturers are not able to undertake any private practice in addition to lecturing in the Law College. (The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar: 'They are allowed to practice.') But they have no time left to practice at the bar. I hope the Government will revise the scale of pay in their case, and see that at least Rs. 300 is given to them.

"So far as the Muhammadan College is concerned, I am really sorry that, though Government was good enough to sanction a large sum of money for the construction of the building, the way in which the building has been constructed is quite unsatisfactory. I understand that the Principal of the College is of opinion that unless certain alterations are made to the hostel and other buildings it will not be possible to take the college to that building. I hope the hon. Minister will do his best in this matter also."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM then addressed the House in Tamil as follows:—

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! மாற்றப்பட்ட கல்வி இலாக்காவிற்கு வோட்டம் நான் வோட்டம் இருவகைக்கும் இரண்டு கோடியே நாற்பத்திரண்டு இலட்சத்து நாலாயிரத்து இருநூறு ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்தப் பணங்கள் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் செலவழிக்கப்படவில்லை. சரியான பயனும் ஏற்படவில்லை. உதாரணமாக யூனிவர்சிட்டி படிப்பை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். ஆண்டுகள்தோறும் பி. ஏ. எம். ஏ. க்கள் படித்தவர்கள் மலிந்து வருகின்றனர். படித்தவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைப்பதில்லை. மாகாண நிருவாக சபை ரிப்போர்ட்டில் எப். ஏ. படித்தவர்கள் போலீஸ் காணிடேபிள் வேலைக்கு அமர்த்தப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள் எனக்கூறியுள்ளார்கள். ஒரு அட்டெண்டர் வேலைக்கு ஐந்தாறு மனுக்கள் வந்தன வென்றும் அதற்கு பி. ஏ. படித்தவர்கள் பலர் மனு போட்டதாகவும் பத்திரிகையில் கண்டோம். ஆகவே யூனிவர்சிட்டி படிப்புப் படித்தவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் யூனிவர்சிட்டிகள் வருஷப்பிரதிவருஷம் ஆயிரக்கணக்காக பி. ஏ. எம். ஏ. படித்தவர்களை உண்டாக்கிக்கொண்டே வருகின்றன. கஷ்டப்பட்டு படித்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகஞ் செய்வதைத் தவிர வேறு தொழிற் செய்வதற்கு வசதியில்லை யாதலால் புதிதாக இனி படிப்பவர்களின் தொகையை மட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்கு சில்லாண்டுகள் யூனிவர்சிட்டி படிப்பை நிறுத்திவைக்கவேண்டும்.

"கடந்த 10 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் தமிழ் யூனிவர்சிட்டி வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி நடந்ததின் பயனாக இந்த கவுரவம் வாய்ந்த சபையின்மூலம் ராமநாதபுரம் அரசரைத்தலைமையாகக் கொண்ட கமிட்டி ஒன்று தோன்றியது. அதில் நமது 2-வது மந்திரி கனம் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்களும் அங்கத்தினராயிருந்தார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டி சிதம்பரம் வந்திருந்தபோது தமிழ் யூனிவர்சிட்டி அவசியமாவென்று என்னையும் விசாரித்தார்கள். யானும் தமிழ் யூனிவர்சிட்டி கமிட்டியில் சாட்சியம் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அது சமையம் கனம் ராஜா என் அண்ணாமலை செட்டியாரவர்கள் தமிழ் யூனிவர்சிட்டியை வைப்பதற்கு விரும்பினார். இருக்கிற யூனிவர்சிட்டிகள் போதாதா? எதற்காக மற்றுமோர் யூனிவர்

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [21st March 1933]

சுடி வைக்கவேண்டுமென பலர் ஆட்சேபித்தார்கள். அது சமையம் மந்திரி யாயிருந்த கணம் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் அவர்கள் சென்னை யூனிவர்சிட்யால் தமிழர் நாகரீகத்தை பிரதானமாக வெளிப்படுத்தமுடியவில்லை மற்றைய நாட் டினர்க்கும் தமிழர் மேன்மையை யறிவிக்கும் வண்ணம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஓர் தமிழ் யூனிவர்சிட்டி இருத்தல் அவசியமெனப் பேசினார். அண்ணாமலை யூனி வர்சிட்டி தோன்றியபின் முதல் பட்டமளிப்புவிழாவில் அதன் ஸ்தாபகரும், வைஸ்-சான்ஸலரும் இருவரும் இது தமிழ் அபிவிருத்திக்கு ஏற்பட்ட நிலயம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த யூனிவர்சிட்யில் எது பிரதானமாகக் கருதப்படுகிறதென்பதை அதன் செல்வினத்தால் கானலாம். அண்ணாமலை யூனிவர்சிட்யின் 1932-33 ஆண்டுகளின் வரவு செலவுகளின் புள்ளிவிவரம் :—

	ரூபாய்கள்.
இங்கிலீஷ்	24,000
சமஸ்கிருதம்	17,300
கணிதம்	15,400
சரித்திரம்	15,400
தமிழ்	15,000

இதில் ஆங்கிலத்திற்கும் சமஸ்கிருதத்திற்கும் முதற்படியும் இரண்டாம்படியும் அளி துள்ளார்கள். தமிழிற்கு ஐந்தாம்படி அளித்துள்ளார்கள். தமிழ் யூனிவர்சிட்டி யென பெயர் படைத்துள்ள அண்ணாமலை யூனிவர்சிட்யில் தமிழ் கடைசி ஸ்தானத்தைப் பெறுவது நியாயமாகுமா? ஸமஸ்கிருத காலேஜில் சேர்ந்து படிப்பவருக்கும் தமிழ் காலேஜில் சேர்ந்து படிப்பவர்க்கும் தூறு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புகள் ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். தமிழிற்கு ஐம்பதும், சமஸ்கிருதத்திற்கு ஐம்பதுமாம். ஆனால் சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜில் 36 மாணவர்க்கு மேல் சேரவில்லை. தமிழ்க் காலேஜில் 75 மாணவர்கள் சேர்ந்துபடித்துவருகிறார்கள். சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜி லுள்ள மாணவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் போக மீதியுள்ள ஸ்காலர் ஷிப்புகளை தமிழ் காலேஜி மாணவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம். அவ்வாறு கொடுப் பதில்லை அடுத்த ஆண்டில் வருவார்கள்; அடுத்த ஆண்டில் வருவார்களெனக் காத்திருந்தும் மாணவர்கள் வராமையால் ஆங்கிலத்திற்குச் செலவழித்தார்கள். தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் பலர் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் இல்லாமல் படித்துவருகிறார்கள். சமஸ் கிருதத்திற்கு மாணவர் கிடைக்காமையால் அதனை தமிழ் மாணவர்களுக்குக் கொடா மல் வேறு இனத்திற்குச் செலவழித்தது தமிழின் மீது அதன் நிருவாகத்தினர் கொண்டுள்ள வெறுப்பையல்லவா காட்டுகிறது? மேலும், சமஸ்கிருத கலா சாலையில் 5 பிரிவுகளுக்குக்கின்றன. ஸாஹித்தியம், வியாகரணம், வேதாந்தம், நியாயம், மீமாம்ஸம், என்பவைகளாம். இவ்வைந்து வகுப்பிலும் தற்போது 36 மாணவர்கள்தான் சேர்ந்து படித்துவருகிறார்கள். சில வகுப்பில் மாணவர் களை இல்லை. ஒன்றிரண்டு வகுப்பில் ஒருவர் இருவர்தான் சேர்ந்து படிக்கிறார்கள். வகுப்பில் மாணவரில்லாமலே எதிர் காலத்தில் வருவார்களென காத்திருந்து ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பளம் பெறுகிறார்கள். சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜுக்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் பதின்மூன்று பேர்கள். 75 மாணவர்கள் படிக்கும் தமிழ்க்கல் லுரிக்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் எண்மர். ஆங்கில காலேஜில் சமஸ்கிருதம் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட மாணவர்கள் 50 பேர்கள். இவர்களுக்கு பாடஞ்சொல்ல நான்குஆசிரி யர்கள்போக மீதி சமஸ்கிருத ஆசிரியர்கள் சிரோமணி வகுப்புக்களுக்கே ஆசிரி யர்கள். சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜில் படித்த மாணவர்கள் முப்பத்தெட்டில் இருவர் தான் பரீகைக்குப்போனார்கள். அந்த இரண்டு பெயர்களும் பாசாகாமல் போய் விட்டார்கள். சமஸ்கிருதம் படிக்கும் காலேஜி மாணவர்களுக்கும் ஆங்கில காலே ஜில் சமஸ்கிருதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட மாணவர்களுக்கும் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் முதலிய எல்லாஉதவியும் உண்டு. ஆனால் ஒருவருக்கு மாத்திரமில்லை, சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜில் ஒருவர் மலையாளி, மற்றவர்களைவரும் பிராமணர். அந்த மலை யானிக்கு மாத்திரம் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் இல்லை.

“வேதாந்த சிரோமணி வகுப்பை நடத்துபவர் பிரஹ்மஜி மகாமகோபாத்தி யாயர் தண்டபாணிகவாமி தீட்சதர் அவர்கள். அவர் வேதாந்த வகுப்பைக் காலே

[21st March 1933] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

ஜில் நடத்துவதில்லை. ஆனால் மாணவர்களைத்தனது வீட்டிற்கு அழைத்துக் கொண்டுபோய் வீட்டில் நடத்துவார். காரணம் என்னவெனில் காலேஜானது நீசர்கள்ஸ்தானம். அங்கு நடத்தினால் சூத்திரர்கள் காதில் விழுந்துவிடுமென்பதே அவரது நோக்கம். இவ்விஷயத்தை ஆராய்ச்சிசெய்து பார்க்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தமிழ் காலேஜில் படிப்பவர்கள் எழுபைத்தைந்து பேர்கள். எப்.எ. பி.எ. ஹான்ஸ் முதலான வகுப்பில் தமிழ்ப்படிக்கும் மாணவர்கள் சுமார் இருநூறு பேர்களுள்ளார்கள். தமிழாசிரியர்கள் மொத்தம் 8 பேர்கள். ஆங்கிலக்கல்லூரி மாணவர்களுக்கு போதிக்க நான்குபேர்கள் போவார்கள். மீதம் நான்கு ஆசிரி யர்களை தமிழ் கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்கள். இந்த நான்கு பேரும் 75 மாணவர் களுக்கு ஆசிரியர்கள். தமிழ்க்கல்லூரி மாணவர்கள் 12 பேர்கள் பரீகைக் குப் போனார்கள். அவர்களில் 10 பேர் பாஸானார்கள். அதில் இருவர் முதல்தரமாக பாஸானார்கள். ஆங்கிலம் ஹான்ஸ் படிப்பவர்களில் 9 பேர்கள் தமிழ் எடுத் துள்ளார்கள். அதில் அரை ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் இரண்டுபேருக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது. சமஸ்கிருதம் எடுத்தவர்கள் எல்லாரும் உதவி பெறுகிறார்கள். அடுத்த வரு ஷம் தமிழ் ரீடர் ஒருவர் போட்டால்தான் வகுப்புகள் நடைபெறும் இல்லா விட்டால் ஒரு வகுப்பு நின்றுவிடும் என்றும் அதற்காக ஒரு ரீடர் போடவேண்டு மென்றும் கேட்டார்கள். 1933-வது வருஷம் ஜனவரியி் நடைபெற்ற சிண்டி கேட் டில் இதற்கு இருவர் தவிர மற்ற மெஜாரிட்டியார் ஒத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். கல்வி இலாக்கா டைரக்டர் முதல் ஆறு பேர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். இருவர் வேண்டா மென்றார்கள் பிப்ரவரி மாதம் நடந்த மீட்டிங்கில் அது வேண்டாமென்று பாஸ் பண்ணினார்கள். இதனால் அடுத்த வருஷம் தமிழ் ஹான்ஸுக்கு உபாத்தியாயர் இல்லை. தமிழ் ஆனர்ஸ் இந்த யூனிவர்சிட்யைத்தவிர வேறெங்குமேயில்லை. அதற்கு அடுத்த ஆண்டில் ஆசிரியரில்லை. சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜில் பரீகைக்குப் போன இருவரில் ஒருவர் கூட பாஸாகவில்லையானால் அந்தக் காலேஜி எதற்கு? மேலும் சமஸ்கிருதம் படித்தவர்கள் நாட்டில் பிழைப்பதற்கு என்ன உத்தி யோகஞ் செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அந்தக் காலேஜால் யாருக்கும் யாதொ ரு பிரயோஜனமுமில்லை. சமஸ்கிருதம் படிப்பதால் ஜாதித்துவெஷந்தான் அதி கப்படுகிறது. சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜி ஆசிரியர்களும் மாணவர்களும் சனாதன தரு மப்பிரசாரம் செய்யப்பறப்பட்டுவிட்டார்கள். ஆதலால் சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜை சாத திவிடுவது நல்லது.

“சாப்பாடில்லாமல் பட்டினி கிடக்கும் நாட்டில் சங்கீத காலேஜி எதற்கு? சங்கீத கல்லூரியில் நாலு வகுப்புக்களுக்குக்கின்றன. அதில் 25 மாணவர்கள் பயின்றுவருகிறார்கள். ஆசிரியர்கள் ஐந்துபேர்கள். மாணவர்களில் ஒருவன் தான் பிராமணரல்லாதவன். ஷே மாணவனை ஷே காலேஜி பிரின்ஸிபால் தங் கள் வீட்டுப்புடவையைத் தோய்த்துக்கொண்டு வரும்படி கட்டளையிட்டுள்ளார். சங்கீத காலேஜும் ஓரியண்டல் டிரைனிங் காலேஜும் கணம் ராஜா அவர்கள் சொந்த செலவிலேயே நடந்துவந்தன. மேற்படி இரண்டுக்கல்லூரிக்கும் வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு இராஜாவிடமிருந்து வருமானம் ஆயிரம் வருகிறது. ஆனால் யூனிவர்சி ட்யிலிருந்து வருஷம் 1-க்கு ஒன்பதினாயிரம் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். சிக்கனகாலத் தில் இந்த செலவு எதற்கு. சங்கீதம் படிப்பதால் அந்தப்பணத்தை கள்வரியாகக் கொடுக்கும் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு யாது பயன்? ஆகவே, தமிழர்கட்கு ஷே சங் கீத காலேஜாலும் சமஸ்கிருத காலேஜாலும் யாதும் பயனில்லை. ஆங்கு ஒரு பிராமணர் அதிகாரத்தால் அனைத்தும் பிராமண மயமாகவே விளங்குகிறது என்று நாட்டிலுள்ளார் புகார் செய்கிறார்கள். கணம் ராஜா ஸர் அண்ணாமலை செட்டியாரவர்களுக்கு யூனிவர்சிட்யில் அதிகம் உரிமை இருக்கிறது. செனட், சிண்டிகேட், பைனான்ஸ் கமிட்டி, செலக்ஷன் போர்டு—இவைகளில் நியமனஞ் செய் யும் உரிமையும் இருக்கிறது. கணம் வைஸ் சான்ஸலரையும் சிபார்சு செய்யும் உரிமையும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் ஷே சர்வ கலாசாலையை ஒழுங்காணமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவரலாம். சட்டம் இடந்தரவில்லையாயின் ஒழுங்கான முறைக்குக் கொண்டு வர சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தியமைக்கலாம். யான் சிதம்பரம் வாசியாதலாலும் ஷே யூனிவர்சிட்டி ஆக்ட் பாஸாக முயற்சித்தவனாதலாலும் வள்ளலாகிய ராஜா அவர்களின் தருமம் சரியானபடி நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் எண்ணமுடையவ

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [21st March 1933]

தாலாலும் யானும் ஷே செனட் மெம்பர் ஆதலாலும் ஷே பல்கலைக்கழகம் நன்றாகச் செழித்தோங்கக்கூடிய முறையிலும் பல ஜாதிக்கும் பயன்படும் முறையிலும் நடக்கச் செய்வது முக்கியமென குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

“நடுத்தரப்படிப்பு அபிவிருத்தியடையவேண்டும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஓர் குருகுல நடுத்தர கலாசாலை யேற்படவேண்டும். நடுத்தர உபாத்திமார்கள் பயிற்சி பெறுபவர்களுக்கு ஸ்டைப்பென்டு கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். அதனை நிவர்த்திக்கவேண்டும்.

“ஆரம்பப்படிப்பைப்பற்றிய நிலைமை இன்னும் சரியான முடிவுக்குவரவில்லை. சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் மாணவர்கள் சங்கியைக் கொண்டும் போதனா முறை திறமையைக்கொண்டும் கிராண்டு கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் தற்போது உபாத்திமார்களுக்கு தக்கவாறு ஸ்கேல்வைத்து உழைப்புக்கேற்றபடி கூட்டியும் குறைத்தும் கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் சென்ற ஆண்டில் உழைப்புக்கேற்ற வாறு கூட்டிக்கொடுப்பது நூற்றுக்கு ஐம்பதற்குமேல் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்று உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தார்கள். நூற்றுக்கு நூறு கூட்டிக்கொடுக்கும்போதே செலவிற்குக் கட்டிவராதாயின் அதில் 50 வீதம் குறைப்பது மிகவும் அனியாயம். கட்டாயப்படிப்பு வேண்டுமென்றும் வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு படிப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் அரசாங்கத்தார் கொண்டுள்ள நோக்கங்களுக்கு நடைமுறை மாறாகவிருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷம் வரவு செலவு பொது விவாதத்தின்போது கல்வி இலாக்காவிலிருந்து 4 லட்சங்கள் மீந்ததென்றால் அது எவ்வளவுதூரம் படிப்பைப் பாதித்திருக்குமென்றுபாருங்கள். பட்ஜட் எஸ்டிமேட்டில் பணம் சரியாக சாங்ஷன் செய்திருந்தும் ஜில்லாக் கவுன்ஸிலுக்கு சென்ற வருஷம் அதிகம் குறைந்துவிட்டது. தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்கு எப்போதும் 2 லட்சம் கொடுப்பார்கள் சென்ற ஆண்டில் லட்சத்து அறுபத்தினாலையிரம் கொடுத்தார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் லட்சத்து ஐம்பத்திரண்டாயிரமாக்விட்டார்கள். ஆகவே தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்கு கடந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் சுமார் 50 ஆயிரம் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்படியிருந்தால் எப்படி மூலாதாரப்படிப்பு விருத்தியடையும்?

“1931-32 ஆண்டில் போர்டிங் கிராண்டு ஒரு லட்சத்துத் தொண்ணூற்றொட்டாயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது சிதம்பரம் நந்தனூர் ஆர்ப் னேஜிர்க்கு 18 பேர்களுக்கு 2½ ரூபாய்கள் வீதம் 486 ரூபாய்கள் கொடுத்தார்கள். 1932-33-ல் போர்டிங் கிராண்டு இரண்டு லட்சம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்தார்கள். சிதம்பரத்தில் இந்து ஆதிதிராவிடர்களால் நடத்திவரும் அனாதாலயத்தில் 44 பேருக்கு போர்டிங்கு நடத்தினார். அரசாங்கத்தார் அதற்கு பையன் ஒருவனுக்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். இது எந்த கணக்குப்படி கொடுத்தார்களென்று புலப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் மிஷனரிகளுக்கு வாரிவாரி கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். மிஷனரிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்துவரும் பணம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை கிறிஸ்தவராக்குவதற்குப்பயன்படுகிறது. யான் சில ஆண்டுகளுக்குமுன் திண்டிவனம் அமரிக்கன் ஆர்க்காட் மிஷன் போர்டிங்கில் தங்கி படித்துவந்தேன். ஒரு வருஷங்கழித்து என்னை கிறிஸ்தவனாகக் முயன்றார்கள். யான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. உடனே எனது தந்தையாரிடம் ஒருவருஷத்தின் பணம் 36 ரூபாய்கள் வசூல் செய்துவிட்டார்கள். கிறிஸ்தவ போர்டிங்கில் ஆதிதிராவிடப் பிள்ளைகள் சேர்வதால் முதலில் மாணவன் சேருகிறான். பிறகு அவன் தாய்தந்தையர் அவன் மூலம் சேருகிறார்கள் அப்படியே தொடர்புள்ள பலர் சேருகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஆதிதிராவிட சமூகத்திற்குப் பெரிய நஷ்டம் உண்டாகிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் பேரால் மிஷனரிகளுக்குப் பணங்கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஆனால் கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்கென்றே கொடுக்கட்டும் அது எங்களுக்கு சம்மதம். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் ஏழாயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் போர்டிங் கிராண்டு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதற்காக இரண்டு லட்சங்கள் செலவழிகின்றன. அவற்றில் பெரும்பாலும் கிறிஸ்தவ மதபிரசாரத்திற்குப்போகிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குப் பயன்படுவதில்லை. ஆனால் ஏற்கனவே கொடுத்துவரும் பணத்தை நிறுத்தும்படியும் யான் சொல்லவில்லை. நமது மாண்புமிக் மந்திரியவர்கள்

[21st March 1933] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

இந்த வருஷம் ஐம்பதினாயிர ரூபாய்கள் அதிகப்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அதிகப்படுத்தியுள்ள அந்த ஐம்பதினாயிரத்தை தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட இந்து ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிவைத்துவிடவேண்டுகிறேன். மிஷனரிக்கு மிஷன் மூலமாய் உதவியுண்டு. இந்துக்களுக்கும் முஸ்லீம்களுக்கும் பெரியமனுஷான் உதவியுண்டு. ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு ஒரு உதவியுமில்லை. ஆதலால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு விடுதிகளுக்கு பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சாப்பாட்டிற்கு கட்டிவரும்படி நபர் 1-க்கு ஆறு ரூபாய்கள்வீதம் கொடுக்கும்படியும் அதற்காக அதிகப்படியாய் வைத்திருக்கும் ஐம்பதினாயிரத்தையும் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“Mr. President, Sir, at the outset, I should like to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister that it is unfortunate that the annual administration report of the Director of Public Instruction has not yet been made available to the hon. Members of this House; and I searched in vain in the library of the Legislative Council also to get hold of a copy. Without the latest report you can imagine how difficult it is for hon. Members to get an idea of the way in which that department has been administered during 1931-32. One other point I should like to mention is that the Director of Public Instruction who is the head of the department used to be present here when this demand is discussed in this House. But this year the Director appears to have thought it beneath his dignity to come down here and listen to the points raised by the hon. Members of this House.

“Now, coming to the motion under discussion, I shall confine myself to elementary education. No doubt it is some consolation, Sir, that this year an increased allotment has been made for education as a whole. Whereas in the year 1931-32, the total amount spent was 2.31 crores, in 1932-33, 2.34 crores, in the coming year the Government propose to spend 2.42 crores. That is to say, there is an increase of 11 lakhs. But if you would analyse the figures you would find that for elementary education they have not devoted the same attention as they have done to university education. From the figures furnished to us it would appear that for university education they have allotted as much as 11 per cent over and above the amount spent in 1931-32, and for elementary education there is an increase of only 2.5 per cent. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that elementary education has not received the attention that it deserved at the hands of the hon. Minister.

“Speaking of the general policy in regard to elementary education, I submit, Sir, that there has been no policy whatsoever. Though the hon. the Minister has been in charge of the department for about two years and a half, he has not defined as to what his policy is with regard to elementary education. A Special Deputy Director has been appointed some five years ago to be in charge of this subject. What has he been doing all these five years except to suggest to Government that there should be consolidation and concentration? What these words mean, nobody knows. They are as vague and indefinite as anything. I should like the hon. the Minister to throw some light on this matter. Year after year, it has been pointed out on the floor of this House that the Elementary Education Act of 1920 is defective in many respects and therefore it has got to be amended. I think the

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[21st March 1933]

hon. Minister himself immediately after he assumed charge of his office has made a definite statement on the floor of this House that it would be his first concern to bring in an amending Bill. That promise which he made two years ago still remains unfulfilled. What is it he has been doing all these two years?

“The administration of elementary education stands condemned not only for the absence of any forward policy or brilliant achievement, but also for the retrograde measures adopted, measures calculated to impede the progress of elementary education and make local self-governing institutions a mere sham. The rate of expansion began to diminish ever since the hon. Minister assumed charge of the office of Minister of Education of the Government of Madras and there has been an actual decrease in the number of schools. I presume the hon. Minister would come forward and say that the decrease in the number of institutions is due to the fact that in several cases the smaller institutions have been amalgamated and concentration has been effected. I submit, Sir, that ought not to be the policy of the Government. If they find that a school in any particular area is not necessary, instead of amalgamating that school with another in a different area, they must see that the superfluous school is shifted to some other centre where education has not penetrated. We know for the promotion of elementary education local bodies and district educational councils have been made responsible. Yet, by a series of executive orders those statutory bodies were shorn of one power after another and have been made mere agents of the official hierarchy. Admittedly there have been defects in the constitution of the district educational councils, and there have been some shortcomings also in the administration of these bodies. But I ask whether any human institution in this world is perfect. There are bound to be some defects, and on that score is it proper and just for a Minister who is placed here to represent the people of this Presidency to shear these bodies of all the powers vested in them under the Elementary Education Act of 1920, and the Local Boards Act of 1929. I shall only take one or two instances and point out how the district educational councils and the local bodies are being treated with scant courtesy by the hon. Minister. An order has recently been issued that presidents of local boards should not transfer the teachers in their schools without consulting the subordinate inspecting officers. I ask one straight question and that is: whether the hon. Minister thinks that his wonderful deputy inspectors of schools are better fitted to judge in these matters than the local board presidents? Does he place greater reliance on these deputy inspectors than on non-official presidents of local bodies, and is he going to be guided by them and ignore the presidents of the district or local boards concerned? Secondly, in the matter of prescription of text-books, an executive order has been issued by the hon. Minister to the effect that the presidents of local boards should not do anything without consulting the deputy inspector of schools. Is the president of a local board who is elected by the popular will to take hints from a deputy inspector? No doubt, I can understand if the Government should say that presidents of local bodies should prescribe only such books as have been approved

[21st March 1933]

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

by the Text-book Committee. If they go beyond the list you can find fault with them. But as long as they prescribe books for study in the schools under their control out of the list approved by the Text-book Committee, I see no reason why the hon. Minister should insist on these presidents to consult the deputy inspectors.

“I shall now point out how district educational councils are being treated. Rules are made from time to time to make them mere agents for disbursing the grants assigned to them by Government and nothing more. They are obliged to accept the assignment of the inspecting officers without a murmur. Formerly it was usual to consult each and every district educational council as to the funds that may be required; but after the hon. Minister—I mean the present Minister—has assumed charge, it is not being done. The district educational councils are treated merely as agents for taking money from the Director of Public Instruction with one hand and handing it over to the school managers with the other.

“In this connexion, I should like to contradict one statement made by the Muslim Member from Madras, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. The hon. Member mentioned that managers of elementary schools under the control of district educational councils are acting as mere election agents of the presidents of their respective educational councils. I am sorry that the hon. Member should have made that statement. But I may point out to the hon. Member that he has absolutely ignored the rules governing the working of these educational councils. If he had only read the relevant sections of the Act, and the rules framed thereunder he will find that it is not possible for the presidents of educational councils to give money as they like. They are guided by the recommendations of the officers of the department. Another point made by the hon. Member from Madras was that some unrecognized schools are being given grants. I ask the hon. Member to produce the instance of any one unrecognized school getting a grant from the president of a district educational council. I believe the hon. Minister would agree with me that under the rules framed by the Government it is not possible for the present district educational councils to give any grant to unrecognized schools.

“About the allotment of funds for elementary education by the district educational councils, I have to draw the pointed attention of the hon. Minister to the grave injustice done to the city of Madras. Member after Member representing Madras has already pointed out that Madras has been treated very shabbily. Any hon. Member who takes the pains to go through the figures regarding allotment of funds for the various districts would find that in 1929–30, a sum of Rs. 2.64 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Madras District Educational Council for being disbursed to the aided institutions in the City of Madras. In 1931–32, that amount has been reduced to Rs. 1.68 lakhs; and in 1932–33, it has come down further to Rs. 1.43 lakhs. Thus you will note, Mr. President, that whereas in the case of Madras there has been a reduction of over 40 per cent, in the case of certain other districts there has been an increase amounting in some cases to the extent of even 20

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[21st March 1933]

per cent. Madras has been deprived of the money which is legitimately its due. The gravity of the injustice that has been done to Madras would be apparent if we take into account the fact that the number of aided schools, the number of children attending these schools, and the number of teachers in those schools, has been on the increase from the year 1929 onwards.

3-30 p.m. "In 1929-30 a sum of Rs. 2,64,000 was placed at the disposal of the Madras District Educational Councils. In that year the total number of aided schools was 243, the pupils in those schools numbered about 30,000 and the number of teachers employed in those schools was 1,320. In 1931-32 the number of schools increased to 251, the pupils to 31,000 and the number of teachers remained practically the same. But the allotment of money has decreased to Rs. 1,68,000. I want to know from the hon. Minister, what is the principle, what is the basis, on which these allotments to district educational councils are made? I have just now pointed out how in the case of Madras the number of schools has been increasing year after year side by side with an increase in the number of pupils and also teachers. But, curiously the funds allotted by the Government have been decreasing. What is it due to, Sir? I expect the hon. Minister to come forward with his explanation."

* Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the motion for a cut of Rs. 100 under this Demand and in doing so, I wish to bring certain points to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Education.

"The entire system of education, primary, secondary and collegiate seems to have no well-laid policy behind it and cannot commend itself to the hon. Members of this House. We, Sir, cannot rest satisfied with the figures in the Budget showing a few lakhs more or a few lakhs less under this head each year. One should look for a policy behind the whole—the development of a well-laid scheme of education and a purposeful activity that bears fruit in extensive mass education and in its improvement both in quality and quantity.

"I shall take elementary education first. I am the President of the District Educational Council in my district and so I have had opportunities for a close study of the problem. Sir, we are as far off to-day as ever from the realization of our ideal of universal and compulsory elementary education that will assist the growth of a healthier life and a sense of civic rights and responsibility among the masses of our Province. We have not realized it even in urban areas. We have had Mr. Statham's and Mr. Champion's reports; but their schemes are merely hanging in the air. This is not a matter in which the Minister or the representatives of the people can mark time. The Minister should chalk out a programme of action by which this desirable and necessary object can be attained within a measurable length of time. The district educational councils, Sir, are in a very sad condition. Their work in some districts is very heavy and they have to distribute 3 to 4 lakhs of public money, but the staff permitted to them is very meagre and ill-paid. Each council is allowed two clerks irrespective of the amount of work thrown on the council. Whether a dis-

[21st March 1933] [Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari]

trict educational council deals with only about 1,000 or about 3,000 schools as in my district of Guntur, the staff permitted is the same, viz., two clerks. Representations have had absolutely no effect in remedying this grievance. The head clerk of the council is, as regards pay, on the ordinary clerk's scale and gets Rs. 35 and the second clerk gets Rs. 30. This is very low in comparison with the amount of work they do and the responsible nature of their work. Again, the President of the District Educational Council gets a mileage of 2 annas, while his clerk gets 3 annas. This anomaly should be immediately removed and the status of the presidents of these councils placed on a footing of equality with that of the presidents of district boards. There is often conflict between the district educational officers and the councils because the former follow no definite principles in their recommendations for increased or reduced grants. When appeals are made, the department generally decides, to save the prestige of the officers, in their favour whatever the merits of the case be. The Government should lay down a definite principle and rules of procedure to be followed by the officers so that the number of such clashes might be brought down to a minimum. The Government are still maintaining a cut of 75 per cent with regard to night schools because there has been reason to think that many of such schools are bogus institutions. But, Sir, it is the duty of the Government to come forward with a better scheme for the spread of adult education. The Education Minister should give a lead here and see that sufficient opportunities are given to the great mass of illiterate adults to get the rudiments of education.

"Sir, most of the elementary schools are housed in dwelling houses which are a disgrace to our system of education. They are ill-equipped and they have no playgrounds. The grant provided for buildings, furniture and equipment to such institutions is practically nil. This is a matter I put before the hon. Minister for sympathetic consideration. Facilities for training are closely linked to the problem of elementary education and I am sorry to point out that the training school at Narasaraopet in Guntur which caters for a backward area is proposed to be abolished. The percentage of trained teachers in our schools is still very low and so the existing facilities for training teachers should not be removed. Sir, the training schools in Guntur are most unsatisfactorily housed and it is desirable to take immediate steps to provide them with better accommodation. I happened to visit these schools along with the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and I learnt that admission is not given to the sanctioned strength owing to lack of accommodation. I understand that there is a proposal to sell the medical school buildings which were constructed at a cost of 5 lakhs of rupees and that the bargain is nearly 1½ lakhs. If those buildings are utilized for this purpose instead of selling them to some private body, the question of accommodation can be satisfactorily solved for the training schools including that for women. I learn also that owing to the negligence of the department in connexion with the leases of private buildings, the department has been landed in legal troubles and that the Government incurred some loss over that.

[Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari] [21st March 1933]

"The very existence of the Government training school for Muhammadan women appears to have been threatened owing to this trouble. I appeal to the Education Minister to give serious consideration to my suggestion and make the medical school buildings available for these institutions.

"Now, Sir, I shall take up the question of aided secondary schools in this Presidency. Aided agencies occupy the most important place in the spread of education at less cost to the Government. They, therefore, deserve greater support than they are getting now at the hands of the Government. They have been hit hard by the universal economic depression and the Government have been treating them with step-motherly affection. In 1926-27 the maintenance grant to such schools was Rs. 5½ lakhs excluding Rs. 1½ lakhs for compensation due to loss of fee income by concessions to backward classes. In 1932-33 the figures are 4.05 lakhs and 4 lakhs respectively, while the bill for maintenance grants came to Rs. 6 lakhs. This meant a cut of nearly 30 per cent in grants, while the Government itself retrenched only 8 per cent all round. The bill for backward classes concession is ever increasing and may come to Rs. 4½ lakhs during the year 1933-34 and so, out of the provision of Rs. 9.6 lakhs under this head, only about 5 lakhs will remain for maintenance grant. Further, the grants earned by these institutions under the Grant-in-aid Code will be considerably higher and so a cut of about 16 per cent will still remain in the grants to aided secondary schools. This is a matter that requires immediate remedy.

"Again, the fixed block grants to board secondary schools do not take into account the variability of the amount of fee income foregone under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. District boards do not give concessions freely to all poor pupils from backward classes. I suggest that grants under this head should be paid separately calculating the loss of fee income in each board school as it is done in the case of aided institutions; otherwise there is a danger that the purpose of the concession contemplated under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules might be defeated. That will also be against the declared policy of the Government to assist people from backward communities by half-fee concessions. Playgrounds for all schools are essential and I am glad that the Government are doing something in the matter. But, Sir, these grants are insufficient in certain localities. They have fixed the maximum value per acre as Rs. 1,000 and give half of the amount below this sum. This is found insufficient in certain localities where land costs much more. The Government should consider the question of giving higher grants in such localities as a special case.

"I understand, Sir, that the Education department have not yet given effect to all the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee though they were accepted by the Government about a year ago. Some of the posts involved are among the high-paid and it is the concern of the Government to see that their orders are given effect to without further delay. I also learn that the three-year rule is not

21st March 1933] [Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari]

observed with regard to the staff of the Director's office and I believe that greater efficiency may be obtained by stricter enforcement of that rule.

"The department has not treated the subordinate services with fairness in respect of the recoveries from the salaries of headquarter deputy inspectors in the mufassal. Sir, the travelling allowance rules were amended in 1926-27 when it was decided to omit attendance at the meetings of district educational councils and S.S.L.C. examinations, etc., from the permitted tour days. This rule was not communicated to the deputy inspectors owing to some negligence in the Director's office. The departmental instruction code was not amended according to the new rules and the deputy inspectors were drawing travelling allowance under the old rules. The Accountant-General then took objection and the amount drawn since 1928 is being recovered from their salaries at a time when they are having a cut of 10 per cent in the salaries and the abolition of the fixed travelling allowance. Repeated representations have evoked no sympathy from the department who have at the same time not given effect to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. I appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to see that justice is done in their case, as they are suffering through the neglect of the department. The sums now being refunded are after all small for the Government and they can without difficulty waive future collections.

"Sir, I understand that as a result of the Retrenchment Committee's proposal to enquire into the lessening of the expenditure on the power house in the Engineering College at Guindy it is proposed to dismantle it and take energy from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. Sir, owing to the general fall in the price of articles and on account of the practice of purchasing Government requirements from the Indian Stores Department, the reduction in working expenditure must be great. If the customers now decide to take power from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and not from the power house at Guindy it will involve loss of revenue to the Government. Again, Sir, this is the only power house which affords facilities to Indian students being trained in electrical machinery. Sir, the expenditure can be minimized if the Government took over one of the old engines purchased for the Mettur Project but which are not in use now. To close down the power house now would be detrimental to the interests of electrical course which has been newly started. I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion carefully and decide in favour of retaining the only power house offering facilities for practical training to Indian students. With these few words I support the motion for a cut of Rs. 100."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I do not want to detain the House long by making a long speech. I want to draw the attention of the hon. the Minister for Education to two of the items in which I am greatly interested—and I hope this House also is greatly interested—viz., adult education and the frequent change of school text-books. Fortunately as

[Mr. C. Basu Dev]

[21st March 1933]

the hon. Member from Guntur who preceded me has dealt with the question of adult education fully and as the hon. the Minister for Education also in his reply to the general discussion on the Budget told this House that he had already taken the initiative in the matter of adult education, I need not say much on it. Adult education is a very important subject and the sooner it is taken up the better will it be for the country. We are on the eve of Reforms and if we want democracy to work successfully, we must have a literate and informed electorate. Education of the masses is a very important subject and I cannot overemphasize the urgent need for tackling this great subject immediately.

"The other subject is the frequent change of school text-books. Government should try every possible means to make education as cheap as possible. But what do we find in the matter of text-books? Education which is a most sacred and important subject is being exploited to a very unconscionable degree. Text-books are changed frequently and unnecessarily that the parents are hard put to educate their children. The books of the elder boy are not suitable to his brother in the next class. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools insist upon the boys buying every book that is prescribed and they even go to the extent of insisting upon the boys purchasing all the note-books supposed to be required for the whole year at the beginning itself. Sir, there is a conspiracy between the Educational subordinates, the teachers and book publishers and sellers to exploit the sacred business of the State, namely, education.

"Sir, I do not want to take up any more time in dealing with this matter. I hope the hon. the Minister for Education in conformity with his assurance given to us will soon take up these matters and see that the subject entrusted to his care is properly administered so that education is made safe against exploitation."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I do not agree with my hon. Friend, the Member representing the City of Madras when he characterized the hon. Minister in charge of Education as being one who has no public spirit or a person of a very short vision . . ."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The two expressions which my hon. Friend Sir Patro has referred to did not come from my mouth."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am afraid that in characterizing the hon. the Minister for Education in such a manner, the hon. Member for the City of Madras grievously erred. I do not think he was quite serious in laying that charge at the door of the hon. Minister. Whenever the hon. Member speaks, he speaks with his head in the air and says that he has no high vision and so forth. No doubt to sit on the Treasury Bench is rather hard for any one, but to lay charges on the Ministers that in their previous births when they were as non-officials here they spoke to this effect or made certain statements to that effect is certainly unreasonable. On account of political exigencies and political considerations we may make certain statements here as non-officials perhaps without any responsibility because we are not

[21st March 1933]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

immediately called upon to put our views into practice. But when we speak from the Treasury Bench we must necessarily have to view questions from a different stand-point because we have to deal with matters in a more practical manner, with facts and figures before us. So, if to-day hon. Members have made serious charges against the hon. Minister for Education I am afraid they have forgotten this aspect of the matter, viz., speaking from the point of view of an official Member is one thing and speaking from the point of view of a non-official is quite different. So if some hon. Members who have made such charges against the hon. Minister for Education are transformed from their non-official position and made to sit on the Treasury Bench, then they will feel that their task is not a pleasant one.

"Now, Sir, I have to speak only on a few matters and I would ask the hon. Minister to tell the House categorically, not in the usual way that he would carefully consider them, but in a straight manner, as to how he dealt with these questions. I am referring to the cut in salaries of Assistant Professors of Law College. From what I heard and from the facts placed before me, it is really scandalous that the salaries of Assistant Professors of the Law College should be cut from Rs. 350 to Rs. 250 while the Retrenchment Committee recommended that it should be Rs. 300 to Rs. 350, especially so on the eve of their accepting the offices. In these days of struggle in their profession, and when other people in the same profession are available for a lesser salary, it may be quite right to offer them a lesser salary. But I ask what is the kind of work that you expect them to render for the salary that you offer. It is not at all decent, it is not at all worth the services you are calling upon them to render. If you expect the Assistant Professors of Law College to discharge their duties with any efficiency, then you must pay them sufficiently as an inducement for their efficient work. Therefore in regard to this matter I request the hon. the Minister for Education to tell me as to how and why this step of giving them less salary was taken especially on the eve of their accepting the office and when the Retrenchment Committee made their recommendations that they should be given a higher salary.

"The second point I would like to ask him is in connexion with the Presidency College. Correspondence has been going on ever since 1924 in regard to the appointment of Professors of the Presidency College. Most of the Indian Professors there are acting in one position or another without being told what their future would be. In 1924 the Professor of Physics was recruited on an all-India basis, i.e., before the Lee Commission made their recommendations. Dr. Waram was appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of Physics on probation for six months and the period of probation expired long before and Dr. Waram has not heard what position he occupies in the Education Service. As far as I can see his place in the civil list has been found in class (1) old class (1) as reorganized Provincial Service. Now that has been wiped out and a revision has been made. The question is what position you are going to allow to these Professors of the Presidency College. I raise this question as a matter of principle. You have got a very efficient college and you have entrusted the professors with the

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[21st March 1933]

duty of teaching students higher Honours Course and they have to work in a manner creditable to the institution and you have to replace all the Europeans by Indians. Therefore it is the duty of the Indian Professors to come up to the level of Europeans. If you will have to substitute the superior mettle from abroad you will have to appoint equally efficient persons who will be able to discharge their duties properly. Now in the Presidency College these professors have been discharging high and responsible duties which have hitherto been discharged by Indian Educational Service people. You are extending them no facilities with regard to their work. I know they have been acting there for the time being and drawing their salaries but they are not placed in any particular list or position. Definite assurance is required in the case of such service under the Government. What is the security for all these persons who have been working there for years and years without being assured that they would get into the Madras Higher Service.

"So I would like to know whether these matters have been pending for a long time and whether the Government have taken any steps to recognize their position. I find in the Retrenchment proposals on page 5 as follows:—

"In this connexion certain Members of the Committee expressed the view that the number of appointments in the Madras Educational Service was already inadequate and that economy could be secured better by reducing the pay of the Madras Educational Service than by reducing the number of appointments in it."

"I want to know what is their existing rate of pay, and whether they have been appointed in the Indian Educational Service or the Madras Service under class I. It must be made clear to them whether they are here or there. It is unfair on the part of the Government to have kept this matter pending for such a long time. I am sure the hon. Minister will kindly tell me what is the position with regard to these professors.

"Leaving these two matters, I may say I am most interested in the spread of mass education and I am sure the whole House will agree with me that we should go forward in this matter. It is not by mere platitudes or by eloquent speeches that you will be able to judge the work of a Minister, but it is only by the amount of work he has been able to do in this direction that you will be able to estimate his success. One has to be judged by the services that he has rendered to the people in this matter. Now in regard to this matter I would ask the hon. Minister to explain to the House whether he has been able to amend the Elementary Education Act. He used to say when he was on this side of the House that the Elementary Education Act required many amendments. In fact a Bill was prepared seven years ago and I want to know what became of that Bill and whether it was scrutinized and amendments suitable for the purpose of improving the conditions and the powers of the Educational Councils were introduced.

4 p.m. "I want to know what steps were taken by the hon. Minister to get such a bill accepted. I do not wish to go into the details of the Bill but all I wish to say is that that Bill was prepared in consultation

[21st March 1933]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

with the highest educational authorities here and outside after taking into consideration the excellent system of elementary education prevailing in the Punjab. The Punjab system is thoroughly organized and is established on a broad basis and is considered to be the ideal system for all provinces. It was tried to place our system of elementary education on a similar basis so that we may set an example for other Provinces. I wish to know what steps the Government have taken in that direction and what schemes they have formulated for the extension of elementary education on those enlightened lines? I know the difficulties of a Minister when a new Bill has to be prepared, but this Bill was prepared long ago and was also scrutinized by the Finance Department. We have the Bill on record and we have the views of the Finance Department on record. The principles of the Bill were formulated by no less a person than Sir Thomas Moir who was appointed Special Officer for studying the educational situation in this Province. I wish to know what steps have been taken by the Government to give effect to those principles.

"Again, Sir, I find in the Administration Report for 1931-32—the Director's Report for 1931-32 is not available—an extract from the Director's Report which is a scathing criticism of the state of elementary education. When such a criticism is made by the head of the department and the Government incorporate it in its own Administration Report, I cannot see how any Minister can keep quiet without taking active steps to rectify the defects of the system. On page 175, the report says:

'The continued growth in the number of schools and scholars which was a general feature of the previous years was arrested in 1931-32 and there was a slight numerical decrease in institutions and their strength. At the same time, the general state of elementary education was not appreciably improved.'

"That is the position. The evils of stagnation and wastage were just as prominent as they had been before. This is evidenced by the fact that out of two million children studying in elementary schools over 50 per cent were concentrated in standard I while less than 4 per cent in standard V. The report goes on:

'No new areas were brought under compulsion in 1931-32. The methods adopted for the improvement of elementary education were the consolidation and concentration of schools and a definite scheme of elimination of the untrained lower grade teacher. Little progress was made in the first direction owing to the difficulty of harmonizing conflicting interests, but much has been done to prevent recruitment of teachers with lower educational qualifications.'

"This is the review of the Government of the progress of elementary education. Concentration, as is explained in one of the reports of Mr. Champion, is the scheme by which instead of spreading out schools and allowing every school to have four or five standards, you have a few schools up to the third standard and then have a central school to which the children can go for the fourth and fifth standards. By this means considerable wastage can be prevented, because you find students attending the schools in larger numbers in the earlier years but the number gradually falls off in the higher standards. I should like to know whether this scheme has been tried in any area and what has been the result. I hope the hon. Minister will cease to have his own conversations when hon. Members are speaking on a subject in his charge.

[SIR A. P. PATIL]

[21st March 1933]

I was just saying, Sir, that I wanted to know whether the Champion scheme had been given effect to in any area and if so what has been the result. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: He was holding a consultation.) I want to know this, because there is a fall in the number of schools and I do not know whether it is due to the working of the Champion scheme or whether it is due to the fact that the people are tired of the system of elementary education obtaining under the present Elementary Education Act. I do not think the hon. Minister is so very—I do not want to say, bad . . . as not to give grants for the expansion of elementary education. Having been the responsible head of a district board he should be aware more than any one else of the necessity of giving liberal grants to these aided agencies. His personal knowledge of the difficulties of these local bodies which he had gained by the responsible duties he had to discharge as head of a local board would guide him in giving liberal grants to these local bodies. The local bodies complain that the Education Department has been very ungenerous in giving grants to them. The complaint is not only against the illiberal grants given to them but also against the manner in which the department issues orders from time to time, thereby defeating the objects of the Elementary Education Act. With regard to the panchayats I see that there is a slight increase in the amounts allotted to them. The statement of the Finance Secretary also shows that to be the case. But it is only just and proper that the panchayats who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of running schools should be encouraged in every possible way. It is only through the agency of these panchayats that we can look forward to any great expansion of elementary education in the future. And unless elementary education is placed on a proper basis in the rural areas, we have no hope of erecting any democratic political structure in this country. Therefore it is essential that the hon. Minister should take very active steps for the spread of elementary education.

“There is a decrease in the number of special schools started by the local bodies in the expectation of getting grants from the Government. The local bodies have no power to transfer these schools from one place to another. If a certain school does not work properly in any particular locality for any reason whatever, and if the local body wants to transfer it to another place, not with any motive to defeat a particular party or with any other ulterior motive, they have not the power to do it. If the power to transfer schools is not given to the local bodies, it would be cutting at the root of all progress in elementary education through the agency of the local bodies. The hon. Minister should realize that he should have the co-operation of the local bodies for any rapid expansion of elementary education.

“The third point I wish to place before the House is in connexion with the administration of elementary education. There is one reason why the ordinary system which was in vogue before was not a great success. The idea was a five years plan as it were by which educational institutions should be spread out so that education could be carried to the very door of the ryot. There should be a school for every village

[21st March 1933]

[SIR A. P. PATIL]

with a population of 200 to 500. After spreading out these institutions, the next step would be consolidation. That is to say, teachers would be added to single teacher schools or according to the Champion Scheme, the higher classes would be transferred to a central school. Compulsion has not made much progress at all during these five years. You cannot introduce compulsion in our country merely with the help of Government Orders. It requires personal contact of the Minister in charge with the local bodies. Not only have Special Officers to be sent, but the Minister also should take some personal interest and trouble and have talks and discussions with representatives of Municipalities and Local Boards. If these local bodies appoint special educational officers to supervise the educational work in their areas, the Government should help them to work out plans and enable them to levy taxes. The system of the Minister using his personal influence has been very successful in the Punjab. There, the Director of Public Instruction used to go to each centre, and talk to the people and persuade them. That is how the compulsory system is worked in the Punjab. In this Presidency it is not easy to take boys away from tending cattle or attending to other agricultural work and make them go to school. Compulsory education does not mean talking through files and issuing Government Orders from the headquarters. The system should be worked personally by the Minister himself, because the Minister is one of us and he can easily realize the feelings of the people, and can with greater force infuse energy into the local bodies and appeal to them to make the compulsory system a success. I wish to know how many municipalities and local boards the hon. Minister has been able to visit and establish personal contact with the representatives of the people there, how far he has been able to bring his personal influence to bear on these people, and how far he has succeeded in the matter of introducing compulsory education. Compulsory education, not merely free education, is the real basis of progress in our country.

“The last point I wish to speak about is this. Of course I am only asking questions and the answers to these questions will depend on how far the hon. Minister has been successful in the matter of educational reform. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: You and I ought to know.) In the matter of introducing practical education, a scheme was very patiently and laboriously developed some years back. But the department has never been agreeable to the introduction of practical education. The department has always opposed it, because it thinks that you are throwing additional work and responsibility on them. Again they fight shy of any new system to which they are not accustomed. They know the routine work thoroughly and they always stick to it. They say: ‘these are the text books prescribed and they must be taught in the schools’; they do not want to go beyond the mere routine. When the system was introduced it was done with the personal interest of the Minister in the success of its working. Several managers took it when they were told that they would receive grants for adopting the system. According to the system there will be a bifurcation in the high schools: boys who are likely to profit by an academic course will be put in one class and they will go on till they take their degrees; boys who have an aptitude for

[Sir A. P. Patra]

[21st March 1933]

practical education will be put in another class in a technical department. It is very important that our educational system should be based on this principle. It was with this object that a system of practical education was introduced. I want to ask the hon. Minister: has there not been a criminal negligence in giving effect to the system of practical education, a system which was found to be very useful and necessary and was adopted by many schools? Because some of the officials of the departments are opposed to the system, the Minister has not had the courage and the nerve to stand by his proposals and carry them through. I ask, Sir, is it due to the Minister's incapacity or is it due to the stubbornness of the departmental heads that this system has not been pushed through?

4-15
p.m.

"It may be, I am sure, that the department is always hostile to any progressive schemes in the matter of practical education. I cannot believe that it is the Minister that is not taking interest in practical education; I hope he will demonstrate to me that I am right in saying that he is not lacking in interest in the matter but that the department is stubborn. I would like to have a definite and clear statement from the hon. the Minister. If he is not able to convince the House of his sincerity and earnestness in the matter, I am sure the House will know how to deal with a position like that. There is very little time for the hon. Minister to reply; he has got half an hour; I hope he will be able to convince the House of his sincere attempts; if not, the House will not be generous to him."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I may be permitted to make a few general observations with regard to the criticisms made and if the time will permit me, I shall then reply to the criticisms of hon. Members with regard to individual grievances. I shall not on this occasion look at the innocent surfaces of the walls or the ceiling as my hon. Friend Sir Patra says I am accustomed to do but I shall look straight at his face and give straight answers. My hon. Friend Sir Patra has made a very interesting speech to-day reviewing the growth of elementary education from the time during which he was in charge of the portfolio of education. We all know that he had a very ambitious programme prepared for the development of mass education in this Presidency. I must congratulate him on the programme that he laid out not only for his own guidance but for the guidance of his successors also. As the result of his programme, elementary schools were started throughout the Presidency with a view, as he said, of bringing elementary education to the doors of the ryot. But unfortunately it was soon realized that the expansion under a scheme like that was one-sided. It tended to result in a large increase in the number of schools but in respect of educational efficiency, it did not prove a success. The Elementary Education Act of 1920 made some provision for the first time for the introduction of compulsion and it was also soon found that the provisions in the Act in that respect were very inadequate and ineffective. We had therefore the spectacle of elementary schools increasing in number everywhere in the Presidency without any power vesting in anybody to compel boys and girls to go

21st March 1933] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

to school, to remain there till they had attained any permanent degree of literacy. The result was there was such an appalling amount of wastage both in money and in educational effort. My hon. Friend, Sir Patra, has, with his usual eloquence drawn attention to this fact. But I can, with his permission, point out to him that this is a phenomenon that had been even years ago discovered by the Educational authorities and by those who are responsible for the administration of education in this Presidency.

"My hon. Friend read out a small passage from the Administration Report of this Presidency. I am sorry, as my hon. Friend Mr. Arasu was, that the Administration Report of the Director of Public Instruction is not available yet for our reference. The Administration Report which is to be issued now is not the usual kind of Annual Report that we have every year, but it is a quinquennial report which has to consolidate in itself the work that has been done during the last five years. A special officer was appointed for preparing this report but unfortunately that officer fell ill and we had to put in a substitute in his place. These were amongst the causes that have led to the delay in the preparation of that report. If that report were available, we shall certainly have had more material on which to judge of the results of the educational experiments and efforts that have been made and an examination in greater detail of the defects in the system and the remedies proposed. It is perhaps not quite safe to base any conclusions on this brief reference that has been made in the Administration Report of the whole Presidency. My hon. Friend himself read out from the concluding portions of that paragraph the beginning of which deals with the defects in our present system, the honest efforts that are being made to remedy them. The only constructive proposal that has so far been put forward to prevent this waste, to which I made reference, is the scheme of Mr. Champion. But as the Director has pointed out, there are so many conflicting interests which have to be reconciled before any great progress can be made in the implementing of this scheme. My hon. Friends, the Muslim Members of this House, have repeatedly told me that they are opposed to this scheme. Roman Catholic Missionaries have said the same thing and my Friends, the representatives of the depressed classes, are equally strong in their opposition to this scheme. In the midst of so much of hostility and opposition, it is no surprise that the progress made in carrying out the scheme is slow as it has necessarily to be very cautious. The Director has also made reference to other causes as to why greater success has not attended the efforts which are being made towards remedying these defects.

"My hon. Friend, Sir Patra, asked me a question about the Bill which has been for some time in contemplation to amend the Elementary Education Act. On a previous occasion—perhaps on an occasion when my hon. Friend, Sir Patra, was not in this House and was engaged elsewhere—I made a statement explaining in some details as to what my intentions were with regard to this amending Bill. I pointed out that the Government had then realized the defects in the Elementary Education Act as it stood, how it had failed to achieve its purpose of introducing

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [21st March 1933]

compulsion, and how, for the purpose of preventing waste, it had become absolutely necessary to amend the Elementary Education Act. I also mentioned in some detail the lines on which it was proposed to amend the Act. Under the existing Act, compulsion has to be initiated by a local authority. Local authorities are subject to so many local influences that it is very difficult to induce them to introduce any scheme of compulsion; local authorities are very reluctant to levy the education cess without which it would be impossible to introduce any compulsion. To remedy these defects, the amending Bill intended to provide that the power to take the initiative should be transferred to the District Educational Councils who would not be subject to the same degree of local influences as a local authority; it was also intended that the Government should take power to initiate compulsion in suitable areas if they thought it desirable to do so; it was also intended to provide in that Act that the levy of education cess should be made obligatory. One other defect which stood in the way of a healthy expansion of elementary education and for securing permanent literacy was that 'school-going age' was not properly defined in the existing Act. School-going age should be defined not with reference to the age of the pupil but with reference to the classes he or she had to go through in the school. A boy or girl may spend four or five years in a school and may yet get out of it without having attained any permanent literacy. The pupil may stagnate in the same class for a number of years; and when coming out may be as illiterate as he or she was when entering the school. So it was thought that school-age must be defined as the period required for reaching a certain standard. If it was defined in that manner, we may expect that there would not be so much of lapse into illiteracy as we find at present. I believe the Bill which my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, referred to was a Bill on similar, if not exactly on the same lines. I explained to the Council on a later occasion with a feeling of great regret, why I was not able to introduce that Bill as I intended to do, because in the meanwhile this unfortunate financial stringency came in. If the Bill had been passed, it would have been only a dead letter as it was not possible to compel local bodies to levy the education cess and for the Government to pay an equivalent grant which, under the Act, it was under an obligation to pay. So, the introduction of the Bill was postponed and I shall certainly examine the question whether the improvement we have had in our finances will enable the Government to incur the additional expenditure which this enactment would involve. I hope my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, will perhaps think now that I have not altogether been unmindful of the need to amend the Elementary Education Act. My hon. Friend Sir Patro's references to the late Mr. Moir's connexion with the Bill he spoke about make me think that the Bill was in contemplation even in his days as Minister. Let me have the credit before my period of office expires of having put on the statute book an Act which my hon. Friend was not able to pass though he desired to do so.

"There were some other points of less importance to which my hon. Friend referred. He referred to the low pay of the Lecturers of the Law College. On the 11th of this month we had a full dress debate on

21st March 1933] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

the revised scales of pay for the various services under this Government. This was one of the items of pay which were included in that debate and replying to that debate my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, said that in the final settlement of the scales of pay, the observations made by hon. Members, in the course of that discussion or later, on these revised scales, would be borne in mind and they would influence the decision of the Government to the extent it was possible. I can only repeat what the hon. the Finance Member said; his statement is perhaps more valuable than mine, because hon. Members will realize that it is finance that ultimately shapes these scales of pay—'rough hew them how you will.' And I hope my hon. Friend, Sir Patro's denunciation of this pay as being a very low one would have its due consideration. He referred to certain posts in the Presidency College. A great deal has taken place since he gave up this portfolio of education with regard to the organization of the services. At one time a very superior service called Class I service was contemplated, a service which, though it went by a different name, was in almost every respect the same as the old Indian Educational Service. As my hon. Friend himself said, the Government have dropped the idea of constituting a service like that. The Provincial service which is the only higher educational service to be hereafter in existence has been reorganized, and their scales of pay were placed before this hon. House for discussion the other day. There are certain appointments which present exceptional difficulties. I myself realized that while dealing with the question of the reorganization of the services, and I may tell my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, at any rate so far as I am concerned, that these appointments would require a separate treatment after this question of the reorganization of the services is settled once for all. I suppose these were the only straight questions which he put (A voice:—What about the practical ones?) There is no branch of education that is not practical. With regard to that, I may only tell my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, that I shall give my best consideration to his valuable observations. To that portion at least of his speech he must be satisfied with the usual laconic and orthodox reply of Ministers because I must proceed now to some other points to which I have to reply.

"My Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti criticised the department of education in rather strong terms and characterized it as being despotic. I am afraid he has painted the picture very black. So far as the grants to Pachappa's schools are concerned, that is not a matter about which I have heard for the first time to-day. The then president of the board of trustees interviewed me I think about two years ago and told me that the grants were being withheld by the Director of Public Instruction. I had a consultation with the Director and I explained to the president the reasons why the grant was delayed. And he in turn promised to see that the objections which the Director raised were all met as quickly as possible. After that interview, to-day for the first time I hear from my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that the grants have not been paid. If further representations had been made, then it would have been possible for me to investigate the reasons as to why the grants were not still paid and something might

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [21st March 1933]

have been done. But I can assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar that the Pachianpa's Trust has not been singled out for any unfair or improper treatment. I must say that though I do not want to disclose all that I know about the matter, the office of the trustees themselves has contributed, not to a small extent, towards the withholding of these grants. I can assure my hon. Friends that I shall again examine the question in view of the fact that they have placed some detailed information before me now.

"With regard to the district educational councils, the principle that is now being given effect to is that the assessed grants of the schools under the various district educational councils are taken as the basis for distribution grants. The practice that obtained previously was found to be very objectionable. The Government did not take into account the assessed grants, but they took as the basis the demands of the district educational councils themselves. Some district educational councils pitched their demands very high, while more honest and more timid district educational councils placed them at a low figure much nearer the actuals than the other district educational councils, and the grants that were made had a relation to these demands and not to the actual assessed grants. The assessed grants, as my hon. Friends who are acquainted with the working of the district educational councils may know, are calculated on the basis of certain standards prescribed for the teachers employed according to their qualifications. After the introduction of this principle of determining the grants payable by the Government I think a better and a healthier system has come to prevail. And I hope that very soon people will get to understand the new system and even welcome it.

"As regards the treatment given to the Madras District Educational Council, I do not know whether my hon. Friends are aware that the Government have been treating them more favourably than the district educational councils of the mufassal districts. They are granted 6 per cent more than they would have got if they were district educational councils of any district. Even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of mufassal district educational councils, the Government have done this merely because in Madras the cost of living, the pay of teachers and several other matters differ from the conditions prevailing in the districts. So, my hon. Friends are not correct in saying that no special preference was shown to the District Educational Council of Madras.

"Very strong criticism was advanced with regard to the amending Bill of last year for which I was responsible. I need hardly repeat the causes which led to this amending Bill. I can say once again that it was the Corporation more than anybody else that was responsible for this amending Bill (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—No, no). I should say in spite of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti's denial that but for the attitude taken up by the Madras Corporation, it would not perhaps have been necessary for the Government to introduce that legislation at all. It is, however, needless to go over the same

21st March 1933] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

ground and investigate the causes. The Bill has been in operation for about a year now, and we know how it has worked. And if as a result of the experience gained by its working during this time it is found that it has to any great extent prejudicially affected the condition of education in the city, I shall certainly confer with my hon. Friends, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar and Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and other Friends who are well acquainted with the condition of education in the city and try to evolve some method by which the defects if any can be obviated. That, I suppose, will satisfy my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and others.

"My hon. Friend said that certain district educational officers threatened some managements of schools with the withdrawal of recognition of their schools. I am not aware of any such circulars having been issued. If the district educational officers have issued any such circulars on their own responsibility, I may at once tell my hon. Friend that they have done so without any jurisdiction whatever. It is not competent for them either to confer or withdraw recognition. And I do not think that on the ground that the accommodation is insufficient, they could threaten educational institutions with permanent withdrawal of recognition. At any rate, they ought not to do it. If my hon. Friend could give specific instances in which such threats have been held out, I shall see that those threats are not carried out. It is certainly a sound argument that has been advanced by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti that if the Government is not in a position to grant the aid which they are bound to grant to these managements for putting up their buildings, it is not proper for them to say that, because the accommodation is still inadequate, we shall withdraw recognition. If such withdrawals are to be allowed, I am afraid that certain Government colleges would have to be disaffiliated by the Universities. So I fully appreciate the strength of that argument, and I shall certainly see that on that account no recognition is withdrawn. But I do not know if recognition is sought to be withdrawn on any other ground. If that is so, I cannot hold myself responsible for that. But if on the ground of inadequate accommodation and at this time of financial stringency when the Government are not able to help the managements, recognition is sought to be withdrawn, I shall certainly oppose any such step.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta referred to several matters pertaining to his district. I may tell him at once that the prohibition against new schemes being examined relates only to building schemes. It does not relate to aids being given to new schools. As a matter of fact, I have got with me a list—which I am sorry I have no time to read—of several new schools to which grants are going to be given next year. And if I read out that list, my hon. Friend will see that Mission schools have not been dealt with unfairly at all, because he will find that a large number of them are either Roman Catholic or Protestant Mission schools.

"With regard to the Muslim Education Committee, we have the report of the committee before us and I must on this occasion congratulate hon. Members of the House who were on that committee on

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [21st March 1933]

the exceedingly good and useful report that they have produced. Well, Sir, they have thanked me for having appointed this committee and for having talked to them very sympathetically so far. I hope they will be able to do the same thing when the final orders of the Government have been passed. I can only say that I have been very much benefited by the discussions that I have had with the hon. Muslim Members during last Sunday and the Sunday previous to that. I have been conferring with them and examining in detail all the recommendations that have been made by them, and I know their view-point very well at present. And if I should be unable to give effect to any of their recommendations it would not be because I have not understood them or I have not sufficient sympathy with them. More than that I cannot say at present.

“My hon. Friend, Mr. Sahajanandam makes mention of certain defects in the administration of the Annamalai University. Though the criticisms were very interesting and instructive, I must confess that these are not matters which this Government can deal with. The Annamalai University is a statutory body, autonomous in its administration, and I do not think the Government can interfere. The hon. Member being a member of the Senate, if he makes the same representations to the University itself, I think his voice will be heard there.

“As regards the grants to Indian orphanages, I fully sympathise with him when he says that the amount of Rs. 3 per head which is given at present is very inadequate. It was not without difficulty that we saved even that Rs. 3 from being further reduced. We must be thankful that this has been retained as it is. And when financial conditions improve, I shall certainly try to see that the amount is enhanced. For the next year we have provided for half a lakh more, and I think to that half a lakh we shall probably be able to add still further in coming years.

“I am sorry I could not reply to the other criticisms of other hon. Members, but I can assure them that all their representations will be examined very carefully and every attempt will be made to meet hon. Members' wishes as far as possible.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. the Education Minister for having given us such a lucid explanation and earnest assurance, and I beg leave to withdraw my motion.”

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the grant made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

21st March 1933]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 729 asked by Mr. Yakub Hasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st March 1933, page 501 supra.]

Serial number and name of municipality.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected and in office on 1st July 1932.	Serial number and name of municipality.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected and in office on 1st July 1932.
1 Anantapur	2	5	43 Masulipatam	2	5
2 Hindupur	1	5	44 Palacole	1	1
3 Tadpatri	1	7	45 Kurnool	2	8
4 Gudiyattam	1	3	46 Nandyal	2	6
5 Tiruppattur	1	6	47 Bodinayakanur	1	4
6 Tiruvannamalai	2	5	48 Dindigul	2	6
7 Vaniyambadi	..	14	49 Kodaikanal	1	2
8 Vellore	4	8	50 Madura	..	..
9 Walajapet	2	2	51 Palni	1	2
10 Chidambaram	1	2	52 Periyakulam	1	3
11 Cuddalore	2	3	53 Calicut	2	7
12 Villupuram	1	2	54 Cannanore	2	9
13 Adoni	2	12	55 Cochin	2	5
14 Bellary	2	8	56 Palghat	3	5
15 Hospet	2	5	57 Tellicherry	2	6
16 Chingleput	1	1	58 Nellore	3	7
17 Conjeevaram	1	1	59 Coonoor	..	3
18 Saidapet	1	1	60 Ootacamund	1	1
19 Chittoor	2	2	60-A Karaikudi	1	2
20 Tirupati	1	1	61 Sivakasi	1	2
21 Coimbatore	2	2	62 Srivilliputtur	1	1
22 Dharapuram	1	4	63 Virudhunagar	1	2
23 Erode	2	6	64 Salem	3	3
24 Pollachi	1	2	65 Kumbakonam	1	3
25 Tiruppur	1	4	66 Mannargudi	1	1
26 Udumalpet	1	4	67 Mayavaram	1	1
27 Cuddapah	1	9	68 Negapatam	2	8
28 Proddatur	2	4	69 Tanjore	1	4
29 Berhampur	1	1	70 Tiruvalur	1	3
30 Chicacole	1	1	71 Palamcottah	2	10
31 Parlakimedi	1	1	72 Tinnevely	2	5
32 Cocanada	2	2	73 Tuticorin	1	3
33 Poddapuram	1	1	74 Srirangam	..	..
34 Rajahmundry	2	3	75 Karur	1	2
35 Chirala	1	1	76 Trichinopoly	5	5
36 Guntur	3	6	77 Anakapalle	1	1
37 Narasaraopet	2	2	78 Bimlipatam	1	1
38 Ongole	1	3	79 Vizagapatam	1	1
39 Tenali	2	3	80 Vizianagram	1	1
40 Mangalore	1	3			
41 Bezwada	3	7			
42 Ellore	3	4			
			Total	122	305

[21st March 1933]

Name of local board.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected.	Name of local board.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected.
1 Anantapur District Board.	3	7	Bellary District Board—cont.		
Gooty Taluk Board ..	2	3	Hadagalli Taluk Board.	1	1
Tadpatri Taluk Board ..	1	2	Harpanahalli Taluk Board ..	1	1
Anantapur Taluk Board.	1	1	5 Chingleput District Board.	1	1
Kalyandrug Taluk Board ..	1	1	Ponneri Taluk Board ..	1	1
Dharmavaram Taluk Board ..	1	1	Tiruvallur Taluk Board.	1	1
Kadiri Taluk Board ..	2	3	Sriperumbudur Taluk Board ..	1	1
Pennukonda Taluk Board.	1	1	Conjeeveram Taluk Board ..	1	1
Hindupur Taluk Board.	1	1	Chingleput Taluk Board.	1	1
Madakasira Taluk Board.	1	1	Madurantakam Taluk Board ..	1	1
North Arcot District Board ..	3	4	Saidapet Taluk Board ..	1	1
Gudiyattam Taluk Board ..	1	2	6 Chittoor District Board ..	2	2
Vellore Taluk Board ..	1	1	Madanapalle Taluk Board ..	1	1
Wallajah Taluk Board.	1	1	Vayalpad Taluk Board.	2	2
Arkonam Taluk Board ..	1	1	Punganur Taluk Board.	1	1
Cheyyar Taluk Board.	1	1	Chendragiri Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tiruppattur Taluk Board ..	1	1	Kalahasti Taluk Board.	1	1
Polur Taluk Board ..	1	2	Palmaner Taluk Board.	2	2
Arni Taluk Board ..	1	1	Chittoor Taluk Board ..	1	1
Wandiwash Taluk Board ..	1	1	Puttur Taluk Board ..	1	1
Chengam Taluk Board.	1	1	Tiruttani Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board ..	1	1	7 Coimbatore District Board.	2	2
South Arcot District Board ..	2	2	Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board ..	1	1
Gingee Taluk Board ..	1	1	Bhavani Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tindivanam Taluk Board ..	1	1	Avanashi Taluk Board.	1	2
Villupuram Taluk Board ..	1	1	Coimbatore Taluk Board.	1	1
Kallakurichi Taluk Board ..	1	1	Erode Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board ..	1	1	Dharapuram Taluk Board ..	1	1
Cuddalore Taluk Board ..	1	1	Pollachi Taluk Board ..	1	1
Vriddhachalam Taluk Board ..	1	1	Udamalpet Taluk Board.	1	2
Chidambaram Taluk Board ..	1	1	Kollegal Taluk Board ..	1	3
Bellary District Board ..	3	3	Valparai Taluk Board ..	1	1
Adoni Taluk Board ..	2	2	Palladam Taluk Board ..	1	1
Alur Taluk Board ..	1	1	8 Cuddapah District Board.	3	3
Sirugappa Taluk Board.	1	1	Jammalamadugu Taluk Board ..	1	1
Bellary Taluk Board ..	1	1	Pulivendla Taluk Board.	1	1
Rayadurg Taluk Board.	1	1	Rayachoti Taluk Board.	2	2
Hospet Taluk Board ..	1	1	Rajampet Taluk Board.	1	1
Kudligi Taluk Board ..	1	1	Sidhavattam Taluk Board ..	1	1
			Badvel Taluk Board ..	1	1
			Proddatur Taluk Board.	1	1
			Cuddapah Taluk Board.	2	2
			9 East Godavari District Board ..	1	1
			Razole Taluk Board ..	2	2

[21st March 1933]

Name of local board.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected.	Name of local board.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected.
9. East Godavari District Board—cont.			13. Kurnool District Board—cont.		
Rajahmundry Taluk Board ..	1	2	Markapur Taluk Board.	1	1
Peddapuram Taluk Board ..	1	1	Cumbum Taluk Board ..	1	1
Ramachandrapuram Taluk Board ..	1	1	Kurnool Taluk Board ..	2	2
Amalapuram Taluk Board ..	1	1	14 Madura District Board ..	1	1
Cocanada Taluk Board.	1	1	Dindigul Taluk Board ..	1	1
Pithapuram Taluk Board ..	1	1	Madura Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tuni Taluk Board ..	1	1	Melur Taluk Board ..	1	1
10 West Godavari District Board ..	1	1	Nilakkottai Taluk Board.	1	1
Ellore Taluk Board ..	1	1	Palni Taluk Board ..	1	1
Chintalapudi Taluk Board ..	1	1	Periyakulam Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tadepalligudem Taluk Board ..	1	1	Tirumangalam Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tanuku Taluk Board ..	1	1	15 Malabar District Board ..	13	13
Kovvur Taluk Board ..	1	1	Chirakkal Taluk Board.	4	4
Bhimavaram Taluk Board ..	1	1	Kottayam Taluk Board.	2	3
Narasapur Taluk Board.	1	1	Kurumbanad Taluk Board ..	3	3
Guntur District Board ..	2	2	Calicut Taluk Board ..	7	7
Ongole Taluk Board ..	1	1	Ernad Taluk Board ..	16	16
Vinukonda Taluk Board.	1	1	Walluvanad Taluk Board ..	6	6
Guruzala Taluk Board ..	1	1	Ponnani Taluk Board ..	6	6
Sattenapalli Taluk Board ..	1	1	Palghat Taluk Board ..	2	2
Narasaraopet Taluk Board ..	1	1	16 Nilgiri District Board ..	1	1
Bapatla Taluk Board ..	1	1	17 Ramnad District Board ..	2	3
Guntur Taluk Board ..	1	1	Srivilliputtur Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tenali Taluk Board ..	1	1	Sattur Taluk Board ..	1	1
Repalli Taluk Board ..	1	1	Aruppukkottai Taluk Board ..	1	1
12 South Kanara District Board ..	3	5	Mudukulattur Taluk Board ..	1	3
Coondapur Taluk Board ..	1	1	Ramnad Taluk Board ..	2	6
Udipi Taluk Board ..	1	1	Sivaganga Taluk Board.	1	1
Karkal Taluk Board ..	1	1	Tiruvadanai Taluk Board ..	1	3
Mangalore Taluk Board ..	2	3	Tiruppattur Taluk Board ..	1	3
Puttur Taluk Board ..	2	2	18 Salem District Board ..	2	6
Kasaragod Taluk Board ..	3	7	Hosur Taluk Board ..	1	2
13 Kurnool District Board ..	4	4	Krishnagiri Taluk Board ..	1	1
Pattikonda Taluk Board.	1	1	Dharmapuri Taluk Board ..	1	2
Dhone Taluk Board ..	1	1	Harur Taluk Board ..	1	1
Nandikotkur Taluk Board ..	2	2	Omair Taluk Board ..	1	1
Nandyal Taluk Board ..	1	1	Salem Taluk Board ..	1	3
Koilkuntla Taluk Board.	1	1	Attur Taluk Board ..	1	3
Sirvel Taluk Board ..	1	1	Tiruchengodu Taluk Board ..	1	1
			Namakkal Taluk Board.	1	1
			19 Tinnevely District Board.	2	3
			Sankarankoyil Taluk Board ..	1	2

[21st March 1933]

Name of local board.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected.	Name of local board.	Number of seats reserved for Muslims.	Number of Muslims elected.
19. Tinnevely District Board—cont.			21 Vizagapatam District Board ..	1	1
Kovilpatti Taluk Board.	1	1	Vizianagram Taluk Board ..	1	1
Srivaikuntam Taluk Board ..	1	1	Chipurupalli Taluk Board ..	..	..
Tiruchendur Taluk Board ..	1	1	Palakonda Taluk Board ..	..	..
Nanguneri Taluk Board.	1	1	Narasapatam Taluk Board ..	1	1
Tinnevely Taluk Board.	1	7	Sarvasiddhi Taluk Board ..	1	1
Ambasamudram Taluk Board ..	1	2	Viravilli Taluk Board.	1	1
Tenkasi Taluk Board ..	1	2	Anakapalle Taluk Board ..	1	1
20 Trichinopoly District Board ..	1	3	Srungavarapukota Taluk Board ..	1	1
Karur Taluk Board ..	1	2	Vizagapatam Taluk Board ..	1	1
Kulittalai Taluk Board ..	1	2	Parvatipur Taluk Board ..	..	..
Lalgudi Taluk Board.	1	1	Bobbili Taluk Board.	..	1
Musiri Taluk Board ..	1	1	Salur Taluk Board ..	..	..
Perambalur Taluk Board ..	1	1			
Trichinopoly Taluk Board ..	1	2			
Udayarpalaiyam Taluk Board ..	1	1			
			Total { District Boards ..	46	69
			Taluk Boards ..	228	263

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 22nd March 1933.

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

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, K. P. V. S.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. J.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Raja of Kallikote.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.	Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur,	Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Khan Bahadur.	Slater, C.M.C., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
	Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.

[22nd March 1933]

PRESENT :—cont.

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.	Wright, Mr. W. O.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.	

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction authorizing the reckoning of days spent at the headquarters by the Deputy Inspectors as tour days.

* 733 Q.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: With reference to the answer to question 112 (b) furnished on 4th August last, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction, in contravention of the proceedings of Government, dated 2nd September 1927, authorized District Educational Officers to reckon days spent at headquarters by Deputy Inspectors as tour days, on duties detailed below:—

Date of order.

6th September 1928.

Description of duty.

1. Days spent in superintending S.S.L.C. and T.S.L.C. Government and technical special tests and Oriental title examinations.

2. Days spent as Secretary to a District Educational Council in attending its meetings or the meetings of the committees.

3. Days spent in the inspection of schools with the District Educational Officer.

4th June 1929.

The day of halt to receive question paper packets of the T.S.L.C. examination.

26th August 1929.

Days of halt for being in safe custody of question paper packets of all Government examinations.

17th October 1929.

The day previous to the commencement of S.S.L.C. examination for looking after seating arrangements.

[22nd March 1933]

(b) the number of senior and junior Deputy Inspectors that availed themselves of the Director's concession and the total amount of fixed travelling allowance ordered to be recovered from them after such a long interval; and

(c) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether Government propose to give the subordinates the reliefs they sought for in their memorial referred to in the answer to question 112 (d)?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) (1) About 400 officers;

(2) Rupees 4,800 approximately more than half of which has been recovered already.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (h) of question 734.

Revision of the Madras Inspection Code in relation to the Fixed Travelling Allowance Rules.

* 734 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: With reference to question No. 112 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 4th August 1932, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction revised the Madras Inspection Code so as to bring its provisions in regard to Fixed Travelling Allowance Rules in a line with the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules as ordered by the Government on 2nd September 1927; if so, when he did so and whether a copy of the proceedings in respect thereof will be laid on the table;

(b) whether Note 1 to Article 72 of the Inspection Code giving discretion to the District Educational Officers to treat as tour days, the days spent by the Deputy Inspectors in the inspection of schools at headquarters and within five miles of the headquarters was ordered to be retained by the said proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction specifically laid down in the said proceedings that the following days would also be considered as tour days:—

(i) days spent by Deputy Inspectors in superintending S.S.L.C. Examinations, T.S.L.C. Examinations, Government Technical, Special Tests and Oriental Title Examinations;

(ii) days spent by Deputy Inspectors who are Secretaries to District Educational Councils in attending meetings of the District Educational Councils or of District Educational Council Committees;

(iii) days spent by Deputy Inspectors in the inspection of schools at the headquarters with the District Educational Officer;

(d) when the articles 72, 73 and 74 of the Madras Inspection Code as amended by the said proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction took effect;

(e) whether it is a fact that subsequent to the revision referred to above and in reference to queries raised by the subordinate officers general circulars were issued by the Director of Public Instruction reaffirming

[22nd March 1933]

the concessions referred to above, regarding tour days; if so, on how many occasions and on what dates were such circulars issued and whether copies of the same will be laid on the table;

(f) whether it is a fact that the subordinate officers in the Educational Department drew travelling allowances according to the Inspection Code as amended by the Director of Public Instruction as required by the Government Order, dated 2nd September 1927; if so, what the amount of allowance so drawn was and during what period and by how many officers;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction issued orders cancelling the discretion given to the District Educational officers under Note 1 to Article 72 of the Madras Inspection Code and if so, when; and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the table; and

(h) when the Government propose to pass orders on the memorials received from the Deputy Inspectors on the subject of recovery?

A.—(a) A copy* of the Director's Proceedings, dated the 6th September 1928, is laid on the table.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(d) From the date of the proceedings.

(e) Yes, once: a copy* of the proceedings, dated the 19th April 1929, is placed on the table.

(f) Officers drew allowances according to the Inspection Code from 1928 to 1931; for particulars of the number of officers and the amount involved, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 733.

(g) Yes, on the 26th May 1930. A copy* is placed on the table.

(h) As early as possible.

Refund of excess travelling allowance drawn by Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 735 Q.—MR. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, as the effect of the cancellation of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction with regard to tour days of Deputy Inspectors in 1931 with retrospective effect from 1928, several Deputy Inspectors have been ordered to refund large amounts of money which they drew and spent on journeys;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorials from the officers affected; and

(c) what action the Government have taken on these memorials?

A.—(a) (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (g) and (h) of question No. 734.

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 631-632 infra.

22nd March 1933]

Local Self-Government

Alleged interference by the President, District Board, Chingleput, in a by-election to the District Board.

* 736 Q.—MR. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any complaint has been received by the Government against Messrs. M. Krishnaswami Reddi, the President, Chingleput District Board, and D. K. Ramayya Nayudu, President, Tiruvallur Taluk Board, for their irregular action in openly canvassing votes by themselves along with the local Engineering staff, Chingleput District Board, in favour of their candidate for a seat in the District Board, Chingleput, in a by-election, in contravention to the provisions in the Local Boards Act, in the villages of Pondavakkal Circle, Tiruvallur taluk; if so, what action was taken against the Presidents and the subordinates referred to above?

A.—The Government have not received any such complaint.

Public Health

Opening of leprosy and venereal clinics in the mufassal.

* 737 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the places where leprosy clinics have been opened in the mufassal; and

(b) the places where venereal clinics have been opened in the mufassal?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 594.

(b) Venereal clinics have been opened at Calicut, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Nellore, Rajahmundry and Tanjore.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, what suggestions have been made by Dr. Happer for the improvement of the facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I must ask for notice."

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government intend to give effect to these suggestions?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The matter is receiving consideration."

Irrigation

Tank Restoration Scheme work in the Tinnevely district.

* 738 Q.—MR. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a memorial has been received from the Tinnevely District Association praying for the immediate resumption of the Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation work in the Tinnevely district;

[22nd March 1933]

(b) whether the area still to be covered by the Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation in Tinnevely is 51.6 per cent of the total district programme as recommended by the Irrigation Commission of 1901-03 and includes the bulk of the dry portions of the district; and

(c) when the Government propose to resume the Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation work and finish the execution of Tank Restoration Scheme work in the Tinnevely district and the Presidency?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes; but the Government are not aware that the Irrigation Commission laid down any district programme.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (f) of question No. 477, dated 24th January 1933. A copy* of the Government Memorandum No. 743-D/33-1, dated 17th March 1933, sent to the Secretary, Irrigation Committee, Tinnevely District Association, in reply to the representation referred to in clause (a) of this question is also placed on the table.

*Repairs and improvements to the Maranthai channel,
Tinnevely district.*

* 739 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in reference to the Maranthai channel under the Chittar river in the Tinnevely district what progress, if any, has taken place in regard to—

- (i) the revision of estimates for repairs and improvements;
- (ii) the sanction of the estimates for repairs and their execution;

and

- (iii) the settlement of the question of contribution for improvements, after the events mentioned in the answer to interpellation No. 478, dated 24th January 1933?

A.—(i), (ii) and (iii)—Subsequent to 24th January 1933 when the question referred to in clause (iii) was answered, it has been reported that the manager of the Uthumalai Estate has agreed to the proposals and estimates of the Public Works Department subject to the modification of one item. This is being considered by the local officers.

Land Revenue Administration

Extent of land remaining dry in the Polavaram island.

* 740 Q.—Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the extent of land is in the Polavaram island that still remains as dry though it could be cultivated as wet?

A.—The area ultimately irrigable by the project in the 16th year after its inception was taken to be 16,316 acres. The area irrigated in 1930-31 was 10,979 acres and that in 1931-32

* Printed as Appendix II on page 632 infra.

[22nd March 1933]

was 9,997 acres. According to the programme of extension of irrigation, the area irrigable in 1931-32 was taken to be 6,500 acres.

Levy of water-cess on the dry lands in the Polavaram Island.

* 741 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have enquired into the price of paddy at the time when the Government Order relating to the levy of water-cess on the dry lands in the Polavaram island, East Godavari district, was issued;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the price of paddy has considerably fallen since then; and

(c) what the price of paddy was during the kist months last year and what the present price is?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of question No. 703.

Public Service

*Government order prohibiting the retention of an executive officer
in the same station for over three years.*

* 742 Q.—Rao Bahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is at present in force any Government order or instruction prohibiting the retention of an executive officer in the same station for over three years?

A.—No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if the Government have not been following a convention very nearly tantamount to a rule that executive officers are changed once in three years generally? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I have never heard of such a convention. ”

Forests

Withdrawal of forest concessions in the South Kanara district.

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to withdraw any of the concessions given to ryots in the reserves in South Kanara;

(b) the particulars of the concessions proposed to be withdrawn and the reasons for such withdrawal; and

(c) whether the concessions have already been withdrawn in any place, and if so, in which reserves?

A.—(a) & (b) The following concessions have been allowed by the Forest department to the ryots of South Kanara:—

- (1) Permission to clear undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings;

[22nd March 1933]

(2) in the reserves near the coast, the clearing of undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings;

(3) clearing of undergrowth in all areas sown with hopea;

(4) the free removal of (a) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species; and (b) dead fuel.

The Chief Conservator of Forests brought to the notice of Government that these concessions have been much abused by the people concerned. The Chief Conservator was therefore informed that the concessions might be gradually withdrawn and that the proposed withdrawal might be notified to the people affected and a report submitted to Government on any representations that may be made against withdrawal.

(c) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Are the Government aware of the representations made against the withdrawal of these concessions by the District Landholders' Association of South Kanara?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"None has been received by the Government till now."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"The representations made by the association were placed on the table of the House the other day. Will the hon. Member be pleased to look into them and consider the same before coming to a final decision?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have stated in my reply to the various cut motions under 'Forests' that Government is waiting for the report from the Chief Conservator and that when he forwards it, the report and the representations will be carefully considered."

Police

Government Order on the alleged Police excesses in Mangalore last year.

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

(a) the result of the enquiries made by Government regarding the Police excesses which formed the subject of representation to the Collector and the Government by a number of citizens in Mangalore last year; and

(b) the action taken by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) Disciplinary action has been taken against a Sub-Inspector of Police and two constables in two cases. The orders of Government in other cases will issue on receipt of the Inspector-General's report following the departmental enquiry held by him at Mangalore.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If it is not very confidential, will the Government be pleased to say what is the nature of action taken in this case?"

22nd March 1933]

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"The sub-inspector was reduced from the fourth grade to the fifth grade for six months and the constables' increments were withheld for six months. The report about the Superintendent of Police has been received and is being considered."

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

II.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1933, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 11th March 1933."

III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1933-34.

DEMAND XVIII—EDUCATION—RESERVED (EUROPEAN).

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,26,200 under Demand XVIII—Education—Reserved."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I beg to move—

that the allotment of Rs. 6,300 for Education—Reserved—Government Secondary schools—Special staff—Boys' schools, be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Last year I said that the policy of the Government should be in favour of encouraging common schools for people of different communities and creeds and persons of both sexes. We have no reason however to find fault with Government for setting up separate schools for Europeans so long as Government follow the policy of having separate schools for Muslims and Christians. But I believe that in these schools which have been established for Muslims and Christians admission to students of other communities is not refused. Last year Mr. James speaking on this matter said that the European schools give a better type of education on the basis of character training and culture. He expressed the view that these schools should not be the prerogative of any particular community and that more of such schools should be started and their doors thrown open to a larger number of Indian students. I understand, Sir, that it is open to the authorities of these schools to admit Indians up to a limit of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. As a matter of fact I find that in these schools out of 10,759 only 1,602 are Indians. I would like to know whether any Indian students have been refused admission even when there was no difficulty in finding accommodation for them. I wish to impress on the hon. the Home Member the desirability of admitting a larger number of Indian students so that our young men may have the benefit of the better type of education given in these schools and Indian and European students may have more opportunities of moving together, knowing each other's point of view and cultivating better feelings of friendship between the two races."

[22nd March 1933]

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, this question was moved last year and it was pointed out by the Member who moved the resolution that the European schools do not admit Indians. But Mr. James and other Members representing the European group said that they are being admitted and that there is no restriction for admission up to a certain limit. But I understand they are not being admitted. I wish to know what the objection is for admitting and whether the course of study is quite different and not suitable for Indians. I understand that it is not suitable for Indians and, if it is so, I hope, some alteration will be made to suit the requirements of the Indians; but if it is not possible, may I know why it is not possible? I understand there are only one or two such schools now. If so, may I know whether any provision cannot be made in other schools for the education of the European boys?"

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I am afraid, Sir, that Mr. Schamnad is wrong in saying that the education given in European schools is not suitable to Indians. I have a relation of mine, a boy reading in Calicut, and I understand the study is quite suitable and the curriculum is better than the curriculum of the boys of the same standard in Indian schools. It is certainly better to have a larger percentage of Indian students in European schools, because they are better behaved than the students of the same age, standard and education in Indian schools."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM then addressed the House in Tamil.

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! ஐரோப்பியர் கல்விக்காக ஏழுலட்சத்து நூற்பத்திராயிரத்து எண்ணூறு ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளார்கள். அவர்களது ஜன சங்கியையோ மிகவும் சொற்பம். சென்ற வருஷத்து நிருவாக அறிக்கையில் மிகச் சொற்பமாக இருநூற்றேழ்பேர்கள் பரீட்சைக்குச் சென்றார்கள். அவர்களில் நூற்றிருபத்தொன்பது பேர்கள் பாசானார்கள். மிடிஸ் கூலில் 322 பேர்கள் சென்று பாசானார்கள். படிப்பவர்கள் தொகையோ மிகவும் சொற்பம். செலவோ அதிகம். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் இம்மாகாணத்தில் எழுபது லட்சம் ஜனங்களிருக்கிறார்கள். ஐரோப்பியர் கல்வி எவ்வாறு கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் இடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதோ அவ்வாறே தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் கல்வியும் கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பரிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஏராளமான அதாவது 72 லட்சம் கணக்குள்ள சமூகத்திற்கு லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்டாரால் பல இடங்களில் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் வைத்துள்ளார்கள். அவ்வெல்லாவற்றிலும் இரு நூறு பிள்ளைகளே சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள். பரந்த கடல்போன்ற சமூகத்திற்கு இது எவ்வளவு சொற்பம் என்பதைச் சிந்திக்கவேண்டுகிறேன். தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவால் இவற்றிற்கு முப்பதினாயிரம் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். ஐரோப்பியர்களது போர்டிங்கிற்கு இரண்டு லட்சத்து இருபத்தி மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்தியாவில் சிறுபான்மையராயிருப்பதாலும் அவர்களுக்கு விசேஷ பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமரகையாலும் அவர்களுக்கு எஸ்டிமேட்டில் கண்ட தொகையைச் செலவழிக்கட்டும். ஆனால் ஹோம் மெம்பரது மற்றேர் கையிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பாருக்கு சிறிது தொகை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுகிறேன். மாற்றப்பட்ட கல்வி இலாகாவில் போர்டிங் கிராண்டு 1933-34 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு இரண்டு லட்சத்து ஐம்பதினாயிரம் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளார்கள். வருஷாவருஷம் இரண்டு லட்சத்தான் ஒதுக்குவார்கள். இந்த ஆண்டில் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கிய ஐம்பதினாயிரத்தையும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கென ஒதுக்கிவைத்து, தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களாலே நடத்திவரும் போர்டிங்கு களுக்கு செலவிற்கு கட்டி வரும்படி ஆறு ரூபாய்கள் வீதம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்."

[22nd March 1933]

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with what was said by Mr. Raman Menon, and to pay a tribute to the work of the European schools in the City of Madras and elsewhere. I have myself a child of mine reading in one of the European schools, and I am in a position to state that the type of education imparted to children in these schools is very high and very well suited to Indian boys and girls as well. I would also in this connexion satisfy the hon. the Home Member, who the other day speaking elsewhere expressed disappointment that hon. Members of this House do not come forward and ask the Government for higher grants for European education. Now, Sir, I stand up here and ask the hon. the Home Member to give for European education more money than he has been giving hitherto."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, on this question of European education, if some of us wish to participate in the debate it is for this reason, that there is an incorrect impression that the European schools are worked very much better than the Indian schools. Of course, they do so for a very good reason. It is because they spend much more money than is spent in Indian schools. Our policy in maintaining schools is to have a large number of schools and spend less money on each school, whereas the thing is very different so far as European schools are concerned. They spend much more money, they levy very high fees, and in that way they are able to maintain a very high standard. If the Government is prepared to spend in the same liberal way an equal sum on our Indian schools, at any rate for a few Indian schools, I am sure that even these Indian schools also will function in the same efficient manner as European schools. With regard to the amount that is spent in granting contributions to hostels and things like that, the rates are on a very much higher scale, so far as these European schools are concerned, as compared with those given to Indian schools. In such circumstances, it is no wonder that European schools function better than our Indian schools."

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"Sir, the hon. Mover of the motion said that admission to other communities is refused in the European schools. Sir, I may say at once that it is not so and that many Indian children are now in these schools. The only restriction that is observed is that admission to Indian pupils is limited to one-third of the strength. The object of these schools is to give education mainly to the Anglo-Indian and European communities, in their own language and culture. That is the reason why these schools are not able to admit more Indians. We must remember also that all the European schools are private schools brought into existence by private benefactions. The Government only aid them by grants. I know that objection has been taken to the fact that the boarding grants to orphans in these schools are higher than the grants given to the Indian schools. We must remember that the style of living of the Anglo-Indians and Europeans is higher, and it costs more. Thus we have to give them a higher grant. It is a matter for the hon. Minister for Education to consider whether he should not increase the grant for Indian orphans, if he finds that the grants are not sufficient. The endeavour should be to increase

[Sir Mahomed Usman] [22nd March 1933]

rather than decrease these grants. As has been said last year by Mr. James on the floor of this House, there is a movement not to call these schools 'European schools' but to call them 'English schools,' as schools where the medium of instruction is in the English language. The best thing perhaps for the Government to consider is to establish more schools of this nature, so that both Indians and Europeans may read together in these schools. As I have said, the present European schools are private schools intended for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and it is not for the Government to dictate to them as to what they should do or what they should not do. If the hon. Members think that the type of education there is much better, then the best course would be for Government for bringing into existence schools of that type where European and Indian boys may be admitted. Last year, when the question of European education was raised in this House, Mr. James made a very effective speech on the subject. I do not think there is any other question raised by any hon. Member for me to answer, and if there is anything else for me to consider, I am prepared to do so. As I said, the European schools are private schools, and I do not think it is right for us to interfere with them in any manner which will make them inefficient."

The cut motion was put and lost.

The Demand was then put and carried, and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 81,04,000 under Demand XIX—Medical—Transferred'."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 11,900 for Medical Establishments—Superintendence—Pay of Officers, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, the provision that is made here for medicine as compared with what is obtaining in other countries is very small. Not only that, but the relief that is given does not reach very many parts of the Province. It is only the towns, and that too the big towns, that get most of the advantages out of the expenditure incurred by the Government. The Government, while not endeavouring to extend medical relief throughout the province, is incurring very costly and extravagant expenditure on buildings and to a certain extent on equipment. Sir, it is known that in every district centre, they want huge buildings costing 15 and 20 lakhs, and equipments are sanctioned in proportion to that. I do not mean to say that provision should not be made for the number of beds for which provision is made or that facilities for nursing and other things should not be given. All that I say is that the standard on which it is done is too high, and I do not think a poor country like India can bear to have things on such a lavish scale. Buildings can certainly be built at a less cost than what has been actually incurred

[22nd March 1933] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

now in our province. Especially in recent times, our expenditure on medical buildings is going up by leaps and bounds. I do not think either the Government or the local bodies who are in charge of medical relief can afford to construct buildings on the scale on which they are being built at the present moment. So, I would ask the hon. Minister to consider whether it is not possible to reduce the expenditure on these buildings and equipment. While on equipment, I should say that the cost will greatly be reduced if in place of the present nurses a large number of Indian nurses are trained in several centres and employed on less salaries. If facilities are given for the training of Indian nurses in a number of places, it will be possible to get a large number of Indian girls to take to this profession of nursing, and in that way the cost will automatically be reduced. The reason why the cost of this particular item of equipment is so very high is that we are employing and we are forced to employ a large number of European and Anglo-Indian nurses who have to be paid high salaries. If money is saved on this item alone, the Government will be able to make the money spent on medical relief go a longer way than it is at present. I would also say that the time has come when the Government medical relief must be able to reach all parts of the country, and there are only two ways in which medical relief can be extended throughout the country. They are, as is well known, the system of appointing honorary medical officers about which attempts are being made to test the possibility and also the question of having persons trained in Indian medicine to be employed largely in the rural parts. These are the only two methods by which it will be possible to reduce expenditure on medical relief and make medical relief available throughout the country.

"Well, Sir, so far as the question of employing honorary officers is concerned, it is still young in this province. It is only during the last few years that the system has been tried. We have good reports so far both from the persons employed and the public at large with reference to this scheme. I am glad, Sir, that the Government have appointed a committee to go into this question of utilizing the honorary services of medical practitioners more largely and report on it. In that connexion I may say that an address delivered by the President of the Trichinopoly District Medical Association Conference in January last was placed in my hands. I find therein a very intelligent criticism of the scheme as obtains in this province. As a layman I cannot say whether that criticism was well founded. The defects in the present scheme pointed out therein and the remedies suggested are well worth the consideration of the committee which has been appointed by Government. I think that the President of the Trichinopoly District Medical Association Conference should be invited to this committee to present his views before the members and persuade if possible officers like the Surgeon-General and Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. I am not concerned with the constitution of the particular committee. All I say is that views like those propounded in the address ought to be considered and the persons who propound those views ought to be given an opportunity to impress the views on the members of the committee.

11-30
a m.

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [22nd March 1933]

I would also say that in a matter like this one or two persons who have got an intimate knowledge of the working of these medical institutions which are borrowed from England, or who have actually served in England as members of the profession should find places in that committee. I leave it to the hon. the Minister to consider this suggestion for what it is worth, since the matter is one which is being investigated by a committee appointed by the Government.

“ Then coming to Indian medicine, Government have done the right thing in modernizing the old system of indigenous treatment. I do not think that a man trained in the Indian School of Medicine is in any way inferior to one trained in the Rayapuram Medical School. The two systems are different. So far as medicine is concerned as separate from surgery, all experience in this country shows that people trained in Indian medicine are as good physicians as those trained in the western system. I want that Indian medicine should be so systematized as to enable the people trained in that school to become efficient in the subject. At present the Indian School of Medicine is not looked upon with favour. It has been brought into existence with a view to meet the wishes of the Council in a half-hearted manner. I want the hon. the Minister to go into it with great faith and see that proper training is given in that school, so that these men trained in this school may be able to do quite as good work as those trained in the allopathic system.

“ There were several complaints with reference to the privileges denied to those who come out of the Indian School of Medicine. It was said that certificates given by them are not valued as much as those given by those trained in the western system. That is a matter for serious consideration by Government. For some years I have been entertaining the idea that the best way of giving medical relief to the country was by having a number of doctors trained in the Indian School of Medicine with one allopathic hospital for each centre with proper equipment. For instance in a certain locality there might be established four or five institutions with doctors trained in the Indian School of Medicine with one institution in the centre with a first-rate allopathic doctor. I have worked out that in that way medical relief will be cheaper and reach a wider area than at present. If an Indian doctor can work hand in hand with a well-trained surgeon in a locality, medical relief will be more effective and also will reach a wider area.

“ There is one other matter which I want to put before the hon. the Chief Minister for his consideration, and that is, the question of the requirements of the Women and Children's Hospital in Triplicane. That is the only institution available for the purdah ladies in this province maintained by the Government. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: ‘Hear, hear.’) Not only purdah ladies but other ladies also who are not prepared to go to the Men's hospitals go there for treatment. The provision in the hospital both with reference to accommodation and equipment, is very poor. The requirements were fixed some forty years ago and they have not been increased with reference to the growing number of people that resort to that hospital. I had by a mere accident

22nd March 1933] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

to visit the hospital to see one of my friends there. I found that a large number of patients were housed in the verandas and subjected to the inclemencies of the weather. The arrangements for out-patients are also very defective. There is not enough accommodation in the room in which the doctor receives the patients. As I said, the equipment is very poor, since it was intended for a much smaller number than what is actually the case. I should like the hon. Minister to go into these matters and press on the Finance Department to give more money to meet the growing needs of this hospital. I would also request the hon. the Chief Minister to bring a supplementary demand, if necessary.

“ Again this particular hospital serves as a clinic for girls studying in the medical schools. From that standpoint also it is necessary to see that provision is made as early as possible to meet the present needs of the hospital. We are spending large sums on buildings and other things in Madras about the necessity of which people have different views. But an important matter like this is neglected. I do not want to take up any more time of the House, since there are a number of speakers who want to express their views. I would only ask the hon. the Chief Minister to pay early attention to the suggestions I have put forward and particularly with regard to rural medical relief and see what he can do to carry them out.”

* Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—“ Mr. President, 11-45 a.m.
Sir, the hon. Member who spoke on this motion drew the attention of the Government to their policy of spending public money on costly and extravagant buildings. Of course in this very House, three years ago, when the scheme for the remodelling of the General Hospital was being discussed, all Members from the mufassal expressed their opinion that undue preference was being given to Madras. My point is that the Government are not wise in spending public money on these costly buildings and that Madras gets an undue share and undue monopoly. Further the Government, when they sanction costly schemes, are not carefully examining the recurring commitments they undertake the liability for. We have an instance of it in this Budget. We find that many thousands of rupees are allotted for 1933-34 for the equipment of the General Hospital which has been recently constructed at a huge cost. I ask Government whether this point was examined by the Finance Committee at the time the scheme was sanctioned and whether they took the recurring cost into consideration when they sanctioned the scheme. Again, this year, in Madura they have put into execution a scheme costing many lakhs. Have they examined the question as to what they are committing themselves to by way of recurring cost on that scheme? I submit, Sir, that so far as these two schemes are concerned, the Government have not till now taken into consideration the huge recurring expenditure which has surely to be provided for year after year. I want the Government to look into this question so as to avoid wastage in future.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar was saying that for the extension of medical relief, the honorary system may be tried in

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [22nd March 1933]

more centres than at present. Sir, it seems that it has now been accepted by all that honorary system should be tried on a larger scale than now though I cannot say that it is absolutely free from abuses. But one point with regard to the extension of medical relief which I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this: We are already having a huge expenditure under charges for medicine; if we place before ourselves this idea that the State should provide medical relief to every one even in the remotest villages, can we conceive of our commanding enough resources to carry out our object if we go on spending on the present scale? At the present cost, I think it is rather impossible for the Government to give relief to the whole population. The other day when Mr. Smith was giving a lecture under the auspices of the University Extension Board on the Problems of Local Self-Government, he was hinting that perhaps it was better for the local bodies to be relieved of the idea that they ought to give relief by way of medical aid. I do not know whether he, as Secretary, would like that to be placed before and accepted by the Government. If that is going to be the ideal, can they go on giving relief in the manner they have been giving till now? If they do not look forward to be in possession of immense resources to be spent at this rate, what is the alternative they have in view? I certainly would request the Government to examine the suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, viz., that of giving more preference to people trained under the Indian systems of medicine. It is not a case of our preferring one or the other systems of medicine. It is a case of which will serve us better. I am told by some people that the cost of medical aid under the Indian systems of medicine would only be a twelfth of what it is under the allopathic system. If this is so, the matter is worthy of consideration and I would request the Government to extend medical relief under the Indian systems of medicine on a larger scale than now; only then would it be possible for them to give medical relief to the distant parts of the villages. The Government must undertake to train people already practising in the villages for a period of two or three years and send them back to their places so that they may give medical relief to their villages equipped with better knowledge.

“As I said, Madras has, at present, not only a monopoly of buildings but also a monopoly of experienced surgeons and doctors. We from the mufassal have got a complaint in this respect. Whenever a doctor gets into the General Hospital or some other hospital in Madras, he never likes to go anywhere else. The argument is perhaps that people well equipped are required for the city. What about the mufassal? Do not mufassal patients also require clever doctors and skilful physicians to attend on them? To meet this complaint I would suggest that Government should sanction a periodical flow of officers from the mufassal to the city and back from the city to the mufassal. That would be advantageous both to the people in the city and in the mufassal. At present, not only the people but the officers also are under a great handicap in the mufassal. The doctors in the mufassal are permanently debarred from serving in the city and getting themselves better equipped.

22nd March 1933] [Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

I think a convention ought to be introduced by which officers who have served for three, four or five years in the mufassal should be allowed to come to the city and city medical men taken to the mufassal hospitals.

“Now I have got to say a word about the policy pursued by the Government during the last two years of appointing to professorial chairs junior men in service. They do so on the ground that these junior men possess high academic qualifications. I am not going to deny the value of academic qualifications. Certainly that is a great consideration; but, at the same time, are the Government justified in turning down senior men? I do not say that the Government ought, under all circumstances, to give these posts to the seniormost men. Perhaps the seniormost man may not deserve it; but the Government should not absolutely brush aside the claims of seniority. If really in their cases the possession of academic qualifications is wanting, it is not difficult for the Government to give them study leave as they do in so many cases and see that these people who otherwise would deserve these posts do possess this academic qualification. I request Government to look into this matter.”

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, before I speak on this motion, I would like to pay a tribute to the hon. the Chief Minister who, young as he is, in a short time, has mastered the subjects with which he has to deal. Sir, he has a great future. My words are always prophetic as they have proved to be in the case of the present Viceroy of India.

“Sir, thanks to the late Raja of Panagal who constituted the Admission Committee for the Medical College. That Committee is functioning very well being guided by the clear-cut rules framed by him. There is not, therefore, any trouble at all with regard to the admission of students especially on account of the fact that the Chairman of the Committee Mr. Newcomb is a very sympathetic gentleman. Last year, however, another rule was added which gave some trouble; but, thanks to Mr. Newcomb, we were able to tide over that difficulty. I hope Government will look into this new rule in regard to admission of students and see if it is very necessary to have it. Sir, the Committee admits about 66 per cent of students from the various communities to the Medical College. There is no difficulty about it, but when we sit for selecting House Surgeon there are very few Non-Brahmans, Hindus including Depressed Classes and Muslims. Of course the Surgeon-General is very sympathetic and is mostly guided by the opinion of non-official members. We are, therefore, able to function without difficulty. In this connexion I must also thank Mr. Sengodaiyan for the interest that he takes in the case of the depressed and backward classes. We want the Government to investigate why out of the 66 people selected, one or two passed M.Bs. or L.M.S., are distilled out. There is something wrong somewhere. It must be investigated.

“Regarding the appointment of the staff of the Medical College, it seems non-medical men can be entertained. In my opinion there is no use appointing people who have only a mechanical knowledge of the science but not the intelligent application of it. We want men who

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [22nd March 1933]

while teaching scientific subjects may also teach in a way the application of these subjects to various medical subjects. I request Government to look into this matter.

“ In the matter of the selection of men for being sent out on study leave to England, I do not see any reason why men from the mufassal should not get chances. I find that juniors and other medical officers in the Madras city are alone selected with one or two exceptions. This is a great wrong done to the mufassal officers. My hon. Friends who always say that I speak only for Madras, will now see that I am speaking for the mufassal also. This wrong should not be allowed to continue and also the consequent heart-burning. It should be put a stop to. Now, Sir, I mean people from non-teaching institutions in the mufassal may be selected and sent to England, preferably people who have put in long service.

12
noon.

“ Then, Sir, I want to say a few words about the medical school. I have been crying hoarse in season and out of season that a Committee should be appointed for recruiting people both for Boys' school at Rayapuram and Girls' school at Egmore but it has been a cry in the wilderness. The previous Minister told me that there would be a Committee appointed. That is a very important thing. I want to impress upon the European Members of this House that all communities should be satisfied. If the claims of all people are satisfied we need not be afraid of even hundreds of revolvers of terrorists. People belonging to the various communities will lynch men who attempt at terrorism if lynch law is allowed in our country. The European gentlemen must know that all the communities should be satisfied. So I request the various officers of Government to realize the importance of this matter. I only request the Government not to harm the loyalists who have been standing in support of the Government for decades together. To harm and insult such people seems to be the tradition of the British Government.

“ Coming to the Lady Willingdon Medical School, I do not know how the present committee is against selecting pupils from various communities according to the districts. Hindus and Muhammadans are just trying to go to that school. Even though these people have the minimum qualification or less than the minimum qualification they should be admitted in that school. If they are wanting in English let them employ a suitable teacher to coach them up in English and then teach them medicine just as Dr. Srinivasamurti is doing in the Indian School of Medicine. Instead of doing that, they are shutting out the admission of all backward and other communities. In the list of Muhammadan girls that have been admitted in the institution, there is only one. As regards Hindus there are a very few. I want the Government to appoint one member on the committee who will be able to recruit pupils from all communities, Hindus, Muslims as well as backward communities.

“ Coming to the provision of buildings for hospitals, I request hon. Members of this House not to be very hard with regard to the provision of buildings for hospitals. If the Government have spent 53 lakhs of rupees for the General Hospital, it is quite necessary, because then only

22nd March 1933] [Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

they can have all the rooms necessary for them built in a scientific manner which is a most essential thing especially for the Surgical Wards of the General Hospital. Hon. Members have a very poor idea as to how many special departments the General Hospital has. There is a surgical section, there is a medical section and there are specialist's sections for treating ear, throat and nose diseases, venereal diseases and X-Ray treatment for diseases and lastly there are leper clinics. I would ask hon. Members of this House to go and visit the X-Ray institute in the General Hospital and see the wonderful work that is being done in this institute.

“ Then I come to the Gosha Hospital. Now my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar was also speaking on this subject and I say this hospital is in a most deplorable condition. The hon. the Raja of Bobbili visited, I hope, this hospital and I think he would have seen a number of patients lying on the veranda. So I think that is a thing which requires the immediate attention of the hon. the Chief Minister. Under Part II schemes they have given some money for the buildings in the Gosha Hospital. So I hope the Government will take up this matter immediately. I do hope that Government will find money for these buildings by bringing at least a supplementary grant and do the needful in the matter. I want hon. Members of this House to realize what for these hospitals exist. They are of service not only to the people in the city but also to the people from mufassal. As I said the patients belonging to Madras will be only 10 per cent out of about 600 patients. All the rest are from mufassal. If Madras is not burdened with a General Hospital for mufassal patients, a Government House, a Secretariat and a High Court and the various amenities to hon. Gentlemen coming from the mufassal, we Madrases will be content with a village of Madras with our water from our wells for drinking and other purposes, oil lamps for our lights and village roads and village physicians. Of course then you need not spend large amounts over various buildings. Sir, the General Hospital is intended to safeguard the interests mostly of the patients from the mufassal and for doing so we have to spend large amounts over the building. Sir, the complaint of some hon. Members grudging to grant money for Madras is something like all the limbs complaining against the stomach. If the stomach is allowed to starve what the conditions of the limbs would be we can imagine. Let hon. Members realize this. It is only for the sake of the people of the mufassal that these hospitals and other amenities have to be provided. I am personally thankful to the Surgeon-General for the help he has rendered me in connexion with a particular association with which I am associated. In this connexion I must congratulate Major-General Sprawson for the excellent work he is doing. Major-General Sprawson and Col. Webb are two enthusiasts and our thanks are due to them for all the help they are rendering.

“ I wanted to reserve all these things to the time when public health is taken up, but I am afraid I may not have a chance as my name is very low in the list. So with these few words I congratulate the Surgeon-General and the hon. the Chief Minister. Our thanks are also due to the

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [22nd March 1933]

able and energetic Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department who was a very able Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras and who to-day stands unique among the Commissioners for having a statue erected for him."

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"I want to draw the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister for the gross injustice done by the authorities of the Medical Department to the Andhras, and the inordinate delay made in constructing buildings for the headquarters hospital at Cocanada. Cocanada is one of the most pre-eminent cities and one of the greatest commercial centres. The claims of Cocanada have been neglected and ignored in many directions. The present buildings of the Cocanada headquarters hospital are in a most dilapidated condition and are quite unfit for the purpose of a hospital. The need for constructing these buildings was long ago admitted and some 18 years back an estimate for Rs. 1,40,000 was prepared and it was approved by the Government and subsequently the matter was dropped for reasons unknown to us. In 1926, after much agitation, the Surgeon-General was pleased to suggest that a new building was essential and he called for plans and estimates. When the scheme was proposed he also suggested that a new building should be built on a separate site probably on sanitary and economic considerations. At last the site was acquired in 1930 and the cost of the land Rs. 76,800 was also paid. Unfortunately the Government failed to provide sufficient funds for the completion of the scheme which was proposed in 1915, i.e., some 18 years ago. This is a tremendous delay and cannot be condoned. If the hon. Minister thinks that owing to financial stringency the scheme cannot be taken up now, I appeal to him to make urgent and necessary improvements at least in the present buildings.

"Then as regards granting study leave, giving selection grades, etc., the claims of Andhras have been overlooked. Ever since 1926, out of 15 cases, only 3 Andhras were selected. I am afraid the Medical Department has become a monopoly of the Malabarais. The present Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General should not be retained any longer in his present post. It is really surprising that the same gentleman should be kept in the same post for such a long time and that too in such a responsible post as the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to immediately look into this matter and without any further delay appoint an Andhra Personal Assistant. No Andhra has been given a chance ever since 1922 for this post."

* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI:—"I should like to bring to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister the way in which rural medical relief work is being attended to in the mufassal. It was the late Raja of Panagal who introduced the system of giving rural medical relief in the mufassal and it was expected that great relief would be given to the people by the introduction of this system. But we find that although many of the taluk boards applied for rural medical dispensaries being opened the Government did not accord sanction. For example, in Anantapur, a number of taluk boards applied for rural dispensaries being opened but Government did not comply with the application. In connexion with the opening of these dispensaries I would like to point out

22nd March 1933] [Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi]

to the hon. the Chief Minister that Licentiates in Indian Medicine should be preferred to those who have practised Allopathic system of medicine, because the people in the villages take to the indigenous system of medicine more readily.

"Again, Sir, I want to refer to another thing. Government promised to take medical institutions at taluk headquarters under their own management. After the introduction of Local Boards Amendment Act, 1930 each taluk is constituted into a taluk board and many of these taluk boards are finding it difficult to manage their medical institutions that are under their charge. They have been urging the district boards to take them over and the District Boards also are in the same condition, viz., want of finance. So it is necessary that the Government should take over these institutions under their charge.

"There are still four taluk headquarters medical institutions in Anantapur, which should be taken over by the Government. Three of them are dispensaries and one is a hospital. The District Board cannot manage these institutions as it is very poor and there is no other way except that the Government should take charge of them. 12-15 p.m.

"Again, Sir, the buildings of the District Headquarters Hospital at Anantapur are situated in an insanitary place just near a tank. When water is full in the tank and when the crops are standing in the fields, mosquitoes pester the in-patients in the hospital. A number of hospital committees have recommended that the hospital should be removed to a sanitary place. More than one Surgeon-General who visited the place has recommended that the hospital should be shifted. Although this question has been under the consideration of the Government for a very long time nothing has yet been done. A good site is available near the Ceded Districts College, a site which will be easily accessible both to the old town and the extensions. I hope the hon. Minister will take up this question and see that the hospital is shifted to the new site, which I am told, has been approved by the Surgeon-General."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, I am one with Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar in thinking that, though we have been spending over this department large sums every year, we have not been able to carry medical relief nearer the people than it has been some years ago. One of the means by which medical relief can be made more easily available to the people at large is, as the same gentleman pointed out, by securing the co-operation of private agencies, by appointing honorary medical officers in our hospitals and dispensaries. For, admittedly the state of our finances does not permit of the appointment of paid officers in a larger number than we do at present. Speaking of this system of running our hospitals and dispensaries with the aid of honorary officers, I believe every one—including my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev—will agree with me when I say that we have now come to a stage when we can say with confidence that the system has, during the short time that it has been in vogue, proved a tremendous success. The Surgeon-General in his latest report has testified to that fact, and has also drawn pointed attention to the fact that this system has resulted in a saving of Rs. 1,85,000 to Government.

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[22nd March 1933]

This is only an indirect saving. For, if we examine the pay bill of the Government, we find no reduction. That is due to the fact that honorary officers are still being considered as supernumeraries. We have at present as many as about one hundred honorary medical officers working in the Presidency and headquarters hospitals. But in most cases these officers have not displaced the existing paid officers in those hospitals. The few paid officers who have been displaced by honorary officers have all been dumped into the teaching institutions. That is how we have the sorry spectacle of our teaching institutions having more teachers than students. This fact, viz., that within the last few years there has been a considerable increase in the strength—in most cases unwarranted—of the staff on our teaching institutions, is admitted by the Surgeon-General also in his latest administration report. This, I submit, Sir, is the reason why our pay bill has not come down in spite of the fact that we employ about one hundred honorary medical officers. If medical relief is to be made available to a larger number of people within the limited financial resources at the disposal of this Government, the only way is to employ honorary officers in larger numbers and stop recruiting paid men. As vacancies occur in the paid service, the Government should fill them up with honorary officers.

“ Mr. President, mention was made by some hon. Members who preceded me that Government were wasting large sums of money over hospital buildings. I have absolutely no objection to the erection of new hospitals, and in fact I would go further and state that they should try and erect hospitals in all taluk headquarters. But I certainly object to the erection of palatial buildings like the remodelled General Hospital in Madras. Government have wasted 53 lakhs of rupees over this hospital. I know it is too late to think of it. Nevertheless, I should like to take this opportunity to enter my emphatic protest against the erection of palatial hospital buildings. For our hospitals we do not want four storied buildings with glazed tiled walls and marble floors. What we want are clean, simple, and well ventilated buildings with, if possible, decently laid out gardens. I will give another instance of the colossal waste in our hospital building programme. Every one knows—including my esteemed Friend, Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar, who justified the expenditure on the General Hospital buildings—that in a climate like ours the doors of the wards should not be closed in any part of the day or night. As a matter of fact in no hospital have I seen banged doors, and yet, what do we find in many of the hospitals that are now being built? Massive wooden door-ways, each of which would have cost something like Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. Why do you want, I ask, door-ways which are never closed? A blank passage—with, if necessary, a screen would do.

“ Speaking of the General Hospital, I am reminded of one or two new items of expenditure which the Government have budgeted for this year. I find from the Finance Committee's report that a sum of Rs. 50,139 (recurring) and a sum of Rs. 13,700 (non-recurring) has been sanctioned for the employment of additional staff and the purchase of equipment for the new surgical block of the Ear, Nose and Throat department of the

[22nd March 1933]

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

General Hospital. In the General Hospital there are now six regular and one emergency operation theatres. Thus there are seven operation theatres for three surgeons. It is a well known fact that no surgeon does any operation work for more than three days at the most in any one week. When the existing seven operation theatres themselves are not fully engaged, why do you want another operation theatre? I presume this provision also includes the cost of certain instruments used in the treatment of ear, nose and throat cases. Sir, in answer to certain interpellations of mine, Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu, who was then the Chief Minister, admitted that the second Surgeon in the General Hospital (he is now the first Surgeon) has been provided for his personal use with a duplicate set of those instruments, another set being in the custody of the Civil Surgeon in charge of the ear, nose and throat clinic. Thus you will find, Sir, that in the General Hospital there are already two sets of the surgical instruments used in ear, nose and throat treatment. Where then is the need for a third set? The other item of interest in the Finance Committee's report is the provision of Rs. 15,400 (recurring) and Rs. 440 (non-recurring) for additional staff for the X-Ray institute in the General Hospital. In this connexion I should like to point out that it is sheer waste to appoint medical men to this institute. What we want for the X-Ray institute are the services of technicians, and certainly not of medical graduates. It is the business of the Surgeon or Physician who is in charge of the patient to give directions for treatment and to interpret the radiographs. When such is the case, why do Government go on appointing medical men on Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 when technicians could be got for less than Rs. 100. In the same way, there are many items of expenditure connected with the General Hospital which are open to criticism. I hope the hon. Minister who, I admit, is new to the department, will go into these matters carefully and see that money is not wasted in the manner in which it has been till now. Let him not be carried away by the advice of the experts in the department. They are all obsessed with the practice prevailing in the hospitals in the West, and therefore want to introduce the same standard in our country as well. But they forget the fact that our country is a poor country, and therefore we cannot afford to equip our hospitals in such a lavish manner as people in the West do.

“ Some members complained of lack of accommodation in certain hospitals. I know it is so, and that in the Gosha Hospital the state of affairs is scandalous. But we must also bear this fact in mind, viz., that in many of our hospitals congestion can be relieved if choultries are opened as annexures to them. I can speak of the Madras General Hospital with some authority as I have opportunities of visiting this hospital regularly. There are at present 554 beds in this hospital, and yet every day we hear of many patients being refused admission for want of accommodation. What is it due to? It is wrong to presume that all those who are there as in-patients deserve to be there. At least two hundred of them are chronic patients for whom the only possible treatment is the provision of nourishing food. Therefore if a choultry is opened somewhere near by, these patients can be transferred and the

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[22nd March 1933]

beds made available to deserving cases. The cost of running the hospital can also be minimised.

“There is one other matter about which I should like to make a pointed reference. I think it was the hon. Member from Trichinopoly that said that all our first rate men are concentrated in Madras City, and consequently the mufassal centres are suffering. I think there is much truth in his observation. By retaining officers in the Madras City for any length of time without posting them to mufassal centres, there are three great dangers. Firstly, if we keep officers in any one place for a very long period, to use the phrase of the hon. the Home Member, they go on burrowing. That is exactly what is happening in Madras City now. Certain officers who have been in Madras have abused their positions. Of that I do not want to speak at any length as I am certain that Government is fully aware of those instances, instances where in defiance of all medical etiquette and against all the rules framed by Government certain officers indulge in intensive private practice. Secondly, mufassal centres are also places where the services of good and experienced officers are required. Members from southern districts have just now bitterly complained that their hospitals suffer on account of the absence of good and efficient men. Thirdly from the point of view of the officers themselves there should be a constant interchange. Officers in the mufassal centres should periodically be given chances to serve in Madras and equip themselves with the latest knowledge in Medical science. For these reasons I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Chief Minister to see that all medical officers are every now and then given opportunities to serve in Madras.

“Speaking of the retention of Medical officers in the city, I am reminded of the way in which the Vizagapatam Medical College is being neglected. There is absolutely no need for a separate Medical College at Vizagapatam. But the patriotism of the hon. Members from Andradesa would be kindled if I should urge such a course. But I would only ask those hon. Members, and the hon. the Pro-Chancellor of the Andhra University (the present Chief Minister), whether they are satisfied with the working of that institution. I believe that institution was started not merely to satisfy the pride of the Andhras, but also to provide medical education to Andhra students. It will be a matter for supreme satisfaction to my Andhra friends, if they read the latest administration report of that college, to note that the whole college is filled with students from Malabar—the Indian States in particular—and that the number of Andhra students can be counted on one's fingers' ends. The Andhra students flock to the Madras Medical College. What is this state of affairs due to? In my opinion it is because the Government do not place at the disposal of that institution some of our first rate men. We have in the city of Madras some very eminent doctors, men who in their own branch would stand favourable comparison with any one in the whole world. We have in Lieut.-Col. Pandalai, a very eminent surgeon and lecturer on operative surgery. We have in Dr. Guruswami a physician of no mean order, and we have in Dr. Lakshmanaswami an obstetrician equipped with all the latest

[22nd March 1933]

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

knowledge in that branch of medicine. Why not post some of them to the Medical College at Vizagapatam? Mr. President, you will see Andhra students joining that college in larger numbers, if some of them are posted there.

“The work of the Vizagapatam Medical College leads me on to another teaching institution, I mean the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women. Whatever my esteemed Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, may say, I feel strongly that there is absolutely no need for this institution, an institution which has no decent building of its own, an institution which has no hospital attached to it. We are spending on this institution somewhere about Rs. 70,000 annually. Firstly, it is difficult to understand why there should be a separate institution for girls. When boys and girls are without any prejudice studying together in institutions like the Medical College and the School of Indian Medicine, and in some arts colleges as well, I for one am unable to understand the reason why Government prohibit the admission of girls in the Rayapuram Medical School, and maintain a separate institution at an enormous cost. The hon. Minister the other day replying to a question on the floor of this House said that we have not yet come to a stage when co-education can be imparted. In that case why not prohibit co-education in the Medical College and other institutions mentioned by me just a while ago? Therefore, that argument of the hon. Minister falls to the ground. We shall for the sake of argument assume that it is not advisable to make boys and girls to read in one and the same institution. I ask whether it is not possible to impart medical education to the girls now in the Lady Willingdon Medical School at a very much cheaper cost? I submit, Sir, that it is possible to cut down our expenditure under this head and yet educate these girls in a separate school. We have in Vellore, North Arcot district, a mission medical school run exclusively for girls. The Government would do well to give an additional subsidy to that institution and direct the management to admit more girls than they do at present. In that way Government can impart medical education to girls in an exclusive manner at a considerably lesser cost.

“Mr. President, I have come to the end; I have only briefly to refer to one or two minor points. It is unfortunate that the Surgeon-General should associate himself with certain public health organizations run by certain medical officers in their extra-official capacity. A certain officer in the Medical service is the Secretary of an association called the National Health Association, of which Her Excellency Lady Beatrix Stanley is the Patron and the Surgeon-General is the Chairman. In that capacity that officer comes into close touch with not only the Surgeon-General but also other heads of the department like the Minister and the Secretary to Government. There is an impression in the minds of those in Medical service that this officer being in a position to come into close contact with the authorities of the department is able to influence their decisions on all matters pertaining to that department. I know the present Surgeon-General too well to believe that he will in

12-30
P.M.

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[22nd March 1933]

his administrative matters be influenced by this officer. Nevertheless, I suggest that it would be better if officials are prohibited from engaging themselves in any extra-official activities like the secretaryship of the National Health Association.

“Lastly I wish to point out to Government that Indian nurses are not being given equal opportunities with European and Anglo-Indian nurses. It is a matter for satisfaction to note that the number of Indian nurses trained every year is on the up grade. Yet places in the Presidency hospitals are treated as the perquisites of European and Anglo-Indian nurses. Indian nurses are not given places in these hospitals. The moment they pass out they are sent away to some of the second rate headquarters hospitals. While on this point I am also reminded of the policy of importing nursing sisters from abroad on high salaries. I request the Government to put an end to that practice and employ Indian girls as sisters, and, if need be, send a batch of our girls to England for training.

“In conclusion I should like to say that the present Chief Minister is in no way responsible for the defects and shortcomings in the Medical administration that I have just now pointed out. But, I want the hon. Chief Minister to devote some attention to this department and try and improve the administration of this department.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, made a passing reference to the Indian School of Medicine. I wish, with your permission, to add a word or two to what he said. There are some departments which are more or less specialised and in such cases the head of the department should be assisted by persons who could take up his place after some training. There are certain officers who would, in course of time, become heads of departments; in such cases they should be given necessary training so that when the time comes, they may be competent enough to take charge of the department. Take the Co-operative department; you know that it is definitely declared that it is a wise policy to have an officer trained for the purpose of eventually occupying the position of the head of the department. I ask the Government ‘What is it they have done in the case of the Government School of Indian Medicine.’ It must be said to the credit of the late Raja of Panagal, his ingenuity for finding men for difficult positions. The opposition to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was much disarmed by the appointments he made to the Endowments Board. Similarly with regard to the School of Indian Medicine, he had the genius to find a competent man, Dr. Srinivasa-murti. When the time comes for him to lay down his office or to go on leave or to transfer him to some other place, another equally competent officer should take his place. The Government should therefore bestir themselves from now and see that he is assisted by an officer of sufficient status and that he is trained so that when the time comes for him to be in charge of that school, he may take that place. He should be as good an officer as the present Principal of that school. That is the point that I want to stress; I think it is a very serious question. There may

22nd March 1933]

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

be many people trained in the Western system of medicine but they may not care very much for the welfare of the Indian School of Medicine. I say therefore that it behoves the Government to see that it does not suffer on account of want of efficient men.”

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA spoke in Tamil and the following is the English translation of the same:—“Mr. President, Sir, in rising to speak on this demand my only wish is to draw the attention of the hon. the Minister in charge of the portfolio and the Surgeon-General, about a few immediate and urgent necessities of the Gosha Hospital at Triplicane. This hospital, situated as it is in the central part of the City, is very conveniently placed; but there are many wants which are not adequately looked after by the authorities.

“Taking the out-patient ward in that hospital for instance, we find that there is not sufficient accommodation for patients who come daily to take their medicine. Further, the want of a quiet and secluded place for examining patients is very keenly felt there. Many out-patients are obliged to wait outside the hospital and in the verandas for want of sufficient accommodation. I understand that about 200 to 300 out-patients are daily coming to the hospital for taking medicine, and I hope I need not emphasise the urgent necessity of providing more waiting accommodation for the out-patients in the hospital.

“As regards pregnant women who come to that hospital for confinement, I am sorry to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there are not sufficient beds, and many are made to lie on mats spread on the floor. When I paid a visit to the hospital yesterday, I was shocked to see many patients lying on mats without any proper bed or other conveniences. It was a pity that such a state of affairs is being continued. It is needless for me to point out that the most urgent and the most important aid is maternity aid. I hope the Government would take proper steps, at least in future, to provide the hospital with enough beds to meet the demands of the public, and see that no patient is put to the necessity of lying on the mat spread on the floor.

“I have further to draw the attention of the Government to one or two important things, particularly the operation theatre, which is not sufficiently lighted and well ventilated. When the Government are spending big sums of money on the re-organization of the General Hospital, I do not know why they should hesitate to spend more money on the important requirements of the Gosha Hospital. I hope that the Government would see their way to make the necessary provision for affording more facilities to the women patients who resort to that hospital. There are only 123 beds in that hospital of which, I understand, about 43 are put in the verandas for want of accommodation.

“I would like to suggest to the Government that if the hospital for the lady students of the Medical College were situated in a place very near the hospital, it would be most beneficial not only to the lady students but also to the patients. I understand that the estimated cost of the new building and the extension of the wards would be about a lakh

[Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma] [22nd March 1933]

of rupees. In the interest of the patients and the lady students, I hope the Government will see their way to provide the amount and relieve congestion in the hospital.

"During nights, I understand, there is only one scavenger woman working in the hospital. I think that one woman would not be able to cope with the work. Hence it would be much better if the authorities could provide for more menials in the nights instead of one as is being done now.

"To illustrate an instance of want of accommodation in the hospital, I should like to point out that babies, which are separated from their mothers, are laid in small compartments, one above the other, as in an almirah to a height of about four or five feet. Further, for about 15 or 20 such babies, only one nurse is allowed. If more than one baby weeps, the nurse, it is needless for me to point out, cannot attend to them at a time and the children are thus unavoidably allowed to suffer for want of sufficient nurses.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, suggested in the name of economy that the lady students might be made to join the Rayapuram Medical School instead of running a separate school for women. I would strongly object to such a procedure, because there are many things which the women students ought to learn, and the underlying idea of running a separate school for women is to afford more facilities in learning very many peculiar diseases of women. Further, as many Gosha and Muslim girls might join the Medical School for women in future, I wish to point out that it would be highly objectionable to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member.

"In the matter of training nurses and midwives, I would suggest that if these students are taught in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam, very many women could get trained and help the suffering humanity. Further it would help the nurses and widwives to move freely among the patients and understand their needs and necessities easily. This method, it is needless to say, would not entail much expense on the Government. If more Indian women were given nurses training, it would not only be a best way of economy but also a means of providing work to many women of the country. In this connexion I wish to bring to the notice of Government about the working of the Women and Children's Hospital run by the Taluk Board at Sivaganga in Ramnad district. While feeling very thankful to Government for re-opening the hospital realizing the necessity for the same, I request Government will afford necessary facilities by way of allotting necessary funds for running the same in an efficient line. I take this opportunity to request Government to extend their patronage and sympathy to similar institutions throughout the Province and relieve the innumerable women and children from the clutches of sickness.

"I hope that my cry would not prove to be a cry in the wilderness and that the hon. Minister in charge and the Surgeon-General would consider these matters sympathetically."

22nd March 1933]

* Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, in supporting the cut motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, I have a few points to bring to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister. There is a Government Order, Sir, stating that dispensaries and hospitals opened after 1915 should be given 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the particular institutions. Though several people have opened dispensaries after 1915 and though they come under this Government Order, the Government is not giving them half the grant as per that Government Order. There are several institutions like that, for instance the hospital at Vetlapalem. About this institution, as President of the Taluk Board of Bapatla, I have made two or three representations to the Government, but unfortunately the Government have not reconsidered the question on account of the present financial condition. But I do not know why the Government should promise by a Government Order that they would give after a particular date 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by these dispensaries, and not fulfil the promise. This shows that they are not giving sufficient aid in order to encourage medical institutions. Now, on account of financial difficulties the Bapatla Taluk Board has recently passed a resolution for closure of that dispensary for want of money. Now, this dispensary is located in an area inhabited by very poor people. The people are not in a position to have any proper medical aid unless such a dispensary is available. It gives treatment from 250 to 300 patients every day. So I would request the hon. Minister to give a grant for this dispensary and advise the taluk board to continue the dispensary. 12-46 p.m.

"The second point I wish to bring to the hon. Minister's notice is this. The Government passed a Government Order that they would undertake the management of all the taluk headquarters hospitals. So far they have not taken up the management of any such institution. They have only taken up some hospitals at random here and there. They have not carried out that Government Order. As a matter of fact, the Bapatla taluk headquarters hospital also is not taken up by the Government as per that Government Order. They are only paying the salaries of the doctors there, and they are giving half the grant on a peculiar basis. They promised to give them half of the amount only after reducing the amount that they had already been spending. Their grant is even below that. It is not actually half, though they are saying that they have given half the amount.

"Now, about rural dispensaries, Sir, no doubt the rural dispensaries are serving the needs of a large number of villages. I should thank the Government also for giving nine rural dispensaries to our taluk. But they must give some more dispensaries not only for my taluk but to other parts of the Presidency. As the scheme is very successful, I request the hon. the Chief Minister to allot some more money every year for the expansion of the rural dispensary scheme.

"Recently, the Government issued a Government Order, Sir, asking midwives not to be appointed in places where they were not already

[Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari] [22nd March 1933]

appointed in rural dispensaries, stating that the finance of the Government is not sufficient. Now, as the financial crisis is over, I request the Government to remove this restriction on appointing midwives in every rural dispensary, or to permit taluk boards to appoint midwives, so that they may afford more relief in preventing infantile mortality.

"Next, Sir, I wish to say a word about medical stores. Generally when we purchase anything at a price higher than what is charged in other places in the local market, the Audit department objects to it saying, 'When you get it at a cheaper price at other places, why do you purchase it at a higher price?' Similarly, though we are in a position to get medical articles cheaper elsewhere, we are compelled to purchase them in the medical stores alone. Except certain spirits and a few other articles, for all other articles we have to pay 50 per cent more than what we need pay for them in the local market. But, it may be said that they would get from the medical stores articles which are very pure and scientifically prepared. I have no objection to the articles being purchased from the medical stores, but they must charge only the rates at which such articles are available in the local market. As most of the taluk boards are in a very poor condition and their position is very bad financially, I request the hon. the Chief Minister to give some relief by seeing that cheaper rates are charged in the medical stores, thus reducing the medical bill for the dispensaries.

"The Government have constructed a medical school building in Guntur district, but they have not started the school. Though they are spending much money on the Indian Medical School building here, I request the Government to shift this medical school to the Guntur medical school building, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure now from provincial funds. With these few words, I support the cut motion of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, increase of honorary staff and retrenchment in expenditure are said to be the two marked features of medical administration at the close of the triennium 1929-31. It is true, Sir, that the Government have developed the scheme of appointing honorary officers since 1929. They have appointed, I believe, about 90 honorary men. The Royapettah Hospital is staffed entirely by honorary officers. The Government Committee on the subject of the appointment of honorary medical officers have agreed to the principle of substituting honorary men in the place of paid medical officers wherever practicable and to an increasing extent. The head of the department also has expressed himself in favour of extending the honorary system. I wish to ask, Sir, what curtailment has been made in the ranks of the paid medical staff of the Government by substituting honorary men in their place and what saving has been effected by the Government. We are spending nearly 50 per cent of our medical Budget on the salaries of the medical establishment. Even rich countries like England have not been able to finance a large number of salaried appointments. Their teaching institutions and their hospitals are run

22nd March 1933]

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

mostly with the aid of honorary workers. In the United States of America, in Canada, in Germany and in many other countries of the West they have only a small number of full-time paid men. They run their institutions mostly with the aid of honorary workers. I know that Government have recently appointed a committee to go into this question, and to find out how the system of appointing honorary medical officers in place of paid medical men can be extended. I hope, Sir, that Government will find it possible to extend this system and effect economy in Medical administration.

"Some hon. Members have already spoken about economizing in the matter of buildings. I believe, Sir, this matter also requires the consideration of the Government. One of the hon. Members spoke about the Vizagapatam Medical College. This college has, I believe, been established to satisfy the Andhra sentiment. The Vizagapatam college does not serve the purpose for which it is intended, as has been remarked by the hon. Member who spoke on this matter. Many of the Andhra students prefer to get education in the Madras Medical College. The average net cost of education in this college is said to be high. It is about Rs. 1,817 per head as compared with Rs. 781 in the Madras Medical College. The committee appointed to consider the subject of medical education has recommended that we must concentrate medical education in the City of Madras. What is the necessity for continuing to run this college at such high cost in a place like Vizagapatam where they cannot have sufficient clinical material for teaching medical students as they have in Madras.

"By effecting economies in the directions pointed out as well as in all possible other directions the Government must try to satisfy the medical requirements of this Province. Further extension of medical relief to rural areas is necessary. We have now about 506 rural dispensaries. But there is necessity for more dispensaries in the rural areas, in interior villages where medical relief can hardly be got. There is necessity also for making adequate provision for the treatment of several diseases, such as leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal complaints. Tuberculosis is increasing to an alarming extent in our Province. We have only one tuberculosis hospital and one tuberculosis institute in Madras and a single tuberculosis sanatorium for the Province at Madanapalle which is usually full up. There is necessity for establishing at least three or four sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis in places like Coimbatore, Bellary and Bangalore where the climate is far favourable for the purpose. The incidence of venereal disease is high in this Province. Government have made provision for the treatment of venereal diseases in the City hospitals as well as in about 32 centres in the mufassal. But this is not enough. The Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council have drawn attention to the great prevalence of this disease among all classes in this Province, among men, women and children, and pronounced it to be a serious menace to the health of the inhabitants of this Province. Dr. Happer, the specialist appointed by Government in 1928, has made suggestions for improvement

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[22nd March 1933]

of facilities for more efficient treatment of venereal diseases. Government should give effect to his suggestions. The facilities now given for the treatment of leprosy cases should also be extended. There should be provision in every headquarters hospital for the separate accommodation and treatment of leprosy, venereal and tuberculosis cases. It is necessary also to have a dental surgeon and an eye specialist in every district headquarters hospital.

1 p.m.

“ Practical training should be given to all students that come out of medical schools and colleges. At present opportunities are not given to all passed students to work as house physicians and surgeons in good hospitals. It is only those who seek Government service that receive this training. It is advisable that every student who comes out of the medical school or college should learn practical work in a hospital before his name is registered as a medical practitioner. Similarly junior men who have put in less than two years of service should be posted to some big hospital for at least two years to get experience in surgical work and medical treatment. I hope the hon. Minister will give his best consideration to all these matters.”

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—“ Mr. President, Sir, no grants are now made to local bodies for the maintenance of Allopathic dispensaries at the headquarters of the district. In Vizagapatam the distance from many parts of the town to the Government headquarters hospital is very great. To the extent relief is given at the municipal dispensary, the expenditure at the headquarters hospital is lessened. The municipal dispensary will further relieve pressure of work at the headquarters hospital. I therefore urge that, where such dispensaries are maintained by local bodies, they should be treated as annexes to the central institutions and liberally subsidized by grants.

“ At present grants are made to local bodies only for the maintenance of Allopathic dispensaries. No grants are made for the maintenance of Ayurvedic dispensaries. It is essential that grants should be made for the maintenance of these dispensaries so that they may be run on more stable lines and it may be said that Government also recognize the usefulness of Ayurvedic institutions.

“ Local bodies have at present no freedom in the purchase of Allopathic medicines required for their dispensaries. Any small drug has to be identified for and got from the Government Medical Stores. It is curious that the existing rules with regard to the purchase of drugs are so inelastic, that the auditors recently raised an objection for the purchase of sodium chloride (common salt) in the local bazaar. Even this has to be got from the Medical Stores. If my information is correct, the charges booked for the supply of medicines to local bodies from the Medical Stores are very high. To the actual cost of medicine, something is added on account of the cost of the Medical Stores Depot and to this again is added something as a percentage payable by local bodies; and local bodies have no voice in the matter. They have to simply pay the bills as prepared by the Medical Stores. I strongly urge that local bodies should

22nd March 1933]

[Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao]

be given the option of purchasing the medicines required by them in the open market by calling for tenders or quotations.

“ In connexion with the Demand for this grant I desire to invite the special attention of the Government to the injustice done to Doctors Kini and Kutumbaiya, of the Vizagapatam Medical College, both capable men having English degrees, who were made to act in special professorial vacancies but were not given either the grade attached to their acting places or any suitable allowance. I would urge that this wrong should be rectified as early as possible.”

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Sir, many speakers have laid considerable stress on the point that a large part of the Medical Budget is being devoted to the construction of luxurious buildings and unnecessary equipment. At the same time other speakers have pointed out to me the necessity for increased accommodation in the hospitals both in the city as well as in the mufassal. Government are fully aware of the requirements in the way of accommodation and equipment and also the necessity to provide adequate medical aid in the rural areas and after taking into consideration carefully the requirements in the various directions they have allotted the funds at their disposal under the various heads according to the urgency and also the recommendations of the Surgeon-General.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chetti, has mentioned that it would be much cheaper to Indianize the nursing staff. I believe it is necessary to have a small number of European and Anglo-Indian nurses. I am afraid I have not got the actual figures before me but I am sure every year we are recruiting a very large number of Indian nurses. As regards the expansion of medical relief to rural areas, Sir, during the last two years owing to financial stringency it has not been possible to give the same generous assistance to the local bodies and to subsidize dispensaries. In this connexion, I wish to mention that it is necessary from time to time to survey the progress made and consider whether the large number of rural dispensaries have been fulfilling the requirements for which they were intended. I do not feel, Sir, that we should be satisfied with the actual increase in numbers. Recently I had occasion to examine the case of a large number of subsidized medical dispensaries where the daily attendance of patients was below 10 or 12.

“ As regards the request of the local bodies during the last two years, the Government had to turn them down on account of the financial stringency. But, if hon. Members bring forward definite proposals for opening new dispensaries in rural areas, I shall certainly consider each proposal on its merits, and I hope before long Government will be in a position to find adequate funds for increasing the number of subsidized dispensaries.

“ It has been pointed out to me that the L.I.M. degree-holders who have passed out of the School of Indian Medicine must not be

1-15
p.m.

[The Raja of Bobbili] [22nd March 1933]

placed in a position of inferiority compared with doctors of the allopathic system, and also the Government have been criticized for not paying adequate attention towards the development of the School of Indian Medicine. Since I have taken charge, two proposals have been submitted to the Government by the Principal, one for strengthening the staff by the appointment of two registered practitioners, and the other to appoint two Inspectors for inspecting the Ayurvedic dispensaries in the mufassal. I am glad to say that both these proposals have been sanctioned by the Government. In the same connexion, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, has mentioned that, in order to train a man competent to fill the post of the Principal of the school in future, it is desirable to have an intermediate post between the present lecturers and the Principal. I shall bear the suggestion in mind.

"Many speakers have alluded to the necessity of increasing the honorary staff in Government hospitals. It is not necessary for me to say that the present policy of the Government is to appoint honorary doctors to hospitals both in the city as well as in the mufassal in increasing numbers. But, it must be remembered, Sir, we are still in the experimental stage, and we are trying this system for the first time. As I have stated previously in reply to certain questions on this point, except for the Superintendent, I believe, the entire staff in the Royapetta Hospital is now honorary. We have also been extending the system wherever suitable candidates are available to the hospitals in the mufassal. As regards the saving to Government by this system, I believe the present saving is Rs. 1.85 lakhs, and it is a direct saving; and not, as Mr. Arasu has stated, that it is only an indirect saving on paper. In this connexion, I have to point out to hon. Members who have taken so much interest on this subject that as regards immediate savings it cannot be expected that the moment honorary doctors are appointed the Government will be in a position to dispense with the services of permanent men. Owing to these difficulties, the extension of this system must necessarily be gradual, and I am sure by next year we would make satisfactory progress in this direction.

"Many hon. Members have referred to the inadequacy of accommodation in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. Recently, I had an opportunity to visit this hospital, and I do consider that it is necessary to meet the growing necessities of this institution and to provide for increased accommodation. No doubt, the House is aware that the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund Committee has placed nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs at the disposal of Government for the construction of a women and children's ward and hospital. I do not mean to say that this will satisfy the requirements of the hospital, and I shall certainly consider this question as one of urgency, and try my best to make suitable provision to meet the requirements.

"As regards other complaints that all the best doctors are concentrated in Madras to the detriment of the mufassal, I have stated that owing to the needs of medical institutions in the city and also owing to the fact that it is the policy of the Government to make the hospitals

22nd March 1933] [The Raja of Bobbili]

in the city model institutions, it is necessary to exercise great care in selecting the staff to man these institutions. But, by saying that I do not wish to give the impression that the doctors in the mufassal are incompetent or inefficient.

"Some hon. Members have stated that Government should give greater encouragement to the Ayurvedic system. As far as the local bodies are concerned, no restrictions have been placed in their way, and it is open to them to convert the existing rural dispensaries into Ayurvedic dispensaries, or to request Government to sanction the opening of new Ayurvedic dispensaries.

"One of the important points mentioned by some hon. Members was the injustice done to senior men by giving preference to junior men in medical institutions. Of course, in the case of the medical colleges and hospitals, it is necessary to select the man best qualified and most competent to fill the post irrespective of service in Government. No doubt, there have been cases in the past when juniors have been given preference for study leave, and it is therefore natural that such men who would have returned specially qualifying themselves by studies in foreign countries are to be given preference in appointments to medical institutions. Owing to a previous rule, that even junior assistant surgeons when they are appointed as Professors of Medical Colleges should be promoted as Civil Surgeons, it has worked hardship against the prospects of senior men. With the introduction of the new scales of pay, necessary provision has been made to see that such an anomaly does not occur in future.

"As regards the other question that when candidates are selected for study leave to go to England preference is being given to men stationed in the city, I have looked into the figures for the last three or four years, and I feel that I cannot agree with the hon. Members who said that none from the mufassal have been selected. In many cases, a number of people from the mufassal have been selected, and I believe the Surgeon-General when sending up these names to Government has taken into consideration all the applications received. I find that one of the reasons why more men from the mufassal are not selected is that they do not apply. I have already had a discussion with the Surgeon-General about it. I shall make necessary arrangements to circularize to medical officers both in the city and in the mufassal whether they would be willing to go on study leave. When all the applications are received, I hope the claims of no individual will be overlooked. Of course, in this connexion I have to state that in making the selection the Government have to see that very junior men with no practical experience are not selected, and also senior men who are likely to retire from Government within the next few years cannot be sent as the special knowledge they would acquire will not be at the disposal of Government.

"As regards the other point that Government should take over all the headquarters hospitals, no doubt in 1915 a scheme had been drawn up by which Government intended to take over all the hospitals at taluk

4211/30/133
N33.66.851

[The Raja of Bobbili] [22nd March 1933]

headquarters and develop them as surgical centres. After taking about one-third of the institutions, it has been found that the cost of maintaining them and bringing them up to the standard of Government institutions is much more than was anticipated. Subsequently, owing to the financial situation, Government have been compelled to suspend further extension of that scheme.

1-30
p.m.

"That Government Order was issued in 1915 and after some experience Government found that it was not possible to provide adequate funds and by a subsequent Government Order in 1928 Government have cancelled that concession. Of course, I may mention for the information of the hon. Members of this House that the question is being considered of Government taking over all the headquarters hospitals and it is being carefully examined in all its aspects, and although I cannot commit myself at this stage, I hope the finances of the Government will permit in the near future of completing the scheme already started in this respect. (Interruption.) I have already said that the Government Order of 1915 has been cancelled in 1928, but within this period, if any local bodies have opened new dispensaries or hospitals based on the Government Order of 1915, I shall certainly consider their case.

"As regards the purchase of medicines from medical stores, it has been urged in this House that local bodies should be given permission to purchase them from private stores as it would be cheaper. But as far as the experience of Government is concerned, it has always been found much cheaper to purchase these medicines from the Government Medical Stores than in the open market. (Mr. Krishnayya Choudari: 'No, no.') Another point is in cases where the Medical Stores have not been able to supply medicines, it has been found that the quotations of some of the local stores are not cheaper. In this connexion Government have considered that quality and not cheapness should be the only criterion and so at present they are unable to relax this rule.

"Mr. Arasu has said, Sir, that there are more operating theatres in the General Hospital than surgeons. Probably being a layman he is not aware of the necessity, considering the number of operations carried on every day, that each doctor has to be provided with more than one theatre, because as soon as an operation is carried out it takes some time to remove the patient and to prepare the theatre for the next operation and the doctor in the meantime may go to the other operation theatre to attend another case there.

"Some hon. Members have said that we are aiming at the standard of Western hospitals. I am afraid, Sir, that it was never in the mind of the Government. We have been in many directions conforming to the minimum medical requirements and we have still to make a great advance in the equipment and accommodation of many of our hospitals.

"Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar has mentioned that communal representation is not taken into consideration by the committee who select students for the medical schools. I have not got the figures before me, but I shall certainly examine the question."

22nd March 1933]

The cut motion was put and lost.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant made.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After Lunch 2-30 p.m.)

DEMAND XX—PUBLIC HEALTH—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to move, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor,—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 27,20,300 for Public Health—Transferred.'"

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Sir, I rise to move the cut motion that stands in my name, viz.—

'that the allotment of Rs. 29,500 for Direction—Pay of Officers, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

(This is to criticize the policy of the Government in the Public Health department.)

"Sir, the Agricultural Commission in its report has emphasized the importance of the Public Health services in rural areas. In all civilized countries efficient men have been appointed for public health work. I believe in the doctrine of a 'sound man in a sound body.' Nobody any longer doubts the truth of the old classic phrase *mens sana in corpore sano*. Sir, the work the Public Health department is doing is very much behind the standard of the western countries. I know that the two rural sanitation units engaged in hookworm propaganda and treatment among school children have been abolished. This is a grave mistake. If school children are denied this treatment, the future generation will be weakling stock. On several occasions it has been closely and clearly demonstrated that failure in studies, general apathy and dullness, extreme nervousness and even viciousness on the part of many children are traceable to the existence of chronic ailments and hookworm diseases. The illness caused by these are remediable. In countries where special attention is paid to physical examination, school work is unquestionably of the highest standard. You must teach the school children the necessity of being careful about their drinking water. A glassful of impure water may contain enough typhoid germs to threaten death. It is established on high authority that half of all human disabilities, sufferings and early deaths result from ignorance. If these two rural sanitation units have been abolished as a measure of retrenchment, may I request the hon. the Chief Minister to see why they should not be restarted in this year of plenty. Even now it is not difficult to restart them. Even to-day he can come before the House with a supplementary grant if he has the mind to do so. I am sure,

[Mr. G. R. Premayya] [22nd March 1933]

Sir, that every section of the House will have no hesitation at all to vote for it and I am sure the hon. Minister will bring in a supplementary grant.

"As regards anti-malarial campaign, I see, Sir, that it has also been abolished in some districts. In Vizagapatam, the campaign is entirely under Government auspices. In the districts where there is malaria this campaign against it may be placed under Government control after consultation with the district boards. Quinine, if distributed free at Government cost, this disease can be brought under control to a great extent.

"Now coming to rural water-supply, I find that of the allotment of Rs. 11.70 lakhs for works in progress and new schemes, only 4 lakhs have been provided for this purpose. I should have no quarrel with the hon. the Chief Minister if he had provided more funds under this head. I should say there is a great necessity for it in rural areas. I know some villages which have only brackish water. For drinking water people have to go three or four miles. In such areas protective water schemes should be immediately started. Tax-payers in those parts are suffering very much. If Government have no money on hand, I would advise them to take a loan and start these protective water-supply schemes asking the ryots to pay half of the cost in easy instalments extending over many years.

"As regards village sanitation, I have a lot to say if time permits. I know that not only school children but also many adults suffer from hookworms. This is mostly due to walking bare-footed in insanitary places. It would be healthy and sanitary if people are made to use latrines where they are provided. Bore-hole latrines, though they are not now liked by the villagers, in course of time people will get used to them. I therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to make the village panchayats to provide such latrines in all village panchayat areas especially in delta areas. Sir, it is a fact known to all that the places where the Depressed Classes live are water-logged in rainy season. They are surrounded by water for more than four or five months in the year. Those stagnant pools breed mosquitoes from which many a disease has its origin. The diseases then spread to the neighbouring areas. Such being the case it is very necessary that such places should be kept clean so that the evil may be nipped in the bud. So even in the interests of the caste people it is very necessary to keep the ponds clean.

"The village roads must be improved. At present in panchayat areas there are mud roads. These are in a very bad condition and if they are to be metalled the cost will be prohibitive for the panchayats to undertake it. The Government must find ways and means to have the village roads metalled.

"I now come to the subject of maternal and infantile mortality. In the administration report I find the following:—

'An Assistant Director of Public Health for Maternity and Child Welfare was appointed in February 1931. She has visited 25 municipalities and 8 districts. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 186.6 per mille. There has

22nd March 1933] [Mr. G. R. Premayya]

been no improvement in the past ten years in spite of the increase in child welfare work, and the rate has remained practically constant. Some municipalities are making valiant efforts in maternity and child welfare work, but in the absence of a clear idea as to the goal for which they are aiming such work must fall short of its objective. Many other municipalities have been quite inactive in this direction. The supply of trained midwives is far below the requirements, and even if each midwife dealt with 150 births in a year, which is a high figure still 84.5 per cent of maternity cases would not receive attention. As it is, the work of the midwives under local bodies is often of poor quality.'

"The statement contained in the report is self-explanatory and the department must be ashamed of such a statement. So I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether he is aware of the Government Order that no local board should appoint any midwife last year and, if so, may I ask whether there is any difficulty to cancel it in view of the fact that we need more midwives than the number we have at present. May I suggest to the hon. Minister to consult the Education department if they have any difficulty in including a midwifery course in the curriculum of lower and higher classes for women.

2-45
p.m.

"Now, with regard to Vaccination it will be seen that many people die of smallpox. I would request the hon. the Chief Minister to make it compulsory for all in this Province. Sir, this takes me to Pushkaram festival at Bezvada. During this festival many people from many parts of the Presidency congregate there and for their convenience Kistna and Guntur District Boards spend some money. While the Kistna District Board gets half of the money spent from Government, Guntur District Board gets nothing. This year also Guntur District Board expects to spend Rs. 12,000 for the same purpose. I wish that Government should treat Guntur and Kistna District Boards alike and give half of the money spent to Guntur District Board also.

"Regarding rural dispensaries, I have a word or two to say. These dispensaries should be encouraged till they are within the reach of all people in the country. Bapatla taluk has started nine dispensaries. These nine dispensaries were started while my hon. Friend, Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari, was the President of Taluk Board. I wish that other taluk boards and the district board should also follow this example. Before I close I wish to mention a few other things in connexion with the headquarter hospital."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, may I ask whether rural dispensaries and headquarter hospitals come under Public Health Demand and whether the hon. Member is in order in referring to them now."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Sir, I was going to speak what connexion they have with the Public Health department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Anyhow, provision is made in the Medical Demand for rural dispensaries and not under Public Health Demand."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Lastly, I do urge that the hon. the Chief Minister may find some more money to spend for this department

[Mr. G. R. Premayya] [22nd March 1933]

for safeguarding the health of the people of this Province. One thing more I want to say. The Temperance Propaganda Committees were abolished as an item of retrenchment. If they had continued, the Government could have seen better results. As drink brings in more diseases the drunkards generally have weak children. So more money should be spent not only for getting rid of the diseases but also for putting a stop to the drink evil altogether. With these few words, I resume my seat."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, one cannot but express dissatisfaction at the work that is being done by the Public Health department of the Government of Madras. The total number of deaths in this Presidency has in no way decreased in spite of the fact that this department has been operating for the last ten years. The total number of deaths particularly in the year 1931 was very high compared with the figure for the previous year. 'During the year 1931, the health of the Madras Presidency cannot be regarded as satisfactory.' Sir, this is not my statement, but it is the observation of the Government of Madras, in reviewing the report of the Director of Public Health. The review continues to say that:

'The total number of deaths from all causes rose sharply from 1,045,972 to 1,072,572 against the quinquennial average of 1,046,896.'

"Sir, I ask what the Public Health department has done to reduce the increase in the death rate in this Presidency. This increase is explained away in many ways. But one cannot accept that explanation. For I find from the Report of the Director of Public Health that the increase in death rate was not only in rural areas but also in urban areas, where municipalities exist. But I agree with the Director of Public Health when he says that proper attention is not being paid to the development of rural sanitation. Sir, in the Local Boards (Amendment) Act of 1929, a statutory provision has been inserted by which the Government is compelled to form a permanent fund called the Village Development Fund to be utilized for the purpose of village communication, village water-supply and village sanitation and public health. It is regrettable that this fund is not being utilized for these three purposes set out in this Act. Most of the local boards use that fund for the purpose of developing rural roads and for no other purpose. Therefore, I request the hon. the Chief Minister to draw the attention of all local boards to this fact and point out to them that they should not only spend this amount for the development of village communications but also for the two other purposes mentioned in the Act, viz., village water-supply and village sanitation. As regards the constitution of this fund, I must say that the hon. Minister has not devoted any attention and has not placed sufficient funds at the disposal of the local boards to carry out the three kinds of work. I request that at least in the year to come the hon. the Chief Minister will allot larger funds for this purpose.

"There are one or two minor matters regarding the administration of this department. I shall first take up the office of the Public Analyst. We are paying this officer an enormous salary which this

22nd March 1933] [Mr. V. T. Arasu]

poor country cannot afford. I believe the present Public Analyst was brought down to Madras on a contract for a period of three, four or five years—I do not remember exactly what the period is. I want the hon. Minister to dispense with the services of this gentleman immediately after the contract period is over and appoint Indians in his place. As a matter of fact there are several Indians now available who have been trained in the work of Public Analyst at the cost of the Government. Government themselves have deputed five or six young men who have undergone training in this work in Bombay and they have all returned. I ask if the hon. the Chief Minister could not employ them as Public Analysts in the place of one who is getting a salary of Rs. 2,000. The Government can appoint four or five men in place of this gentleman, each on a salary of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 and in that way they can also effect a saving, while at the same time providing employment for Indians. Sir, there is another point to which I should like to refer. I emphatically protest against the practice of transferring officers of the Public Health department to the Medical department. This system is pernicious. An officer who has been for over twenty years working in the Public Health department has suddenly been metamorphosed as the District Medical Officer in charge of Ramnad district. Sir, on account of this transfer, the experience that this officer has gained on the preventive side of medicine is lost to the State. Sir, the officer that I am speaking of has been in the Public Health department for about 20 years and he has been specializing in malarial work. As far as I am able to gather his work in that direction has been of a very satisfactory nature. By his transfer the experience that he has gained in malarial work is lost to the State. Secondly, from the point of view of the public as well this is dangerous. This officer who has been in the Public Health department for over 20 years must naturally have forgotten the curative side of medicine, and it may perhaps not be an exaggeration if I should say that he has entirely forgotten which way to hold the surgical scissors. Under those circumstances I cannot understand why that officer was transformed into a District Medical Officer.

"One other thing that I want to refer to is the practice on the part of Government to give subsidies to certain organizations. In this year's budget, I find a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been allotted to the National Health Association by way of subsidy from the Government. Another sum has been allotted to the South Indian Red Cross Society also. I want to elicit information from the hon. Minister as to the nature of the work that these associations are doing. From what I know of the city of Madras, there is absolutely no scope for work on the part of any association like the National Health Association. The Madras Corporation and the Government Public Health department have been doing splendid work by way of educating the people on health matters. Therefore there is absolutely no need for this association. And yet, Government propose to waste Rs. 3,000 of their precious money by way of subsidy to this association. Sir, this sort of help also has a demoralizing

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[22nd March 1933]

effect. Some Government officers in the department start some association or other and get big officers of Government to be their chairmen so that they may get into close touch with the Government officers and thus be favoured by them. That is what is happening in Madras to-day. Therefore I suggest that Government should stop giving this grant of Rs. 3,000 to the National Health Association.

"About the subsidy to the Red Cross Society I have no quarrel whatever. But on this occasion I only want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister, if it has not already come to his notice, the fact that certain girls undergoing training in that institute have been very badly treated. I want the hon. Minister to see that girls undergoing training as health visitors in that institute are not subjected to such scandalous treatment as that given to three girls of that institute recently."

3 p.m. * Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, expressed dissatisfaction with the Public Health Department for their not having been able to reduce the death-rate. I do not know, Sir, whether it is so easy to reduce the death-rate; anyhow I shall return to this question later on when I will have an opportunity of speaking on a motion of which I have given notice with the object of asking the Government to start birth-control clinics. In the meanwhile, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the splendid arrangements made by the Public Health Department as well as other departments of the Government in connexion with the great festival—a festival of very outstanding importance—that took place in Kumbakonam this year. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, also was present there and I think it should have given him supreme satisfaction to see the splendid arrangements made there for the convenience and comfort of the pilgrims. I wish that we should avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our appreciation of the work of the Public Health Department as well as the local municipality. The preventive measures taken by them were so perfect that not a single case of death from cholera or any other epidemic disease occurred.

"Sir, the Public Health Department has a smaller Budget than the Medical Department. I look forward to the day when the Public Health Budget will be much larger than the Medical Budget. After all, as Mr. Premayya said, we do not want to get diseases and then have them cured; we would prefer to have the diseases prevented. In all civilized countries the Public Health Budget is bigger than the Medical Budget and we should also provide much more in our Public Health Budget.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Arasu, said, and I agree with him, that local bodies are not at present able to utilize the Village Development Fund for the purposes for which the fund was constituted. Whatever might have been the intentions of the framers of the Act, the fund is not utilized for the purposes for which it was intended. There are many difficulties. People might have expected a good deal from the constitution of the fund alone for the extension of sanitation in rural

22nd March 1933] [Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

areas, but I must disillusion them if they expect a great deal from the Village Development Fund. For my district the fund would not amount to more than Rs. 60,000, and anyone can see that at least four to five times the amount will be required to carry on public health work on satisfactory lines in the district. At present the constitution of the Village Development Fund enables us to take a step in that direction, but the fund alone will not be sufficient and we look forward to the Government to help the fund with decent contributions if they are in earnest in achieving the objects for which the fund was constituted. When a grant is allotted for a public health purpose, the unspent portion of it lapses to the Government at the end of the year. The Council has urged on more than one occasion that the unspent portions should not lapse to the Government but should be credited to a Rural Development Fund covering the whole Presidency and that grants should be made to local bodies and other public health agencies from that fund. It may not be possible for the Provincial Government to constitute a Provincial Development Fund, but the Government may allow the unspent grants to lapse to the Village Development Funds themselves, because the Government may be sure that that fund will not be utilized for any purposes other than those for which it was constituted. I need not on this occasion go into the various difficulties from which the local bodies suffer on account of this lapsing of unspent grants to the Government.

"In connexion with the village development I want to touch on the question of rural water-supply. The great difficulty that we in the mufassal experience is due to the utter inadequacy of our resources for our vast needs. When an official is authorized to carry out a water-supply scheme for a village, he goes and inspects the place and says, 'Look here, if you want to provide water for this village you must find Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000.' But we cannot find all the necessary funds and if the Government are in earnest about this rural water-supply, they must devise means and measures which will be compatible with our meagre financial resources. There is no use of our being told that we have not done this and we have not done that, for the simple reason that we have not enough money at our disposal. One small thing was brought to our notice, namely, the success of the 'bore pipes' in Kumbakonam. The Government should take steps to popularize the use of those pipes and what has been a success in Kumbakonam will be equally a success in other centres.

"There is an Assistant Lady Director for child welfare work, but it is regrettable to find that importance is not attached to ante-natal work. The blame again for this is not to be laid at the door of the department alone. There are many welfare centres started under the auspices of the department, but they are all languishing for want of support. I can cite at least one in my place. Not sufficient money has been allotted for these centres and consequently they languish.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, talked about the necessity of taking steps to prevent food adulteration and the work done by the Public Analyst. I join with him in saying that people who have undergone

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai] [22nd March 1933]

training at our expense and our stipendiary students should be employed when there are chances for them. I also think with him that the Public Analyst is rather highly paid and that is the reason why it is found necessary to take prohibitive contributions from municipalities. It is regrettable that all the municipalities have not applied this Act to their areas, but one reason for it is the high rate of contribution they would have to pay to the Government under the Act. Perhaps the reduction of the high pay of the Public Analyst will be a solution of the difficulty and I commend it for the consideration of the Government.

“It is also regrettable that the Government have not restored this year the grant made towards the medical inspection of school boys. I do not know whether it is necessary for me to impress upon the Government the importance of this medical inspection of school boys.

“As I said at the outset of my speech I want to say a few words now, because I do not know whether I will get a chance again, on what I consider to be a very important and outstanding question. Perhaps some may think I am treading on forbidden ground and that is the reason why I am going to speak on the subject with a certain amount of caution and hesitancy. I am going to speak on the necessity of starting birth control clinics about which I have given notice. The hon. Member, Mr. Arasu, regretted very much that the death-rate has not decreased. I do not know whether he is wrong or I am wrong, but in page 45 of the Administration Report for the Presidency I find it is stated that there is a phenomenal decrease in the death-rate from 23.7 to 19.7. Though it may be satisfactory to note that the death-rate has decreased, we have to remember that it cannot be reduced to any very great extent by the activities of the department alone however energetic and zealous they may be. At any rate in this country, the high death-rate is due not to the failure on the part of the department to take proper measures but to causes which are perhaps beyond the control of the department. Our country is proverbially a poor country and our poverty has much to do with the death rate. But there is also a further fact which must be noted. Whatever propaganda may be carried on by the department and whatever measures may be adopted by them, the public must receive those things favourably and try to put them into practice. Unless our economic condition is bettered and popular opinion responds favourably to public health measures, we cannot expect a rapid decrease in our death rate. At the same time, I submit that the death rate could be easily controlled by the adoption of birth control methods. The last census showed that our population had increased from about 43 millions to over 47 millions in a decade, that is to say an increase of over 4 millions. Is it a thing on which we can congratulate ourselves? Of course various districts have returned various percentages of increase. But if we continue to increase in population at this rate while our economic resources remain at the same level, where would this process lead us? People who have bestowed thought on this question and studied it thoroughly have come to the conclusion that in order to enrich ourselves and raise our standards of life and prevent

22nd March 1933] [Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

early mortality, it is necessary that we should adopt birth control methods. Sir, I ask that the Government should not merely adopt the orthodox attitude and give their routine answer on this question. They should look to the future and though they may not feel it necessary to compel the people to learn birth control methods, they should provide facilities for instruction in the subject in hospitals and maternity and child welfare centres. Otherwise there may be many dangers the society will have to face in future if such instruction is not imparted. Therefore I do attach great importance to the Government coming forward and giving instruction in birth control methods.”

* Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion, so far as it relates to the introduction of birth control. Sir, man has been inhabiting this world of ours for nearly 2 million years and till this time of day, our planet has not been overrun by such an enormous population as our hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, imagines. And I dare say that such a contingency may not arise at all, because nature has got wonderful ways of dealing with such situations. He seemed to put forward his arguments mainly on economic grounds alone, but this question has to be viewed from two standpoints, namely, the economic standpoint and the medical standpoint. Some people say that the existence of diseases like tuberculosis, insanity and other terrible diseases warrants our taking some steps to control the multiplication of population. But this is the medical aspect of the question and may be left safely in the hands of medical men. But, as it is, it is admitted on all hands that these contraceptive methods are being utilized more for extra-marital than for marital purposes.

“There is a volume of evidence to show that it promotes even promiscuity. If there are cases of diseases or deformity, there is the medical profession to deal with them. Coming to economic causes, I wish to make a few observations. Nowadays modern science has come to our rescue. There was a time when man struggled for the very prime necessities of life; he could not get sufficient amount of food, sufficient amount of clothing. But times have changed considerably. Now modern science promises to make in laboratories, food that is necessary for man. Science can utilize the nitrogen that is found in the atmosphere and make use of it in so many ways. Science has already triumphed in making artificial fats and some of the proteins too. Though science is not at this stage able to make very complicated proteins, there may come a time when scientists will be able to make in their laboratories all kinds of foodstuffs. Besides, scientists day after day transform by their scientific agriculture, most of the wild plants into edible foodstuffs and edible fruits. Apples and a host of other fruits and vegetables were not available for us for consumption some centuries ago. As time went on, science applied itself and transformed some wild plants into edible things. Similarly science promises so many other things. Take, for instance, the coal tar. You will be astonished to know that out of coal tar, thousands of products are manufactured. Several thousands of things have been manufactured not to speak of disinfectants, fertilizers, etc. We get a very beautiful

3-15
p.m.

[Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1933]

kind of silk clothing out of refuse products and saw dust—such as cotton seed and saw dust. I need not multiply instances of this kind. Enough to say that modern science has come to our rescue; there need be no anxiety in the matter. There are enough tracts and areas in the vast British Empire in which it is said that the sun never sets, to meet any increase in population. Even if people fill all the four corners of this vast world, science will enable us to plant our colonies in distant planets, like Mars, Jupiter, etc. Already they are experimenting upon what they call a rocket machine which would enable us to travel at the rapid rate of 3,500 miles per hour. So, future is pregnant with so many possibilities and I dare say that there would not be any necessity to have birth control methods to all and sundry. After all, birth control is a violation of natural law; nature never forgives and it always exacts its own penalty. The great religions of the world prohibit such a thing and I strongly protest against a wholesale propaganda in the direction of birth control."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of the Government one important fact, how the Public Health Department deals with the depressed classes. As is well-known to the Government and to this hon. House, there is a feeling in this country to-day about the elevation of the depressed classes and the temple-entry question has been brought forward. Generally the depressed classes are being accused of being dirty and that they eat this and that. During the last Budget debate, I think my hon. Friend, Mr. Sahajanandam, brought to the notice of the Government that eating of carcass should be prohibited. I do not think the Government have risen to the occasion and have done anything in this matter. I must earnestly appeal to the Government that the time has come when something should be done so that the depressed classes may be saved from such abuses. As it is known, even the cleanest among the depressed classes are accused of such lame things, which would not stand before the really civilized people.

"Another important thing on which I wish to speak is rural water-supply. Unfortunately the local bodies do not make full use of the amounts and at the end of the year certain proportions of the amounts are being surrendered to the Government. At the last Finance Committee meeting, when there was a very small provision for water-supply and when the Members pressed for a larger amount, the hon. the Finance Member told the Members 'What is the use of allotting large sums of money when the local bodies are not in a position to make full use of the allotment.' Of course, I see the point if the amounts are allotted at the end of the official year it is not possible for the local bodies to spend them before the end of the year. As pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, if a separate fund is established, the local bodies may be given back such amounts as they do not make use of.

"One point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is this; amounts for water-supply are put in the hands of the Public Health Department. One fails to see what control has the Public

22nd March 1933] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

Health Department officers over the spending of these amounts. I know as a matter of fact that important and influential members of local bodies get amounts from the rural water-supply grant for the particular places where they reside, and the communities who really need water-supply are forgotten. When schemes for rural water-supply are put forward before the district boards, there is no undertaking on the part of the district health officers or the Public Health Department to carry out or to strongly recommend all the schemes put forward. Naturally the Engineering Department makes suggestions to the district board. But a rule must be framed so that the responsibility has to be shared both by the health officers of the district as well as by the Engineering Department. If that is done, I think the people who are really in need of water-supply will be served.

"Coming to the next point, I wish to say that the Government was wise enough to allot a few thousands of rupees for temperance propaganda work. I know as a matter of fact that really good work has been done by the District Propaganda Committees to teach the people as to the evils of excess of drinking. Unfortunately the Government has not made any provision for the next year. One of the important temperance organizations in this Presidency waited on deputation on the hon. the Chief Minister during the last week in December and impressed upon him the necessity for doling out subsidies to such temperance associations that are carrying on real temperance work. I do not think that, so far, anything has been done in this matter. I know that the Government can come forward with a supplementary demand if there is real necessity and I appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to see that something is done in this direction so that the good work that has already been done during the previous years may be kept up."

* S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I am sorry I did not get a chance to speak on the previous Demand—Medical Administration. I am glad I have had this opportunity of speaking on this Demand. In spite of the fact that the attention of the Government has been invited to the deplorable condition of certain villages particularly in my district of Kurnool where the scarcity of water has compelled the poor ryots to go to long distances—sometimes 7 miles—to get water during summer, nothing has been done by the Government. Particularly on behalf of the poor villagers residing in those areas, I appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to come to their rescue and allot large sums of money for boring wells or to sink wells wherever possible. I wish to invite the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister to the sad condition prevailing in Nandval. It is one of the big towns in the Kurnool district. On account of inadequate supply of water—we have been observing that the town has been suffering either from cholera or smallpox or some other disease.

"I understand, Sir, that some two or three years ago a scheme was proposed to supply water from Mahanandi to Nandval; this place is nearly 7 miles from Nandval. I do not know, Sir, what has become of that scheme. I understand that the managers of the temple near Mahanandi raised protests and probably on account of these protests the scheme

[S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1933]

has been dropped. I wish to know whether the Government will consider the question again in view of the large population that is living in Nandyal municipality, and see, if that scheme is not advisable or feasible, that any other scheme is taken up for the benefit of those people who are living there. As a matter of fact, I should like to bring to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister that, although Mahanandi is a sacred place for the Hindus, I do not think it will affect on religious grounds any Hindu if the water from that spring is taken out for the use of thousands of people living in Nandyal. The real grievance probably seems to be that those ryots who cultivate the lands under the Mahanandi reservoir to an extent of about 300 acres, may suffer some difficulty. But the Government should seriously consider the question and decide whether the interests of those ryots are greater or the health of these thousands of people is to be safeguarded.

“Another thing, Sir, I wish to point out is about the scarcity of water in my own place, that is, Cumbum in the Ceded districts. Although it has got the greatest tank in the locality, during summer unfortunately owing to the successive failure of rains for the last 25 years the tank does not get sufficient water. They have to go to step wells which are used mostly by people who are illiterate and do not observe the rules of sanitation. The insanitary use of water in these step wells results in bad health to the people, so much so that most people who use that water from these step wells have to suffer naturally on account of guinea worm. I feel, Sir, that something must be done at least in the shape of giving them draw wells or some such thing to help these poor people in securing better water-supply. I wish to know, Sir, if Government have got sufficient funds and if they have not, whether the Government would accept any donations from generous people from that particular area, because I understand that one or two people there are really anxious to see that something is done for their place which is a particular area inhabited by nearly 8,000 people. People are really very much disgusted owing to this disease and also malaria.

“One important thing, Sir, which concerns my own community and which I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister particularly is this. In this Presidency there are propagandists appointed to carry on health propaganda throughout the Presidency, but I wish to know whether my community is benefited by the propaganda work. Probably, my hon. Friends are not aware that Muslim ladies living in towns and cities on account of the gosha system cannot go out, and their condition is to be bettered by means of health lectures. I do not know if anything has been done towards this object. I know of one or two places definitely where the condition of the Muslim ladies is so miserable that death-rate owing to consumption has increased abnormally. If health lectures are delivered and particularly Muslim ladies are made to understand the fundamental rules about health, I am sure, they will be largely benefited. I would therefore appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to see that at least one or two Muslim lady

22nd March 1933] [S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur]

propagandists are appointed to visit big Muslim centres to carry on health propaganda among these gosha ladies, so that they may be benefited by those lectures.

“I would again appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister, Sir, to have in mind the requests I have made and see that something is done for these poor people.”

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“Mr. President, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that every time the question of birth control is raised in this Council during the debate on Public Health Demand, hon. Members who are medical practitioners should come forward to oppose it. The first time when this matter was brought up before the Council, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi spoke against it. She seemed to have softened in her attitude later, because at an All-India Women's Conference at which she presided last year, a resolution was passed in favour of birth control. Last year during the Budget time my venerable Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, denounced the idea of birth control, mainly on one ground, viz., that increasing population is an asset to a country. He seems to have now become a convert to my view. This time my genial Friend, Dr. Tajuddin, has taken up the gauntlet. I shall not be surprised, Sir, if before long he too revises his opinion in the matter. To-day birth control is supported by the leading men in all the professions except the clerical. It is rather strange, Sir, that our medical friends take up such an attitude. They don't seem to be properly informed in this matter. In our medical schools and colleges proper instructions in the theory and practice of contraception should be given to all students.

“My Friend, Mr. Arasu, spoke on the high death-rates in this Province. Sir, it is true that not only death rates but also birth rates and sickness rates are very high in this Province, as compared with what they are in other countries. But in spite of that, we find a great increase in population, as pointed out by my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly. The population in this Province has increased to 4,674 millions according to the last census. The rate of growth has been much larger during the last decade than what it was during the previous three decades. Now, this growth in population is not due to any public health measures. It is due to imprudent and uncontrolled reproduction. Any attempt to prevent diseases, to improve public health and to reduce mortality will only result in increase of population and, when population increases beyond a certain limit, it brings a crowd of evils in its train. It means a growing pressure on the soil, less food supply and a harder struggle for existence. It results in more diseases, more destitution and a larger number of deaths. The higher the birth rate, the higher are the sickness and death rates. The limitation of population, therefore, is one of the most important of public health measures. Indian economists who have discussed the problem of population in this country have agreed that the only practical method of limiting population is by measures of birth control. The practice of self-control is often preached, but it is only a counsel of perfection. In all western countries the birth statistics show that contraceptive methods have been widely adopted. In view of the large increase in population as revealed

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[22nd March 1933]

by the census of 1931 and the low income and standard of life, birth control is particularly necessary in this poor country. The Census Commissioner for India has expressed a similar opinion. The case for a rational limitation of family rests on both economic and health grounds. Women who suffer from heart disease, tuberculosis and contracted pelvis run a great risk if they become pregnant and bear children. It is dangerous to bring forth children if one or both parents are venereal patients. Even in the case of healthy mothers too frequent child-births are bad for health. In the interests of the health of the mother as well as the welfare of children, there should be a due interval of three years at least between successive births. And there should be a limit to the number of children in a family, if they are to get proper care and upbringing. When the number of children grows, parents find themselves compelled first to cut down comforts and then to stint necessities also. The misery in most poor homes is due to imprudent reproduction. It has been argued by my hon. Friend, Dr. Tajuddin, that knowledge of birth control methods may lead to extra-marital relationship and promiscuity. Persons who remain chaste from fear of consequences cannot be said to have morality of a high order. Knowledge of contraceptive methods may be used for bad purposes, but on that ground it should not be withheld from persons who need it. Birth control information is available to all rich and educated people. It is the poor people who are economically incapable of bearing the burden of large families that stand most in need of such knowledge. It is the duty of the State to bring it within the reach of such people and check the rapid growth of population among them.

“ Another argument used by my Friend is that the practice of birth control is unnatural. Many of the practices of civilized life are similarly unnatural. If a man is to lead a natural life, he should live naked in forest eating uncooked food. The control of birth by artificial methods cannot be condemned as unnatural any more than the control of disease by the use of the drug or the surgeon's knife. My Friend relies on science to augment production and feed increased population. This will afford little consolation to the half-starved masses in our Province. Their need for more food and comfort cannot be such by holding out such hopes. Another argument used by Dr. Tajuddin is that the world is not and cannot be over-populated. Population is kept down by disease, destitution and death. The more merciful way will be to keep the growth of population within proper limits and minimize poverty, misery and premature death. All the advantages gained by improving public health and reducing morality will be neutralized, if there be uncontrolled reproduction and increase in population. Limitation of family will reduce the need for many of the curative and preventive services now maintained at the expense of the State. The development of birth control services is, therefore, an essential part of public health services. In England, after a long fight, the Ministry of Health has sanctioned the giving of birth control advice to persons who need it in certain circumstances. In Mysore they have opened birth control clinics in four of their principal hospitals. Birth control

22nd March 1933]

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

clinics should be opened in our women and children's hospitals and information and advice given to poor and sick mothers at the maternity and child welfare centres also. I request the hon. Minister to give his best consideration to this matter in view of its extreme importance and urgent necessity for the welfare of individual families as well as of the nation.”

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Mr. President, Sir, in rising to speak on this motion, my purpose is to bring to the notice of this House some of the vagaries that are now obtaining in the Trichinopoly municipality in the matter of public health. The main question which any municipality is entrusted with is the question of water-supply. Regarding this, Sir, immediately after the present chairman was elected in the year 1931, there was the usual annual festival of the Muslims, the Ramzan. On that day tens of thousands of people congregate in a certain place and it has been the immemorial custom for the municipality to supply water for purposes of ablution. And it was left to our present chairman to stop the water-supply to these tens of thousands of people gathered there and that without any notice whatever. If he had told them beforehand that he could not supply water, they could have made other arrangements. But what he did was that without any notice whatsoever, he failed to supply any water. When the festival came again last year the authorities concerned applied to the municipality for the supply of water and the chairman had the hardihood to reply saying that because of the shortage of water he was not in a position to comply with the request. Then an appeal had to be made to the District Collector and he was pleased to see to it that enough and more water was supplied without any trouble to the municipality. Not only this. It is the usual practice in the municipality to let water in the taps as early as 4 a.m. May I bring it to the notice of this House that on these festive occasions somehow or other for reasons best known to the authorities water was let in the taps as late as 7 a.m. when Muhammadans particularly required water in the early hours of the day. It is most unusual. Then there is another matter, Sir. The Muslims of the market square had some complaints against the treatment meted out to them by the chairman and they took the matter to the notice of the hon. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu when he was Minister and when he visited Trichinopoly he came to inspect the market. Immediately the back of the Minister was turned on the market, water was closed the same minute in the public fountain put up by a Muslim and to this day it remains closed.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I am constrained to observe that these matters should form a fit subject for discussion in the municipality of Trichinopoly. If there is anything that the Provincial Government can do with regard to the administration of the Trichinopoly municipality in general, I think, the hon. Member will be quite in order to make his observations.”

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I made these remarks, Sir, only with a view to introducing a very important subject which has got a direct bearing on the Minister and the Government.

3-45
p.m.

[P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur]. [22nd March 1933]

namely, certain matters connected with the water-supply scheme in the Trichinopoly water-works as well as in the appointment of health officers to the municipality. I will take up first the question of the appointment of health officers to the municipality. It was as early as 1920 that the Government was pleased to consult all the municipalities in the Province whether they will be willing to take health officers from a cadre to be formed by the Government itself. When this was referred to the municipality of Trichinopoly, the then Council was pleased to intimate to the Government that it was pleased to do so and after consultation with the other municipalities also the Government formed a cadre from which it was supplying health officers from time to time to the various municipalities. Now, Sir, after the present chairman took charge when the Director of Public Health was pleased to transfer the health officer in charge of Trichinopoly and post another officer, the chairman refused to let the officer take charge of the Trichinopoly municipal health department. There was indeed a strange situation in Trichinopoly the whole of the public health department of the municipality being without an officer and in a deadlock. After some time it was that mutual understanding was come to, I do not know what it was, and the chairman agreed to allow the health officer to take charge of the health department of Trichinopoly. Subsequently however he moved Government that he should be permitted to appoint his own health officer. I cannot see what useful purpose will be served by the appointment of a health officer by the municipality itself. By taking a man from the cadre held by the Government we are sure of service and we are sure of the man. But if the municipality is allowed to appoint a man of its own then it is subject to the danger of the municipality going without a health officer at all when the officer happens to be sick or absent from the station. In spite of the original agreement I fail to see the reason why the Government accepted the request and allowed the municipality to have a health officer of its own. I beg to submit to the hon. Minister that it was highly against the interests of the public of Trichinopoly that the municipality should be allowed to have an officer of its own. In the present system the Government is giving three-fourths of the pay and pensionary allowance and the municipality has to bear one-fourth of the entire cost of the health officers, whereas if the municipality appoints its own man it will have to bear the whole cost. So in view of the actual services to be expected and in view of the cost it is highly detrimental in the interests of the municipality to allow the municipality to appoint a health officer of its own. I therefore beg leave to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister in charge of Local Self-Government, with a view that he may take the earliest opportunity to cancel the present permission given to the Trichinopoly municipality and go back to the old system of deputing an officer of Government to the municipality of Trichinopoly.

“ Now, the most important question is the matter of the water works. This matter has been pending for some years past. Plans and estimates

22nd March 1933] [P. Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur]

were proposed, I think three or four years ago and from time to time these plans and estimates have been revised and re-arranged. And still to-day so far as I can understand it they have not been approved and no sanction has been given by Government for any of the works being carried out in the Trichinopoly water works. So far as I know, and I think my information is correct, no allotment was made in the municipal budget even for incurring any expenditure. Well, Sir, in spite of want of sanction from Government, in spite of their not being a municipal allotment sums to the extent of fifty thousand and over have been spent in the name of the water works and mostly the work has been carried out by muster. I do not know how the money has been spent and whether it has been spent for a good or bad purpose. So far as we can see the net result is money has been spent without Government sanction and in spite of the protests of Government even though the plans have not been approved by the authorities concerned. Under the law no municipality is entitled to spend even its own money in such matters without Government sanction. In this case not only money has been spent without the sanction of Government but without plans and estimates being approved by the Chief Sanitary Engineer and the Director of Public Health. I understand even in the spending of the money the ordinary methods have been deviated from. Now, the question is that a sum of Rs. 50,000 and more has been spent in this haphazard manner without any respect for authority and without any respect for law or procedure. Most of the work has been carried out departmentally. To a question that was raised during the last meeting we got the reply that no sanction has been given to these estimates. I think it remains to be seen what action the Government is going to take in this matter of a serious dereliction of duty of the municipal chairman. He has done this work not only without the sanction but in spite of the protests of Government. Now I understand he is trying his level best to see that the whole scheme is somehow or other sanctioned. As a matter of fact the municipal chairman of Trichinopoly is not to be seen in the Trichinopoly Municipality at all for more than a month past and he is all along staying in Madras to see that somehow or other that this sum of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 which have been spent out of the municipal funds in a very improper and illegal manner is sanctioned by Government. I have to point out that it is most unfair and improper to accord sanction to such expenditure because he has by spending the money without the sanction of Government and in spite of the protests of Government brought the administration of Local Self-Government in this Province into contempt in Trichinopoly and if in spite of this the Local Self-Government condones all these things and still sanctions the same it will certainly not be in the best interests of the public at large particularly when the money has been ill-spent and most ill-advisedly spent. So far as my knowledge goes the funds of the municipality have been wasted and thrown away and a wasteful expenditure of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 in a poor municipality which has got liabilities to the extent of more than 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees is certainly not a matter to be condoned at all.

[P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1933]

4 p.m. "One more matter, Sir, again touching the question of water-supply. There is a Government Order to the effect that the Trichinopoly Municipality should not sanction house service connexions without the previous sanction of the Government, and still, in spite of this, every day we see house service connexions being given without any respect for the Government Order whatsoever. These are matters which require the immediate attention of the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

"I am glad to note, Sir, that during this debate the Director of Public Health is present. It is only by coming here when the subject is being discussed in this Council that the heads of departments can get into close touch with public opinion regarding the betterment of the conditions obtaining in this province and be in a position to administer the departments in their charge in the best interests of the public."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am one of those who believe in the great potentialities of public health work. At the same time, I think I am not so impractical as to expect any spectacular or immediate results of the work done by this department. However, I think, I owe a duty to the public and to myself to bring to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister that this department, in spite of its existence for several years in this Presidency, has not established that intimate contact that is necessary for its work being felt by the people. Sir, speaking, so far as the City of Madras is concerned, I think the hon. Chief Minister also may have by his actual experience felt that the Public Health department has not done enough for the improvement of the health of the city. Speaking from a very selfish point of view, if the House will permit me that reference, I am brought into contact, so to speak, with the failure of the work of this department in the City of Madras almost everyday. I live on the banks of the Cooum, and I think I am not wrong if I say that the whole of the City of Madras is gradually getting into the grip of the scourge of malaria, for which the condition in which that river is kept is very largely responsible. I remember, Sir, the late Diwan Bahadur O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar remarking either on the floor of this House or on the floor of the Corporation of Madras which he adorned with such eminence challenging any person to sleep in any open space in the City of Madras without catching malaria. The failure of the Public Health department only reminds me of the proverb that 'nearer the church, farther from God.' Probably, that is the reason why under the very nose of the authorities of this department that such a state of things is continued to exist.

"Speaking from the point of view of the rural population, I think the only aspect of the work of the Public Health department with which the agriculturist and the rural population are acquainted with is the work of vaccination and nothing else. I do feel, as I started by saying, that the Public Health department cannot be expected to tackle the many, varied and difficult problems which come up before them in the

22nd March 1933] [Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

short space of the existence of this department as a separate entity. But I do think that some useful work has been done so far, and more and more effective work has yet to be embarked upon if they are going really to tell upon the future well-being of the country. Sir, I remember a time when this department was, by a series of publications or tracts and pamphlets on useful subjects, educating the citizens of this Presidency with the nature of their work and with the useful knowledge and ideas which they in this department have gathered from the researches in Science and the advance of knowledge. I believe that such publication of tracts and pamphlets has been stopped for the last two or three years now. I would request the hon. Chief Minister to continue the issue of such publications for the information and edification of the public at large. Having been associated with several schools in this city for the past few years, and now being outside this city for a few months only, I must say that one of the main programmes of any public health work in a country like ours is the medical inspection of schools which has been stopped for some reason or other. However weighty financial considerations may be, that is one of the branches of public health work which should at all costs be continued, because, Sir, as a previous speaker pointed out, the control of disease and re-examination of the health of the young children in the schools of our country is a very vital part of any public health programme.

"Reference has also been made to the paucity of a well-planned scheme of rural sanitation and rural water-supply. I hope the House will not excuse me of being parochial when I just mention one instance in the district of North Arcot, where the Public Health department should have played a very large part but has failed to do so. I am referring to the Arni taluk, and in a very important village of that taluk called Madhimangalam, there are 4,000 houses, and I have not seen one house there which does not include within its premises one or two persons who do not suffer from guinea worm. Sir, guinea worm, as every hon. Member in this House is aware, is one of those diseases that can be controlled and cured by proper care and attention being paid to the water-supply of the locality. I am only mentioning this instance to show that there are other cases also where with proper enthusiasm and with proper backing of the Government much good can be done to the rural population of this Presidency.

"Sir, I may also be allowed to mention that the system of bore-hole latrines, which has been, I believe, widely advertised and which has been so improved as to be erected for almost an insignificant cost, has not even penetrated into the village parts, for the main reason that the propaganda in its favour has not been carried as vigorously as it ought to be. Sir, I would also mention for the consideration of the hon. Chief Minister one fact that prevention is as much a part of the cure, and as such there should be larger co-ordination between the work of the Public Health department and the work of the Medical department. Anybody who has had any experience of how these departments work outside the City of Madras will, I daresay, endorse my opinion

[Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [22nd March 1933]

that that amount of co-ordination as is necessary is not visible. I do not know for what reason. But, however, this department under the charge of the hon. Chief Minister will in future, I hope, try to wipe out this charge of the want of co-ordination of these two arms of public health work.

"I would like only to make a passing reference to a subject that has been raised so ably by the hon. Member from Trichinopoly, namely, the question of birth control. I do not want to start this discussion by a detailed reference to this subject. But before I close, it is incumbent on me as one who has had experience of the utility of such a system or method to the poor strata of society, to say that according to me they stand in most need of advice in this respect but are denied that advice by reason of want of propaganda. Sir, I do not want to repeat the arguments that have been so ably expounded by the hon. Member from Mangalore. But I just want to rebut one or two suppositions or fears that have been expressed by my hon. Friend from Tanjore. Sir, he has made himself responsible for, if I may be permitted to say so, certain unscientific statements of opinion, that it will prove a great misadventure if such knowledge were broadcast throughout this Presidency, and that the spread of such knowledge of birth control would mean the ruination of marital morality and the spread of promiscuity. I ask him the question whether he can controvert this fact, whether so far as the literate persons are concerned they are not possessed of this knowledge of birth control and whether the morality among the literate who possess this knowledge is in any way less than that of the morality of the poorer classes.

4-15
P.m.

"I think, Sir, that that is a practical answer to the argument which he has advanced. With regard to the other ground he has advanced, namely, the economic ground, that it does not require such a spread of the knowledge of birth control, I would ask him again whether he would from his point of view prefer to have an unlimited number of children or have only a few children whom he could bring up with proper care and in a proper standard of living. Left to me, I have no hesitation in answering that question that I would prefer the latter alternative. It has been my experience that many of the middle class people and even rich persons have expressed that, if there was a proper limitation to their family, they would be happier. I have no argument to meet any religious ground. But so far as I am concerned, I am prepared to say, and I think the House will agree with me, that any infringement of religious sentiment would not be desirable. But so far as the advocates of birth control are concerned, and I think they are not an insignificant number in this House, I think that one has to give facilities to those who desire the acquisition of this knowledge. Those who do not desire it, I do not think it is proper or possible to force it on them. I do not think there is any harm in allowing State hospitals and dispensaries to spread this knowledge of birth control to those who earnestly seek this knowledge. And as my Friend, Mr.

22nd March 1933] [Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

Shetty, pointed out, any large increase in population is fraught with great distress economically as well as from the public health point of view.

"I may state another point, namely, whether it is not possible to effect a saving in the establishment of the Public Health department. In almost every district health officers have been appointed—I believe there is a rule to that effect. So far as the work of this officer is concerned, I want to say this much, namely, that in my opinion there is not sufficient work in a single district for the sole attention of one officer; and as in the case of the Education department, where a new experiment is being made, namely, to have one district officer for two or three districts, the same experiment may be tried here also and the money so saved utilized for propaganda purposes. Propaganda is the key for the very successful working of the Health department and the more the money spent on propaganda the better. I wish to bring this point for consideration by hon. Members."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM spoke in Tamil:—

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இவ்வாண்டில் பப்ளிக் எல்திற்றுகு இருபத் தேழுலட்சத்து இருபதினாயிரத்து முந்நூறு ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் இவற்றினும் அதிகமாகவே செலவழித்துள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் இவற்றில் சேரிகளின் சுகாதாரங்களுக்கு ஒரு காசு கூட செலவழிப்பதில்லை. சேரிகள்தான் மிகவுஞ்சீர்கேடான நிலையிலிருக்கின்றன. சேரிகளுக்காக செய்ய வேண்டியன பல. முக்கியமாக சேரியிலுள்ளார்க்கு குடியிருக்க வீடுகள் வசதியாயிருக்கின்றனவா? சேரிகள் சுத்தமாயிருக்கின்றனவா? அவர்கள் உணவு சுத்தமாயிருக்கிறதா? அவர்களுக்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியிருக்கிறதா? காலரா, அம்மை, சரம் முதலிய வராமல் தடுப்பதற்கு தக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனவா? வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு மருந்துகள் எளிதாகக் கிடைக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனவா? நடப்பதற்கு வழிகளிருக்கின்றனவா? அவர்களுக்கு கச்சூல் வசதிகள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனவாவென்னும் விஷயங்கள் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

"உணவு விஷயத்தில் நோய்தர தக்கனவாகிய இறந்தது புசிக்கும் வழக்கத்தைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். அதைப்பற்றிப் பன்முறையும் இக்கனம் பொருந்திய சபையில் பிரஸ்தாபித்துள்ளேன். அது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஓர் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்து லோக்கல் போர்டுகள் அமல் நடத்தும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். குடிதண்ணீர் விஷயத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டே யிருக்கிறார்கள். மேற்படி குறைகளை லோக்கல் போர்டார்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டியது. அவர்கள் அவ்விஷயத்தில் கவனஞ்செலுத்துவதற்கு யாதொரு எண்ணமுந்தோன்றுவதில்லை. இந்த விஷயங்களுக்காகவே வில்லேஜ், டெவலப் மெண்டு பண்டு ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கும் லட்சக்கணக்காக கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். 1932-33-ம் ஆண்டுத் திவான் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு லட்ச ரூபாய்கள் செலவழித்துள்ளார்கள். சேரிகளுக்கு யாதும் பயனில்லை. அந்த ஒரு லட்சத்தையும் தாலுகா வாரியாக பதினாயிரம், பதினையாயிரம், இருபதினாயிரமென பிறித்துக்கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். அதனை செலவழிப்பதும் பிறப்பதும் ஜில்லா போர்டுதலைவரும், தாலுகா போர்டுகளின் தலைவர்களுமேயாம். லோக்கல் போர்டு ஆக்ட் 114-வது செக்ஷன்படி ஷூயார்களுக்கே சர்வாதிகாரம். தாலுகா போர்டிலும் ஜில்லா போர்டிலும் வைப்பதில்லை. போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்டால் நீங்கள் கேட்பதற்கு சட்டம் இடந்தரவில்லை யென்கிறார்கள். கிராமங்களின் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு வைத்த நிதி அந்தந்த தலைவர்களின் பிரியம் போல் அவர்களது ஊருக்குரோட்டும், புதிதாக நிலம்வாங்கி குளம் தோண்டு

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [22nd March 1933]

தல், சத்திரங்கட்டல் முதலான வேலைகளைச் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாக தாலுகா போர்டு, ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர்கள் கேட்கக்கூடாது அவர்கள் வேலை செய்யாமல் எஸ்டிமேட் தயார்செய்து ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் அனுமதி கொடுத்தால் பணம் செலவழிந்துவிடலாம். இவ்வாறு பப்ளிக் எல்த் திற்கு ஒதுக்கிவைக்கும் பணம் வீணாக செலவழிகிறது. உடனே அரசாங்கத்தார் ஷே வில்லேஜ் டெவலப்மெண்டு பணத்தில் மூன்றிலொருபங்கு சேரிகளுக்குச் செலவழிக்கும்படி உத்தரவிடவேண்டும். சட்டம் இடந்தரவில்லையே என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தார் லீக்கல் ஆர்டராகச் செய்யாமல் நிருவாக உத்தரவு ஷே நிதியில் மூன்றிலொரு பங்கு சேரிகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்குச் செல வழித்தே தீர்வேண்டும் என்று G. O. பிறப்பிக்கலாம். இவ்விஷயத்தைச் சீப் மினிஸ்டர் கவனிப்பாரென நினைக்கிறேன். உடனே போர்டுகளுக்கு பொறுப்பாகும் வண்ணம் லோக்கல் போர்டு ஆக்ட் 114-வது செக்ஷனைத் திருத்தவேண்டு கிறேன்.

“சேரிகளுக்கு கக்கூஸ் ஏற்படுத்துவது மிகவும் அவசியம். மிகவும் சொற்பத் துகையில் பூமியில் துவாரம் அதாவது பள்ளமெடுத்து சிலாப் வைக்கலாம் என்னுங் கொள்கையை அனுஷ்டிக்காமென எனது கணத்தங்கிய நண்பர் ராமசாமி முதலியாரவர்கள் சொல்லியபடி கக்கூஸ்கள் அமைக்கலாம். அவை கள் அதிகமாகச் செலவழிந்தால் இருபது அல்லது இருபத்தைந்து ரூபாய் களுக்குமேல் ஒரு சேரிக்கு செலவாகாது. இவ்விஷயத்தைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டு கிறேன். மற்றொரு விஷயத்தை முக்கியமாகக் குறிப்பிடவேண்டுகிறேன். அது தான் மது விலக்காகும்.”

“மதுவிலக்குக்காக 1930-31-ம் ஆண்டுகளில் நாலு லட்சங்கள் செலவழித் தார்கள். அடுத்த ஆண்டில் பதினாயிர ரூபாய்களாக்கினார்கள். சென்ற ஆண்டில் ஆயிரத்தைநூருக்கினார்கள். நடைபெறும் ஆண்டில் ஒன்றும் ஒதுக்க வில்லை. முதல்வருஷம் மதுவிலக்குப் பிரசாரம் ஜனங்களுக்கு பெரிதும் பயன் பட்டது. அரசாங்கத்தார் பிரசாரத்தை நிறுத்தவே அதுவும் கெட்டுவிட்டது. மதுவிலக்குப் பிரசாரஞ் செய்வதால் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு வருமானம் குறைந்து விடலாமென்று நினைக்கலாம். அவ்வாறு குறையாமலிருப்பதற்கும் மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் பயன் பெறுவதற்கும் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கும் குடிசைகளுக்கும் அந்நியான் யம் உண்டாவதற்கும் ஓர் யுக்தி சொல்லுகிறேன். தற்போது குடிப்பவர்களின் தொகையைக் கணக்கெடுத்து பழய குடியர்களுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுத்து விட்டால் உடனே குடியும் குறையாது வருமானமுங்குறையாது. இந்த சர்வே யில் அகப்படாதவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தில் உடனே பதிவு செய்யாதவர்கள் இனி புதியதாகக் குடிக்கக்கூடாது. புது குடியர்களுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. அவ்வாறு செய்தால் புதிதாக குடிப்பழக்கம் உண்டாவது நின்றுவிடும். அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கும் உடனே வருமானம் குறையாது. நாளடைவில் சிறிது சிறிதாகக் குறையும். அதற்காக வெவ்வேறு வழிகளில் வருமானங்களுண்டாக்கி கொள்ளலாம். தற்போது மதுவிலக்கிற்குப்பணம் ஒதுக்கவில்லையென்று சொல்லக் கூடாது. கனம் முதன் மந்திரியவர்கள் மீந்திருக்கும் சில லட்ச ரூபாய்களில் பணம் வாங்கலாம். ஆகவே மது விலக்குப் பிரசாரத்தைத் தொடங்கற்கான முயற்சி யெடுத்துக்கொள்வோணுகிறேன்.

“ஆங்காங்குள்ள எல்த் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் சினிமா மூலம் சுகாதாரப் பிரசாரம் செய்யும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். ஜனங்களுக்கு சினிமா மூலம் பிரசாரம் செய்வ தால் பெரிதும் பயனுண்டாகும். வீடுவாசல்களைச் சுத்தமாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளு தல், நோயுண்டாகும் வகைகள், வராமல் தடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் வழிகள் இவற்றை சினிமா மூலம் பிரசாரஞ் செய்யலாம். இவ்வித பிரசாரத்திற்கு பணம் அதிகஞ் செலவாகாது. ஆனால் அதனால் அறிவு விருத்தியுமுண்டாகும். ஆகவே, கிராம அபிவிருத்தி நிதியில் சேரிகளுக்குப் பணம் ஒதுக்கவும் மது விலக்கிற்குப் பணம் ஒதுக்கவும் லோக்கல் போர்டு ஆக்ட் 114-வது செக்ஷனைத் திருத்தவும் சுகாதாரப் பிரசாரஞ் செய்யவும் தக்கமுயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொள் ளுப்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

22nd March 1933]

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Premayya, who started the discussion on this Demand has stated that in the introduction of public health works, this Province is far behind the standard. We are no doubt aware of this fact and we are striving our utmost with the limited resources available to us to extend the work of providing sanitation and medical relief in rural areas. He has also stated that two rural sanitation units have been abolished. These units were originally intended for propaganda work and as that work has been scattered all over the Presidency, it has been found that they would not be able to cope with the work for which they had been intended and were abolished 18 months ago as a measure of retrenchment. He has also said that the Government have discontinued or abolished the anti-malarial campaign. That is not the case. Only the previous highly-paid officer has been transferred to the general branch of the Medical Service and the work is now being carried on by another officer.

“I have heard remarks from a number of Members of this House on this Demand. It was said that the amount of 4 lakhs provided for rural water-supply is insufficient. I do feel, Sir, that it will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of all the villages. But judging from the average amounts spent by local bodies during the last two years, I think there has been an increase this year under this head. As regards village roads, no doubt Government has been giving grants and the local bodies are expected to meet part of the cost from the village development fund. It is also pointed to me that the village development fund is insufficient for the various activities for which it is intended, viz., rural sanitation, village roads and water-supply. No doubt that was the object of the framers of the Act and Government have always been to the extent possible supplementing the resources of this fund, by special grants for village roads and rural water-supply. As I have pointed out, there has been an increase of allotment under the various heads, and I hope we shall be able to maintain this progress.

“As regards bore-hole latrines, Government have been doing all that is in their power in the way of propaganda work, and it is for the local bodies to avail themselves of the facilities available.

“As regards the Public Analyst, this appointment was made some time ago when it was considered that men with suitable qualifications were not available locally. There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of certain hon. Members that this post is temporary. It is a permanent one. When the question arises of finding a successor to the present incumbent, we shall certainly recruit a local man for the place.

“My Friend, Mr. Arasu, talking on both Medical department and Public Health grant, raised very serious objection to the heads of departments taking part in various associations and coming into close personal touch with the members of the services. My own view is that it is highly desirable that heads of departments should have personal

[The Raja of Bobbili] [22nd March 1933]

touch with their subordinates as, in that way, they will be better able to judge of their capacity and their work instead of having to rely entirely on reports.

4-30 p.m. "In my view there is no objection to heads of departments coming into personal contact with their subordinates. I am glad to see that my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, has appreciated the arrangements made by the Public Health authorities and the local bodies concerned in connexion with the Mahamakham festival.

"Many hon. Members raised the question of lapse of grants. I am afraid, Sir, as long as the rules of the Finance Department stand as at present, it will not be possible to do anything in the matter.

"As regards the question of cost involved in bringing into operation the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act by the municipalities, I may state for the information of the House that we have recently been making arrangements to extend this Act to a large number of municipalities so that I think it will be possible to reduce the cost to the local bodies.

"As regards the medical inspection of school children I believe grants have been abolished temporarily as a measure of retrenchment. But I hope it will be possible before long to revive the old system.

"Various Members have spoken at length on the question of birth control. Although I realize that there are differences of opinion on this matter in this House and outside, I personally do not see any objection to make this information available to those who require it or want it. I shall very carefully consider this question to see whether such facilities can be made available to the poor.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, as he did last year, took the Government to task for not seeing that all dead animals are buried. The Government have issued instructions to the health staff and the village officers to see that this is done. I do not think we can do anything more in the matter.

"One hon. Member asked why provision for rural water-supply has been included in the Public Health Demand and whether Government have anything to do with the spending of the Demand. I may inform him that the money is no doubt actually spent by local bodies, but the district health officer has first of all to examine the sites and sanction the work before it is executed.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, referred to temperance propaganda. On this question a deputation waited on me in December. Nothing could be done for it this year as no provision for it has been made in the Budget.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Beyabani Sahib, drew my attention to the scarcity of water in the Ceded districts. The Government, I may say, are always paying special attention to water-supply schemes for the

22nd March 1933] [The Raja of Bobbili]

Ceded districts and in some cases I know special grants have been made to local bodies for this purpose. As regards the Nandyal water-supply scheme I may give this information to the House that the municipality itself was against the investigation of the scheme to draw water from the Mahanandi canal. The matter has, therefore, been dropped. His other suggestion that Muslim ladies should be appointed as health propaganda workers to visit gosha ladies will be carefully considered by me.

"Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib mentioned the question of the appointment of health officers in Trichinopoly. I presume, Sir, hon. Members of this House are aware that I introduced a Bill in the last session of the Council to provincialize the services of many of these health officers. I hope it will be passed into law on the 24th instant. Some years back in consultation with the municipalities and local bodies Government formed a cadre of health officers but they found that without this special legislation I have mentioned they have no power to enforce the scheme.

"About the Trichinopoly water-supply scheme, I have already mentioned, in answer to a supplementary question on the floor of the House, that Government have absolutely no information about the nature of the scheme and the amount of work done. They have addressed the Chairman, Municipal Council, for the necessary information. No doubt there has been a scheme under the consideration of Government and plans and estimates have been approved, but the scheme has not been sanctioned. Before they could proceed with the matter Government must first obtain the necessary information as to what is happening there. After the information is received, I can assure the Council, the Government will take such action as they find necessary and desirable in the interests of the tax-payers.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, pointed out the bad condition of the Cooum and the great danger of malaria spreading throughout the city. I believe, Sir, it is a matter mainly concerning the Madras Corporation. If the Corporation comes forward with any scheme, the Government will, I am sure, help the Corporation.

"The same hon. Member mentioned the prevalence of guinea-worm in the Arni taluk. I may give him this information that the health staff in the districts work in subordination to the district boards and taluk boards. I am sure therefore that he himself as the Vice-President of the District Board is not free from responsibility in seeing that this disease is eradicated. But I assure him that, if the Public Health department brings this matter in detail to my notice, I will be very glad to co-operate with it. (Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: 'What about the Salem water-supply?') About the Salem water-supply scheme, I am sorry I cannot give the exact date when it would be possible to start it. (Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: 'You said you will be in a position to announce it now.') Government will consider it as one of the urgent schemes to be taken up as early as possible.

[The Raja of Bobbili] [22nd March 1933]

"Many hon. Members expressed disappointment with the health department for its not doing what it could. This department has been in existence only for 10 years. The work before us is colossal and the funds are strictly limited. And it must be remembered that ten years is but a short span in the life of a nation. I am sure as time advances we will be able to show, in the reports of this department, greater progress every year."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,19,600 under Demand XXI—Agriculture—Transferred'."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 21,700 for Direction—Pay of Establishments, be reduced by Rs. 100'

for the purpose of raising a discussion as regards the policy pursued by the Agricultural department with special reference to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

"Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to point out the importance of the working of a department like the Agricultural department in our Presidency when it is remembered that about 80 per cent of our population depends on agriculture for their sustenance. Other Provinces have at least the benefits of large industrial development to supplement their other occupations; but generally speaking, Sir, I must say that so far as this Presidency is concerned, we have to fall back mainly upon improved methods and improvements effected and knowledge gained by the service of this department for any increase in productivity and for the economic recuperation of the people dependent upon agriculture. Sir, we all know that realizing the importance of agriculture this Government have organized a separate department and of late they have, so to speak, reorganized this department by dividing the Presidency into a number of circles placing it under the charge of a specialized officer. We are also aware of the fact that a research institution known as the Agricultural College has been established at Coimbatore where research work is being done with regard not only to improved strains in paddy, millets, sugarcane and other crops but also with regard to the work of prevention and destruction of insect pests. I do acknowledge, Sir, that very valuable work is being turned out by the Agricultural College. But the complainant has been, and I believe it is also prevalent now that the knowledge acquired at great cost is not brought home to the agriculturist, Sir, looking at the nature of the cut motions on this subject that have been given notice of, I say in essence that all of them agree that one of the main defects in the policy of this department has been that

4-45
p.m.

22nd March 1933] [Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

all knowledge acquired by results of researches has not been brought with sufficient force and sufficient publicity for the benefit of the agriculturists for whom it is intended. For the past two and a half years I have been in this House and one complaint has been that sufficient publicity not having been made in the matter of these researches they have not been utilized by the agriculturists and I would like the hon. Minister to say how far during these two and a half years for which this Council has been responsible this defect has been attempted to be wiped out. In this connexion I must say that it is a sad feature in the administration of this department that additional farms for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods of agriculture have not been opened in larger numbers. Sir, the ideal to have one demonstration farm for every taluk, if it is possible, or at least one for every district has not been achieved even to the smallest degree, because speaking from the knowledge of North Arcot district I regret to say that there is not a single demonstration farm in the whole of North Arcot district. I am almost correct in saying that these farms are concentrated in one place or more money is being spent for experiments in other places. Certainly for demonstrating the results of their experiments, it is necessary to open demonstration farms at various centres. Sir, the hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio says that he has no money. It is his duty in view of the importance of this occupation to get more money by fighting every inch of ground and I hope he will have the whole-hearted support of the entire House."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Of the Cabinet."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Of the entire House."

"Sir, with regard to agriculture the hon. Minister has been pleased to advise, over and again, the agriculturists who are passing through very distressing and trying period, probably in their career, to change their old staple crops to other and more remunerative crops. It was only the other day that I listened very carefully and attentively to the very informative advice which was given by one of the hon. Ministers of this Government when he advocated more extended cultivation of sugarcane and replacement of paddy crops by sugarcane cultivation. The mere cultivation or the mere change in the nature of produce will not be sufficient. For instance, take the one crop, viz., cultivation of sugarcane. The mere cultivation of sugarcane by itself will not profit agriculturists. There must be a market for the raw produce. I may be permitted to say that the price we had about two and a half years ago was Rs. 26 or Rs. 27. Last year it came down to Rs. 16 per pothi and now it is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8 or Rs. 9. Replacement of crops may not by itself afford sufficient relief to the agriculturists. The sugarcane crop also cannot be cultivated by the agriculturists unless methods can be employed for turning jaggery into refined sugar. No market is available for jaggery in its original form. The turning of jaggery into white sugar takes us to another aspect of agricultural occupation, viz., the installation of small refineries. I am not thinking

[Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [22nd March 1933]

of bigger factories in which what are called the centrifugal methods of refining sugar are employed. I am aware that the Government of Madras has purchased four sets. I wonder how four sets would afford sufficient demonstration for the whole-sale adaptation of the present system of crude refining for this new kind of distillation. I also understand that the cost of each centrifugal set is Rs. 500—I am speaking subject to correction—and if it is so, it is high time that the Government should come to the aid of such of those who want to introduce the centrifugal system by generous grant of loans on easy terms. I remember one of the ryots of my district who was a Member of this House applying either for loan of a centrifugal or for help and advice in regard to the purchase of one but in vain. I am referring to the hon. Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi. He wanted this centrifugal, not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the ryots of his district. He wanted, if possible, to demonstrate the results achieved from working this centrifugal in the different parts of the district.

“ I would also like the hon. Minister to devote more attention to the fruit growing industry in this Presidency. Finding that the present system of agricultural operation is leaving us in a *cul-de-sac*, I think it is high time that the department must interest itself in as much propaganda in favour of fruit growing as they are in favour of sugarcane and other commercial products. With regard to fruit growing the climate and soil of this Presidency has been found to be very suitable for the growth of certain fruits which are of great food and health value. I am referring to the cultivation of oranges and pomegranates. One difficulty which the ryots feel is with regard to the investment that is necessary for the purpose of changing from the usual occupation to that of growing fruits. So, in all these ways, it is the bounden duty of the State to come to the rescue of the agriculturists, firstly by furnishing them with the adequate data that is necessary, secondly by demonstrating them the results of the experiments that have been made in the various research institutes and thirdly by giving them financial aid, if not by way of free grants, at least by way of generous loans on easy terms.

“ With these few words I beg to move the cut motion.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ Further discussion on this Demand will be continued on the 25th instant.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

22nd March 1933]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 734 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1933, page 570 supra.]

*Copy of Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction,
R.C. No. 984-F/28, dated the 6th September 1928.*

In supersession of all previous orders, the Director sanctions the following modifications in the Madras Inspection Code:—

Article 59.—For the words ‘ Civil Account Code—Article 159 (d) ’ occurring in line 2, *substitute* ‘ Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume I, Article 289 (c). ’

Article 72.—In the table under this article *for* the latter part after the entries relating to District Educational Officers and Inspectresses, *substitute* the following:—

Officers.	Minimum time on tour.
Deputy Inspectors of Schools	} 190 days in a year. No days in April and May.
Junior Deputy Inspectors and their peons and supervisors of elementary schools.	

Notes (2) and (3) under this article will be deleted.

Article 73.—*Substitute* the following *for* the existing article:—

“ For the purpose of calculating the minimum period prescribed in the above rule, a ‘ day on tour ’ means a day as defined in rule 2 (b) (iii) of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules. The following will also be considered as tour days:—

(i) Days spent by Deputy Inspectors in superintending Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and Training School-Leaving Certificate, Government Technical, Special Test and Oriental Title Examinations.

(ii) Days spent by Deputy Inspectors who are Secretaries to District Educational Councils in attending meetings of District Educational Councils or of District Educational Council Committees.

(iii) Days spent by Deputy Inspectors in the inspection of schools at the headquarters with the District Educational Officer.”

Article 74.—*For* the existing Articles 74 (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this article, *substitute* the following:—

Articles 72 and 73 do not apply to Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the City of Madras or to Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls’ Schools.

[22nd March 1933]

*Copy of Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction,
R.C. No. 1185-F/27, dated the 19th April 1929.*

READ—the following paper:—

Letters from the District Educational Officers, Anantapur and Cuddapah, R.C. No. 1024/28 and R.C. No. 45-B/28, dated the 14th October 1928, 15th November 1928 and 11th March 1929 respectively.

Letter from the District Educational Officer, Kistna, dated the 4th January 1929.

With reference to their letters read above, the District Educational Officers of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kistna are informed that journeys and stays made by Deputy Inspectors within 5 miles from headquarters station may be counted as tour days at their discretion as per note to Article 72 of the Madras Inspection Code.

*Copy of Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction,
R.C. No. 1185-F/27, dated the 26th May 1930.*

The District Educational Officers are informed that Proceedings R.C. No. 1185-F/27, dated the 19th April 1929, treating the days spent by Deputy Inspectors in the inspection of schools situated within a radius of 5 miles from headquarters, etc., as tour days should be treated as cancelled.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 738 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1933, page 572 supra.]

Memorandum No. 743-D/33-1, P. W. & L., dated 17th March 1933.

[Irrigation—Tinnevely district—Resumption of Tank Restoration Scheme works—Letter, dated 14th February 1933, from M.R.Ry. A. S. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Secretary, Irrigation Committee, Tinnevely District Association.]

With reference to his letter read above, M.R.Ry. A. S. Kuppuswami Ayyar is informed that the Tank Restoration Scheme was suspended in December 1931 as a measure of retrenchment and it is desirable that the operations when once resumed should be continued without a break for some years in order to complete the balance of work to be done; otherwise there is bound to be waste of time and labour. Although there has been some improvement, owing to the stringent measures of retrenchment adopted, in the financial position of the province, the maintenance of the improved position is still too uncertain to justify the resumption of operations with a reasonable certainty that they can be carried on without interruption for a sufficiently long period.

N. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

To M.R.Ry. A. S. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Tinnevely.
Copy to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 23rd March 1933.

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

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Luker, Mr. F. G.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Birley, Mr. F.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Indriah, Mr. C.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Raja of Kallikote.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Khalif-ullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Krishnaayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.

[23rd March 1933]

PRESENT—cont.

Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
 Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
 Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
 Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
 Sriramulu, Mr. G.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.

Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Sahib.
 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Wright, Mr. W. O.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Baha-
 dur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Administration of Justice

*Promotion of clerks in the Judicial Department in the
 West Godavari district.*

* 745 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether strict seniority is being observed in giving promotions to the clerks of the Judicial Department in the West Godavari district?

A.—The Government have no information.

Prisons and Prisoners

*Loss of health of Oriya 'C' class political prisoners confined
 in the Bellary Jail.*

* 746 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the loss of weight of the Oriya 'C' class political prisoners in the Bellary Jail owing to mixed diet to which they are not accustomed;

(b) whether they will be pleased to state the weight of those prisoners each separately on admission and also their weight in each case by the end of February last;

(c) whether it is a fact that letters to and from those prisoners are sent to the Ganjam Collectorate for censorship which causes inordinate delay; and

(d) the weight of Mr. Govinda Pradhan both before his admission and now?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information but will call for it.

[23rd March 1933]

Land Revenue Administration

Resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

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

(a) whether resettlement operations were suspended in South Kanara on account of economic depression and abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce;

(b) whether they have been resumed now, and if so, the reasons for resumption; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the representation made by the South Kanara District Landholders' Association for suspending the resettlement operations till the present economic depression passes off?

A.—(a) Resettlement operations were suspended as a measure of economy. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, which has been published.

(b) The introduction of resettlement (which was due in 1932–33 and 1933–34 in some parts of the district) was postponed to 1934–35. The resettlement operations have been resumed so as to make it possible to introduce resettlement in 1934–35.

(c) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know what decision the Government have come to regarding the representation of the Landholders Association? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ We are considering them, Sir, I do not think any final orders have been passed.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know whether the Government have considered the representations made by the Members of this House the other day? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ They are also under the consideration of the Government.”

Land Revenue receipts in the East Godavari district.

* 748 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount derived from land revenue (land assessment and water-cess) in the East Godavari district in 1930–31, 1931–32 and 1932–33, respectively;

(b) what were the amounts provided in the Budget for new schemes of irrigation and the amounts spent on them in the East Godavari district during 1930–31, 1931–32 and 1932–33 respectively; and

(c) what is the additional amount of land revenue collected in the East Godavari by imposing 6½ per cent resettlement rate?

[23rd March 1933]

A.—(a)

Fasli.	Land Revenue.	Second crop assess- ment and charge for water on Government lands.
	RS.	RS.
1340	20,49,077	2,60,137
1341	24,17,736	3,09,081

The Government have no information for 1932–33 (fasli 1342). Collections are still in progress.

(b) A statement* is put up.

(c) Presumably the hon. Member refers to the portion of the enhancement sanctioned at resettlement which was actually collected in fasli 1341. The additional land revenue actually collected in the fasli on this account was one anna in the rupee on wet lands and half an anna in the rupee on dry lands. The Government have no information of the actual amounts involved. Rough estimates are—

	RS.
Wet lands	95,000
Dry lands	20,000

Kistbandi in the Ganjam district.

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

(a) whether the ryotwari landholders of Ganjam district (and specially those of Ghumsur and Chatrapore Divisions) have been making representations to the Collector of Ganjam, the Board of Revenue and the Government of Madras from 1932 for changing the dates of kistbandi to some convenient dates so as to enable them to pay off the Government dues after harvesting the paddy crop;

(b) whether deputations waited on the Collector of Ganjam and Mr. C. B. Cotterrell, Land Revenue Commissioner, to impress the necessity for the same; and

(c) whether the Government would place on the table the views of the Land Revenue Commissioner on this question?

A.—(a) The only representation received was a copy of resolutions passed by at a meeting of the Ghumsur Ryots' Association and the Ganjam District People's Association. The Government have no information regarding representations made to the Collector and the Board of Revenue.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The remarks of the Collector and the Board of Revenue with reference to Ganjam in 1931, when the kistbandi of all the districts were examined are appended^b. The Government have received no further recommendations from the Board of Revenue.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 713 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 713–714 infra.

23rd March 1933]

Auction of the Dindi unreserve forest, Guntur district.

* 750 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dindi unreserve forest in Repalle taluk, Guntur district, was sold away in auction by the Revenue department last year;

(b) whether it is true that petitions were received by the Board of Revenue and Chief Conservator of Forests alleging that the revenue subordinates colluding with the contractor caused a loss of Rs. 10,000 or so to the Government by underselling the said forest for Rs. 100; and

(c) if so, what action was taken on them either by the Board of Revenue or by the Forest Department?

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

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—“ May I ask whether the hon. Member does not think it worth while to call for a report from the Chief Conservator of Forests? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ The Government have called for a report from the Board of Revenue in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests.”

Local Self-Government

Rules governing the appointment and transfer of executive officers of the municipalities.

* 751 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether rules have been framed to regulate the appointments and transfers of executive officers to municipalities; and

(b) if so, whether they will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—The amendment proposed to the Madras District Municipalities Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to municipalities is already comprehensive in regard to the appointments and transfers of the officers. Government therefore see no need to frame any rules therefor at present.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask whether the Government propose to recruit the Commissioners from the Revenue Department alone or whether they will give a chance to those already employed in Municipalities and Local Boards? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ From the Revenue Department alone, Sir.”

Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government propose to appoint Tahsildars or Deputy Collectors? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ The Government propose to appoint Deputy Collectors for larger municipalities and Tahsildars for smaller municipalities.”

[23rd March 1933]

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask why the Government should restrict the appointments only to those in the Revenue Department and why they should not also choose capable men who are already employed in municipalities and local boards?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is necessary and desirable that in the first instance in the case of the municipalities we appoint only Government servants. When the question of appointing executive officers for local boards is taken up, the claims of those employed in municipalities and local boards will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the chairmen of the municipal councils be consulted before appointments are made?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Certainly, they will be consulted but it does not mean that their approval will be necessary for any appointment."

Mr. M. A. MUTHIA CHETTIYAR:—"As most of the municipalities are small ones, may I ask why the Government should not appoint Tahsildars to all of them except to a few bigger ones?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"We propose to appoint Tahsildars to about four municipalities."

Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Have the Government ascertained from the municipal councils concerned whether there are not men in their own employ who are better fitted for the posts than Government servants?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The Government did not make any such reference."

Medical Administration

Accommodation and clinical facilities in the hospital attached to the School of Indian Medicine.

* 752 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of beds in the hospital attached to the School of Indian Medicine;

(b) the number of chief and assistant lecturers in the school;

(c) whether the beds are found sufficient for clinical purposes;

(d) whether the teaching staff is found adequate for the work; and

(e) whether any proposals are under consideration of the Government for increasing the number of beds and adding to the staff of the school?

A.—(a) 80.

(b) Five Lecturers, eight permanent Assistant Lecturers and two temporary Assistant Lecturers.

[23rd March 1933]

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) No. The proposals submitted by the Principal were deferred owing to financial stringency.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"In view of the fact that the Government have admitted in their answer that the beds are not sufficient for clinical purposes and that the teaching staff is inadequate for the work, will they give their early attention to this matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Proposals were received from the Principal, but the Government having undertaken retrenchment could not give effect to them. As soon as financial conditions improve, the question will be reconsidered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that the financial conditions are likely to permit sanctioning the necessary increase of staff and equipment, will the hon. Minister consider the advisability of taking up this question as early as he can?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

A lady doctor for the Government hospital at Kanigiri, Nellore district.

* 753 Q.—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made from the people of Kanigiri, requesting the appointment of a lady doctor in the Government hospital at Kanigiri in Nellore district;

(b) whether a report from the District Medical Officer has been called for;

(c) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House; and

(d) what decision the Government have come to in the matter?

A.—(a) A memorial has been received from the residents of Kanigiri and other villages in the taluk.

(b) & (d) The memorial has been referred to the Surgeon-General for remarks and for obtaining a report from the District Medical Officer.

(c) The question will be considered on receipt of the remarks from the Surgeon-General.

Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the advisory committee of that hospital also have made a recommendation similar to the request contained in the memorial?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no information, Sir."

Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider the recommendations of the advisory committee also along with the report of the Surgeon-General?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

[23rd March 1933]

Representation of Muslims in the Medical Department.

* 754 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government would be pleased to place on the table the exact figures in upper and subordinate services in the Medical Department showing the proportion of Muslims in the same?

A.—A statement* furnishing the required information in so far as it is readily available is laid on the table.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that there are no Muslims among the Civil Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service and there are only 5 out of 212 assistant surgeons, will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of appointing more Muslims in the Medical Department?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As regards the initial recruitment, the communal Government Order is observed; but as the rules at present stand, in the case of promotions in the same service, the communal Government Order is not observed."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are not going to select men from the list of candidates prepared by the Public Service Commission two years ago, especially as they have been waiting for appointments for two or three years and have not been appointed on account of retrenchment?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Certainly when new appointments are made, the candidates selected by the Public Service Commission will be appointed. But I am afraid it will be a very long time before any vacancies will arise in the department."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In this connexion may I know whether the Government do not propose to retire officers who have put in more than 25 years' service?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"That question is under consideration, but no decision has yet been taken."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"In view of the fact that two or three Muslim officers have retired or are about to retire, may I ask whether these places at least will be filled by competent Muslims from the department?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"At present owing to the abolition of a number of posts, there is a large number of officers surplus to requirements and there is no question of filling vacancies with new men."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"How then, may I ask the Government, do they propose to redress this inequality among the various communities?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"By applying the rules of communal representation in initial recruitment."

* Printed as Appendix III on page 714 infra.

[23rd March 1933]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether it is not a fact that several officers have been given extensions year after year and whether it is not advisable to retire them and give them a pension so that the Government may have enough number of vacancies to redress the communal inequality?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am not aware that any extensions have been given."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"In view of the fact that, if the communal rule is applied only in initial recruitment, it will take 10 to 20 years before the Muslim community gets its fair share of appointments, may I ask what other steps the Government propose to take to redress the communal inequality as soon as possible?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"According to the rules laid down at present, direct recruitment can be made only when the Surgeon-General reports that competent men are not available in the service itself for any particular post. In the case of special posts, there is no such restriction and, if any vacancies arise, I shall certainly consider the claims of Mussalmans."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask whether the Government are not aware of the fact that at least half a dozen Muslim candidates are available for the posts in the Department?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am aware of the fact that candidates are available, but the question can be considered only when vacancies arise."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask when the Government propose to publish the list of candidates recommended by the Public Services Commission a year or two ago?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As vacancies are not likely to arise for some years to come, it is considered unnecessary to publish the list."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Muhammadan candidates recommended by the Commission are still without any employment?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no information, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government will recognize the claims of the candidates selected by the Public Services Commission and appoint them to Government posts whenever vacancies arise in future, irrespective of the considerations of age limit?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already said that, when vacancies are to be filled, preference would be given to candidates in the list."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the hon. the Minister call¹¹⁻¹⁵ for suggestions from the Surgeon-General with reference to raising the proportion of the Muslim community members in the Medical Department?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

[23rd March 1933]

Education*Foreign scholarships for higher studies.*

* 755 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of foreign scholarships granted by the Government from 1920 for higher studies and the number of Muslims who enjoyed the scholarships every year; and

(b) whether the Government have completely stopped giving scholarships now?

A.—(a) During the period from 1921–22, when the cost of these scholarships became a charge on Provincial funds, to 1930–31, fifteen scholarships were awarded, of which one was granted to a Muslim. In addition, three Muslim members of the Madras Educational Subordinate service were granted study leave in England for a period of two years each, the Government defraying the cost of their passages and the tuition fees paid to the Universities in which they studied.

(b) Owing to the financial stringency it was decided in 1931–32 to grant no further scholarships for higher studies and the grant of these scholarships has not yet been resumed.

Mr. M. A. MUTEIAH CHETTIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government will give loans to persons who wish to take up higher studies? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ I am very doubtful whether ordinarily such applications will be entertained by the Government.”

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—“ In view of the fact that there are not enough Muslims who have been given scholarships for higher studies, may I ask whether the Government will give them scholarships now? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ As is stated, it is not proposed to revise the grant of these scholarships now.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I know whether there is any prospect of resuming the scheme of granting scholarships next year? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Does the hon. Member mean 1934–35? If so, I cannot forecast what will happen then.”

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Now that the report of the Muslim Education Enquiry Committee is before the Government, may I ask whether the Government will give scholarships to members of the Muslim community? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ The question of revising the grant of scholarships has not yet been taken up for consideration.”

23rd March 1933]

Fisheries*Use by the fishermen of the fish statistics compiled in the West Coast.*

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

(a) whether information regarding the fish statistics compiled in the West Coast has so far been made available to fishermen and to curers and others engaged in the fishing industry; and

(b) whether it has been found useful by them?

A.—(a) The Director of Fisheries reports that the statistical information has been of great value to educated fish merchants and large scale businessmen. The statistics being in English are not directly accessible to fishermen who are mostly illiterate. But to the curers the information is made available through the departmental staff of the fish-curing yards.

(b) It is too early to assess its usefulness to the fishermen and to the curers.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state in what way the statistical information has been found useful by educated fish merchants and large scale businessmen? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Notice.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I ask whether the statistics have been published in the vernaculars of the Presidency? ”

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

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

II.—THE WHITE PAPER ON INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ that the proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms contained in the White Paper, published on the 18th March 1933, be taken into consideration.’

“ My object, Sir, in moving this resolution is to give facilities to this House to discuss the proposals contained in the White Paper. I do not propose to take up the time of the House by summarising or referring in detail to those proposals; but the House will, no doubt, like to know what attitude is going to be adopted by the Official Members of the House towards the amendments of which notices have been given. Sir, it is the intention that the Members of the Governor's Executive Council and the Official Members of this House should not vote on any of the amendments. The Ministers are of course free to vote as they please.

[Sir Archibald Campbell] [23rd March 1933]

In this way, any resolutions which will be carried in this House will be those of the non-official Members of this House. I am also authorized to state that the views of the House will be communicated to the Secretary of State.

"Sir, we have travelled a long way since Mr. Montagu made his famous announcement in August 1917 in the House of Commons regarding the Reform of Indian Constitution. The present form of Government based upon what is known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, was introduced in 1920. The Statutory Commission appointed under the Government of India Act, 1919, made a very valuable report on the conditions of India and proposals for future advancement. There have been three Sessions of the Round Table Conference. On the recommendation of that Conference three Committees toured in India last year to report on certain particular problems. At the third Round Table Conference the details were discussed and the White Paper embodies the decision of His Majesty's Government as to the proposals which they intend to place before the Houses of Parliament.

"Sir, I suppose that, at no time before, has an attempt been made to solve so difficult and so complicated a problem as that with which the Round Table Conference, His Majesty's Government and the Governments in India have had to deal, namely, the provision of a Constitution for so vast a population as India with such diverse races and creeds and so conflicting interests involving the federation of Provinces and States under different forms of Government and effected by treaties of widely divergent terms. I am sure that we must be very grateful to all those Indians as well as Europeans who have devoted so much time and trouble, so much study and thought to the solution of this very difficult and complicated problem. I am confident from the close attention with which hon. Members have, during the last few days, studied the White Paper and from the general tenour of the amendments which have been tabled for consideration to-day, that hon. Members of the House appreciate that this is a great occasion, a unique occasion, an historic occasion when the House is invited to record its views, for the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, on the proposals for the future Constitution of India."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Hon. Members are aware that several amendments have been given notice of and we have to follow a regular method to go through all the amendments given notice of. I wish to inform the House that I would like to follow the following arrangement. First of all, the agreed amendments will be moved; then motions of general policy, and then motions regarding communal and territorial and special interests will be allowed to be moved. Portions of amendments that repeat the ideas contained in the amendments once moved and are in possession of the House need not be moved. There is no time-limit to speeches, but it is better that hon. Members take as short a time as possible so that as many hon. Members as are anxious to speak may have opportunities to speak upon this important motion."

23rd March 1933]

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the amendment which I am about to move now has the support of a large number of Members of this Council and has been agreed to by all the Parties represented in this House. I have made a slight alteration in the amendment which I gave notice of yesterday, with the permission of my hon. Friends who were parties to that motion. As amended now, it runs as follows:—

'On such consideration this Council is of opinion that the proposals in the White Paper are not satisfactory and the following alterations should at least be made in the Bill to be placed before Parliament:—

A. Central.

1. *The Army Member should be chosen from among the Members of the Central Legislature.*
2. *That the Safeguards proposed go much further than the necessities of the situation and should be restricted.*
3. *That in the event of All-India Federation not being introduced immediately, this Council is of opinion that Government must introduce immediate Responsible Self-Government in the Provinces and in the Centre of British India as a preliminary to and preparation for All-India Federation on the lines indicated in the White Paper with such modifications as suggested above.*

B. Provincial.

1. *The power of legislation given to the Governor by Acts should be removed and that the power to make Ordinances should be exercised only in consultation with the Ministers and subject to revision by the Legislature.*
2. *The Governor's power of certification of items of budget disallowed by Legislature should be removed.*

C. Services.

All the services be recruited in India by the Federal Government for Federal purposes and by the Provincial Government for Provincial purposes. In the case of expert service recruitment may be made outside India on short-term service.

D. General.

This Council is of opinion that there should not be a Statutory Railway Board and the Central Government should manage the Railways under the same conditions as other Departments of Government.'

"Mr. President, Sir, I may say that all hon. Gentlemen in this House would agree that His Majesty's Government have sincerely devoted their attention to solve this vexed problem and have done the best they could under the conditions which exist to-day. Having carefully read the White Paper, there is a feeling in me that His Majesty's

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[23rd March 1933]

Government have had two difficulties. One is they have had to satisfy the reactionary elements in their own country which have cried aloud against any advance in the matter of Self-Government for India. In the second place they have had to consider the opinions in India which, in many cases, have been extreme and they have tried their best to see whether these two extreme points cannot be met by the proposals they have now made. But there is no getting away from the fact that the proposals, as they stand to-day, have sincerely been put forward with a view to satisfy the National aspirations of this country. I need not go further than to quote what one of the ablest Indians who attended the Round Table Conference has said. I hope hon. Members who have been to the Round Table Conference will not mind my mentioning the name of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. No one can deny the fact that Sir Tej Bahadur has been one of the few Indians who have devoted a great deal of their attention to the future Government of this country, and no one can say that his is an extreme opinion. He has held responsible office under the Crown in this country as a Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council and Sir Samuel Hoare even at the last Round Table Conference has admitted the great service Sir Tej Bahadur has rendered not only to this country but to England as well, especially in unravelling the technicalities of Federation as applied to this country. This is what he

11-30
a.m.

says with regard to the general proposals:—

‘The most outstanding feature of the Constitution is laid on safeguards and reservations than on Central responsibility and the possibility of its early growth and expansion. The authors of the White Paper probably had to print them in the figures of Mr. Winston Churchill and his stalwart supporters in the House of Commons. They have had to placate the right-wing Conservatives, the City and the powerful All-India Services; and probably they thought that in the disorganized condition of public opinion at the present moment, they must mind the reactions to their proposals of those sections of British opinion without whose goodwill and support His Majesty's Government would be powerless or impotent to carry out any large or generous measure of Self-Government.’

‘Therefore, it will be seen that, though the proposals put forward the idea of Responsible Self-Government in this country, they do not go far enough to satisfy the people of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's view of thinking. At the end of the first Round Table Conference in the statement made by the Prime Minister, the following passage occurs:—

‘In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be the primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserve powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advancement of India through the new Constitution to full Responsibility for her own Government.’

‘I feel, Mr. President that that has not been carried out in the proposals that are put forward in the White Paper. To satisfy even the co-operating elements in this country, I feel that the suggestions made in this amendment should be made before the Constitution Act is placed on the Statute Book.

‘With regard to the Army Member, I should like to read a passage again, from Sir Tej Bahadur's speech, which is found on page 82 of the Report of the third Round Table Conference. This is what he says:—

‘I will pass on now to another feature which is bound to attract considerable notice in India. Mr. Jayakar was in my humble judgment quite right in saying that your constitution is going to be judged in India by two tests. The

23rd March 1933]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

first is: Does it give India a substantial amount of financial independence? The second is: What is the position of India going to be in regard to Defence? After the discussion that took place in open Conference, some of us ventured to address the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State was good enough to invite us to attend a kind of informal meeting at the India Office. We explained our position to him carefully on that occasion and we have embodied our opinions in a letter to him. I will briefly tell you what our position is. We accept, although I am sure that it is not the opinion of everybody in India, that the control of the Army during the period of transition should be in the hands of the Governor-General and we do not look upon the period of transition as a very long one. We also agree that so far as the Army Budget is concerned, it shall be independent of the vote of the Legislature, but we have a few suggestions to make on this matter. Our first suggestion is that so far as supply is concerned, it should be left originally to a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Governor-General, the Army Member, it may be the Commander-in-Chief or both; it is for the Governor-General to decide—the Federal Finance Minister, the Federal Prime Minister and also other Ministers who may be appointed in that behalf. Whether this Committee will be appointed by Statute or by an Instrument of Instruction, is a question which I can only answer if I know whether you are going to place your Instrument of Instruction on a statutory basis. The second point we take with regard to this is that the Army Member in future should be a man to be selected from the members of the Legislature who represent either British India or Indian States, and we say this because we think that such a member will be a bridge between the Governor-General and the Army and the Legislature. He will be able to interpret the views of the one to the other, and he will in our humble judgment carry far greater influence than any other person whom you may appoint to that office. Then we say that so far as the Indianization of the Army is concerned, you should introduce or reproduce the passage in the Thomas Committee's Report to the effect that the Defence of India will be the increasing concern of India and not of Great Britain alone. If your experts feel that preambles are out of fashion at the moment, or that you can add a clause to that effect in the Statute, you can introduce it somewhere or other in the Instrument of Instruction, provided only that the Instrument has a statutory basis.’

‘Therefore, Mr. President, it will be seen that the resolution proposed, does not go any further than what was asked for by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others with him at the third Round Table Conference.

‘With regard to safeguards also, as I have read out from the opinion that has just been published of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it will be seen that he feels that the safeguards go much further than the needs of the situation demand. Even though we may be willing in the transitional period that the Governor-General should possess such powers as to prevent a breakdown of the Constitution, we feel that such a power should be restricted as it would go to curtail the responsibility that will be placed in the hands of the Ministers and the Legislature.

‘It will be seen from the proposals themselves, that it is not an easy matter to introduce an All-India Federation immediately. We quite understand that there are difficulties in the way of such introduction, because, as has been postulated in the document, at least 50 per cent of the States, in matter of territory, population and finance, should come in by their Instruments of Accession before the Federation can come into being. His Majesty's Government realizing that have put forward a paragraph with regard to transitional provisions, in which they say that, if it is found that the Federation cannot be brought into being at once, provisions will be made in the Constitution Act itself, by which the present Government of India will continue as it stands to-day with such modifications as may be necessary for the introduction of Provincial

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[23rd March 1933]

Autonomy. I feel, Mr. President that this will not satisfy the aspirations of the people of India, because mere Provincial Autonomy will not be sufficient to satisfy such aspirations. As I have often said, Provincial Autonomy without Central Responsibility will be a truncated form of Diarchy and I therefore feel that the representatives of the people should have their say in the Central Government as much as they have in the Provincial Government, subject to the transitional safeguards that are proposed. I would therefore appeal to His Majesty's Government, through this House, that, if Federation is found to be impossible at the present moment, they should introduce Central Responsibility in British India, leaving the door open for the Princes to come in; and the All-India Federation to come into being when sufficient number of Princes have signified their willingness to join the Federation by depositing their Instruments of Accession with the proper authorities concerned.

“With regard to Provincial Governments, Mr. Presidents, I feel that the proposals as put forward by His Majesty's Government go in some matters further than even the recommendations of the Simon Commission. The Simon Commission did not provide for what is called the Governor's Acts in the proposals as put forward by them. As the Government exists to-day, His Excellency has no power of interference with regard to Transferred subjects. If, for instance, the Council throws out any item of the budget or any legislation proposed by the Ministers to the Council, His Excellency has got no power either to restore the amount in the budget or to help the Ministers to continue in power even after the Council has thrown out the budget by restoring such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying on of the administration. I do feel, Mr. President, that the proposals, as put forward in the White Paper, would not lead to real responsibility of the Ministers to the Legislature, because they can always come forward before the House and say that, even though we had objections to such and such things being done in the matter of the budget, His Excellency has deemed it necessary to make other proposals which will of course, as contained in the proposals put forward in the White Paper, become the actual budget of the Legislature. I would therefore say that, as far as the Provinces are concerned, as all subjects are Transferred subjects, if Provinces are to work under a real system of Responsible Government and Provincial Autonomy, there should be no power vested in the Governor with regard to the making of Acts and of restoration of grants in the budget.

“Sir, my view with regard to services is well-known. From the time the Madras Government made their proposals to the Statutory Commission, with regard to the services operating in the Provinces, I have taken the view that the autonomous Government should have the power to recruit their services in whatever way they like and with this one restriction, that they should have a Public Services Commission to advise them in such recruitment. I feel, Mr. President, that the very idea of Responsible Government will be nullified if services are to be imposed on an autonomous Government from outside. Therefore, I do feel that it is absolutely necessary that, in regard to the Provincial

23rd March 1933]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

Government, services operating in the Province ought to be recruited in the Provinces by rules to be made by the Provincial Government. His Majesty's Government in their proposals provide that for the two security services, namely, the Indian Civil Service and the Police, the recruitment ought to continue as it is to-day. As regards that, every reasonable person would see the point that with regard to the services who are already in the Provinces having been recruited by the Secretary of State and who are working with the guarantee as contained in the present Constitution, there should be provision for their emoluments and their pensions being safeguarded in the Constitution Act; but in regard to future recruitment, I would say that, as soon as the Constitution Act comes into force, the Provincial Government ought to have the right to recruit the Provincial services in the way they desire, so that there would be no superimposition of any servants of the Provincial Government by an authority outside. The same may be said with regard to the Federal Government as regards Federal services. If really the Government of India are going to be a Responsible Self-Government operating in their own sphere, I feel they ought to have the same power to recruit members of the Federal services, as I have said, as the Provincial Governments ought to have with regard to their services, but with this one provision, that the services, already operating in India and recruited by the Secretary of State, should have their rights safeguarded in the same fashion as would be the services operating under the Provincial Government.

“Then, Sir, with regard to the last clause of my motion, relating to the Statutory Railway Board, I think it needs no explanation, because if the Government of India are to be a Responsible Government and ought to act in their own sphere as a Responsible Government, they should not be bound down by any statutory provision which would take away the power which they have as a Government. I do not mean to say that political influences ought to be brought to play in the matter of management of Railways, but at the same time if the Government is a Responsible Government and knows its own business, I feel that their management of Railways will be no worse than has been the case under the present Constitution. Therefore, I would make a special appeal that no fetters be put upon the future Central Government with regard to their management of Railways by the institution of a Statutory Railway Board provided for in the Constitution Act.

“Mr. President, I hope that this resolution which I have proposed will be carried by the House and I have not the least doubt that it will be carried because this embodies the agreement that has come to between all Parties represented in this House.”

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—“I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition which has been moved so very clearly by my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan. Taking a birds-eye-view of the proposals contained in the White Paper, one is forced to come to the conclusion that with regard to some matters the discretion of the Viceroy is to be unfettered by any

11-45
a.m.

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [23rd March 1933]

body in India. The matters that are supposed to come within the purview of His Excellency's sole responsibility are first of all subjects that are regarded as Reserved departments, and secondly subjects that are regarded as being within his special responsibility. With reference to the departments that are classified as Reserved departments, they are divided into three heads, that is, those concerning the Defence of India, those concerning External Relations and those concerning the Ecclesiastical Department. Now, Sir, with reference to the Ecclesiastical Department, or with reference to Foreign Affairs, we do not want, speaking for myself and my Party, any interference with the powers of the Governor-General. I believe this Ecclesiastical Department is constituted for the benefit of the public services which are recruited in England, that is, those Christian gentlemen who come over here to serve the Government in India. And certainly it is a matter with which we need not concern ourselves. It is left to them to have their own officers and their own Churchmen, so far as their religious matters are concerned.

"Then again, with reference to External Affairs, that is to say, Foreign Affairs that have reference to Indian States which are particularly delegated to the Governor-General for the time being as Viceroy and do not come under the purview of the White Paper at all, it must have been seen by all who have read the White Paper that there is a Special department of the Governor-General which is designated by the term 'the activities of the Viceroy.' It is stated that with reference to matters on which the States agree to confer power on the Federal Government, the Federal Government is responsible; but with regard to other matters, the Viceroy has to deal with them in his own capacity. Certainly, Sir, it stands to reason that, when there are such matters, the Legislature need not have any concern with them. With regard to other Foreign States, for example, the neighbouring State of Afghanistan, also we are prepared to agree that Foreign Affairs may be given over to the Viceroy so that he may act on his own responsibility and his own counsel. But when we come to the Defence of India, more particularly with reference to the Army which is to be maintained in India, we certainly differ from the statements contained in the White Paper. We agree with the conclusions and view-points that have been put forward by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and we certainly think that in those matters, the Army Member should be, not a Councillor of the Viceroy as stated in the White Paper, but a person selected from the Legislature. There are two Bodies of the Legislature from which the Viceroy is welcome to make his selection. Now, there is the Council of State which, I believe, will be manned by persons of great influence and experience and there is the Legislative Assembly which will be an elected body. Looking to the constitution of these Legislative Bodies, you will be pleased to see that the Council of State consists of 260 Members of whom 150 are to be elected from British India, 100 members to be sent by the Indian States and 10 Members to be nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy. It cannot be said that the Viceroy cannot find a proper person from among these gentlemen or those selected to the Legislative Assembly, for holding the post of Army Member. When it is remembered that, during the time of the Mughal

23rd March 1933] [Mr. K. P. Raman Menon]

Empire, the great Emperors of India like Akbar, Aurangzeb and others used to have their Viceroys in Afghanistan from among the Rajputs who were their subjects, does it stand to reason to say that no Indian can be a Member in charge of the Defence of India, or to be an Army Member for the Government of India?

"Then again, if you really want to foster a spirit of responsibility, you could not have the Army Member from outside the body politic in India. In such a case what the Army Member would do is to shirk his responsibility and shove on his responsibility to the Viceroy and say that it is not his concern but the concern of the Viceroy. If, as is observed in the White Paper itself, it ought to be the concern of India to defend herself and not of the Empire, how can we foster that spirit unless we entrust the defence and the management of the Army to a person selected from the Legislature who will be responsible for the Army, who will speak for the Army and who will do whatever is necessary for the Army and who, as has been correctly stated by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, acts as a bridge between the Government and the people. Therefore, taking all these matters into consideration, it is certainly not correct to say that the Army Member, that is, the Member responsible for the Defence of India, should be only a Councillor and not a person to be selected from the Legislature. That really takes up the first portion of the proposition that has been moved to-day.

"Then the second part of the proposition is that the Safeguards that are mentioned in the White Paper are many and go much further than are necessary in the circumstances of the case. First of all, it is stated that, so far as the Reserved departments are concerned and also with reference to the special subjects under His Excellency the Viceroy, the Viceroy is empowered to pass Acts, to disturb the Budget and to pass Ordinances. Coming to these matters one by one, with reference to Acts, anybody who knows the development of the Indian Constitution must be aware that no Acts have ever been passed by the Viceroy acting personally. Even in the days before the Legislative Councils were constituted ever since the passing of the Regulating Act, the Acts were Acts of the Governor-General in Council. In all cases, they are called Acts of the Governor-General in Council. When the Legislative Councils were first introduced, whether they consisted of nominated Members as in the beginning or of elected Members as was the case afterwards, the Acts that they passed were always known as Acts promulgated by the Governor-General in Council with the assistance of the Legislative Councils. Historically thus, authorizing the Governor-General to pass Acts of his own cannot be justified. Then again, granting that, though we have no precedents to guide us in this matter, the exigencies of the case necessitate such powers being given to the Viceroy, let us examine that position. Do the exigencies of the case necessitate such powers being given to the Viceroy? What are these Acts intended for? These Acts are intended for the purpose of enabling the Viceroy to administer Reserved departments and to enable him to administer the special responsibilities placed upon him. Now, Sir, in an Assembly consisting of 375

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [23rd March 1933]

Members of whom 125 are to be nominated by the Indian States and 250 are to be elected, is it reasonable to suppose that, if the Viceroy does want an Act which concerns any of those subjects or which really endanger any one of those matters within his special responsibility, that is, for example, interests of the Minorities, interests of the Public Services, the financial credit of the Empire, is it reasonable to suppose that with reference to any one of these subjects the Legislature would be so light-hearted as to rush to decisions which are not justifiable and which would entitle the Viceroy to interfere in those matters? Certainly, if, as a matter of fact, here again, you divest the Legislature of responsibility in these matters, you are not fostering the spirit which is intended to be fostered by these provisions; and the responsibility which is cast upon them is really taken away from the persons on whom these powers are conferred.

"Then again, Sir, with reference to Ordinances which form another aspect of this question, by means of which the Viceroy is supposed to steady the acts of the Legislatures, we have no objection, Sir, to Ordinances being promulgated. But what we say is that these Ordinances at present operate, I think, only for a restricted period and then they should come before the Legislature. Here again, if the Legislature is conscientious—and we hope that the Legislature will realize the responsibilities and the burdens that are cast upon it—one cannot suppose that the Legislature would as a matter of fact not accede to the wishes of the Viceroy, if really the Ordinances are necessary. Even under the present Government, we find some Ordinances have been made into Acts subsequently by the Legislature. We have examples of this from the previous Councils, and with the larger Councils we are going to have, I believe that such a contingency of a deadlock arising from the Legislature not supporting the Viceroy, would not in any way happen. So far as those particular matters are concerned, therefore our view is that this power of the Viceroy to promulgate Acts and Ordinances, should come within the purview of the Legislature and be subject to the review or confirmation by the Viceroy. If as a matter of fact, there is a deadlock, is there no power in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy to get over it? First of all, the White Paper provides for a joint session, that is, a session of the Members of the Upper House and the Lower House. And certainly with all the able and sober element that we have secured so far as the Upper House at least is concerned and the weightage of the Indian States in the Lower House, in a joint House of 635 Members, is it not reasonable to suppose that a strong body of persons could be found to rally to the support of the Viceroy, if really the measures that he contemplated are necessary for the safety of the Empire? I cannot bring myself to believe that such a deadlock would arise and that any necessity would arise for the Viceroy to pass Acts on his own motion or to pass Ordinances without any revision or ratification by the Legislature. This is what I have to observe with regard to one aspect of the question, viz., as to whether the Safeguards go further than necessary.

"Then again, another Safeguard which is intended to be conferred is the power to interfere with the finances, that is, with the votes of the

23rd March 1933] [Mr. K. P. Raman Menon]

Legislature. Here also, the same argument applies, with reference to responsibility being thrust upon the Legislature regarding supply. I cannot believe that the Legislature would be so blind to its responsibilities and the opportunities given to it as to shirk its responsibility and stultify itself by voting down items which are extremely necessary for the good government of the country. The position therefore that we take is that the Safeguards that are mentioned in the White Paper go much further than are necessary and that to the extent pointed out by us, the Safeguards should be modified. And, as has been pointed out, the Safeguards which were mentioned by the Prime Minister really do not cover all these points. So, these Safeguards, I submit, are not intended to engender that spirit of Responsibility which it is the intention of the White Paper to foster in the Legislature that is to be constituted.

"I do not deal at length with reference to the necessity for ushering in the new Constitution as early as possible. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. As has been observed by various persons who have had their say on this point, if the Reform Scheme is to be hung up for a long time, very many people would begin to entertain fears about its ever coming. They may fear that after all the whole thing may not materialize, and probably it may fizzle out. To avoid all such impressions, it should be made possible to have this Central Responsibility fixed upon the Legislature as early as possible.

"Coming to Provincial subjects, with regard to the Safeguards mentioned so far as the Governors are concerned, the arguments for revision are much stronger. I can understand the Viceroy being invested with special powers with reference to some matters at least are concerned or with reference to the matters mentioned in the White Paper. But it is difficult to understand why His Excellency the Governor should be given such powers, because such contingencies are not likely to arise in the Provinces now governed by Governors with the assistance of Legislatures. Have there been any cases of that kind discovered? No instances are mentioned and I suppose in actual administration the 12 noon. Ministers will have the backing of the House if they really want in any particular matter. Here again these Acts which are supposed to emanate from His Excellency the Governor are without precedent historically, as I have already pointed out, and I would submit there is neither justification nor reason for conferring such a power on His Excellency the Governor. With reference to Ordinances, as already observed by me, we do not really object to them subject to the conditions mentioned earlier by me. If, as a matter of fact, an Ordinance is necessary and if the House does not agree to such an Ordinance, the remedy is in His Excellency's hands. If he has not the support of the Ministers and if he thinks the country is with him, he can dissolve the Council and then the measure can be passed by the new Council. Again here, when there are so many diverse view-points representing different interests in one and the same House, I do not think there will be difficulty in having a number of persons taking the responsibility on their

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [23rd March 1933]

shoulders. It should be made impossible for Ministers to take shelter under the wings of His Excellency and shove on the responsibility of promulgating Ordinances on his shoulders inasmuch as inducements of this nature are calculated to destroy all sense of responsibility in the Ministers.

"I need hardly observe, turning to the services, that I entirely agree with what Dr. Subbarayan has stated. With reference to the All-India services, their interests vested or contingent should not be interfered with. No interference with their rights can be lightly made. So far as the future entrants are concerned, it is, I believe, if I may so term it, absurd to invest some other authority, with the power to appoint servants to the future Government of India. If the Provinces are autonomous, I cannot understand how somebody else can have the power to appoint their servants. I would not like Mr. Sami Venkatachalam or Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar engaging servants for me. It is the same case here. The Indian Government would like to have their own services and so also the Provincial Governments.

"With reference to the Railway Board, I agree in thinking that no political influence should affect the Railways. It must be kept above that. But at the same time it is as much a department of Government as any other department. As in the case of the coal mines in England, Railways here ought to be nationalized. We have already the Government Railways and the reversion of the Company Railways to Government. It does not commend itself to me that all Railways should not be nationalized and be a part of the Central Government to be administered by a department which is not under the control of the Legislature. Such a department should be controlled by the Legislature as all other departments. With reference to this there is another point which has to be noted. Railway is a department in which there are very many appointments to be made. If naturally, so far as other departments are concerned, it is the Public Services Commission that has to make appointments, I fail to see why the same Commission should not have the right to make appointments to the Railways also subject to rules framed by Government. That is also an aspect to be considered.

"There are various other small matters which are in the White Paper with which I disagree but which do not come within the purview of this proposition and so I do not refer to them. I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution and also in endorsing the thanks of the House, on behalf of the people of India, for the trouble which Sir Samuel Hoare and others have taken for the production of this Paper and placing on record proposals which are intended to placate both Indian opinion and the extreme conservative opinion."

* Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur:—"At the outset I wish to offer the heartfelt thanks of Indians to His Majesty's Government for the spirit in which they have conceived the whole plan of Reform and for the sincerity and sympathy which they have evinced

23rd March 1933]

[Mr. Yahya Ali]

throughout. It seem to me that a magnificent effort has been made to meet the wishes of all classes and interests and also to keep in mind the interests of the nation. I also wish to mention at the very beginning that there must have been almost interminable difficulties that His Majesty's Government have had to experience in the matter of framing this scheme. On the one hand there is the blood-curdling tirade that certain elements in that country have been raising against any devolution of substantial powers to the Indians particularly in the Central Government. On the other hand, there has been a certain amount of difference of opinion, acute difference of opinion, among the respective classes and interests in this country. As a matter of fact you are aware, Sir, that His Majesty's Government had to intervene and pass the Communal Award, because the several communities did not agree among themselves. With those difficulties, I must say that His Majesty's Government have shown uncommon statesmanship in the way in which the whole question has been dealt with in the formulation of the proposals that have been placed before the country. So far as we are concerned, we must bear in mind that some of the proposals embody the agreed opinion expressed by the Members of the Indian and the British Delegations that sat at the three Round Table Conferences. As far as possible it seems to me it is our duty to respect that agreed opinion unless we feel that in agreeing to the same we are confirming any essential rights of the nation. With these preliminary observations I shall enter, Sir, into the specific details of the scheme.

"Sir, it seems to me that in spite of conceding all the general principles I have enunciated at the beginning the scheme requires substantial improvements in very many particulars. To start with, the idea of Federation coming into existence seems to be somewhat remote. The paper while conceding that efforts will have to be made to get the instrument signed by the required number of Indian States and launch it as expeditiously as possible still does not give any idea as to the period in which the All-India Federation can be begun. There are many other defects. So far as the Indian States are concerned, we are yet to know how far the more important among them will agree to the conditions now put forward and it seems to be a very doubtful matter whether we will be in a position to get the number of seats representing half the population in all the Indian States for a long time. Similarly with reference to the Reserve Banks there seem to be several difficulties. It seems to be necessary that the budgetary position of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments have got to be brought to an equilibrium. The short-term sterling loans have to be reduced and so many other financial features have got to be satisfied. It is a problem as to whether, if so when, that will happen, and it seems to me therefore that it is of the greatest importance that during the transitory period the All-India Federation comes into existence and the Provincial Constitutions have been placed on an autonomous basis, a Constitution should be evolved which will give certain amount of responsibility to the Indians at the Centre. The transitory provisions contained in paragraph 202 are, it seems to me, very inadequate and

[Mr. Yahya Ali]

[23rd March 1933]

do not satisfy Indian opinion. Sir, the scheme contemplates that during the transitory period the present system of Government will continue without devolution of any responsibility whatsoever to Indians. That is somewhat an unsatisfactory state of affairs, Sir, and I feel that in view of the special difficulties that are in the way the transitory provisions should be liberalized and substantial power granted at the Centre.

"Then on the question of the reservation of Defence, External Affairs and Ecclesiastical matters, so far as the Army Member is concerned I beg leave to refer to a paragraph in the memorandum that was placed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar at the end of the Third Round Table Conference where this question has been adverted to. It says:—

The Army Member, though appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to him, should be selected from among the Members of the Legislature representing British India and the Indian States. We think that this cannot be regarded as an undue restriction of the discretion of the Governor-General, as the Indian Legislature will consist of at least 500 representatives, if not more, and it should not be difficult for the Governor-General to find a suitable person out of so large a number. Such a Member will carry great weight and influence in the Legislature and will act as bridge between the Governor-General and the Legislature and will, in our opinion, be able to enlist the interests of the Legislature in the army much more effectively than an outsider. Besides it will enable Members of the Legislature to acquire knowledge and experience so that when the period of transition ends and Defence has to be transferred to Indian control the shoulders that will bear the burden may be found prepared to take it up.

"These are very sound ideas, Sir, and I would draw special attention to this with reference to the statement that there are no Indians to shoulder the responsibility of administering the Army portfolio in the future. There was a great deal of talk about Indianization of army and the raising of a citizen army. It seems to me that the appointment of an Army Member from among the Members of the Indian Legislature is a very important right that should be conceded to Indians.

"On the question of Safeguards a great deal has been said by the previous speakers. I have only to say that these Safeguards are far too many. They can be divided into six categories. First there are the powers relating to Reserved departments and there will not be much quarrel about that. The second is the group of Special Responsibilities. They are a good many; but in so far as the safeguarding of the interests of minorities, maintenance of peace and such other necessary powers are concerned, those interests will welcome the idea of such responsibilities being given to higher authorities. Next we have the category of discretionary powers, powers which the Governor-General or the Governor will exercise at his discretion and in which he need not seek the advice of his Ministers or having taken he will not be bound to act upon it. Next there are emergency powers by way of promulgating Ordinances and so on. Next we have special powers of dictating legislation by message and providing for appropriation without the consent of the Legislature. So far as dictating legislation by message is concerned,

23rd March 1933]

[Mr. Yahya Ali]

I have to say that this is an extraordinary power. In the existing Government of India Act there is some such provision. Section 67 B, clause 2 says:—

'Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General and shall as soon as practicable after being made be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for no less than eight days on which that House has sat; and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor-General the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature and duly assented to.'

"But for certification the condition that is laid down under this enactment is that the Governor-General has to certify that the passing of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof. I do not find any such provision in the White Paper. It seems to me that the power to frame an Act also deprives the Governor-General of an opportunity of knowing what the House has to say on the matter before he decides to promulgate the Act. With regard to the Governor-General or Governor the power of issuing Acts by sending messages appears to be in excess of the requirements of the situation.

"Similarly, with regard to money Bills and supply Bills, Safe-¹²⁻¹⁵guards may be absolutely necessary, but not in such drastic form as is ^{p.m.} provided for in the White Paper. I would agree with the view expressed in the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition that the Safeguards are in excess of the actual requirements of the situation.

"As regards the Services, a great deal had been said by the previous speakers. Though it is necessary to safeguard their position, I believe, some of the rights guaranteed for the service in the White Paper are too wide and calculated to hamper the working of Self-Government in India and I feel, that no case has been made out for introducing such safeguards for the Services. The White Paper says that after five years the whole question will be gone into by a Commission. But till then the recruitment and control over Services will go on on the same lines as they are to-day. I think, there is already material on which His Majesty's Government can decide the question even now, and there appears to be no necessity for postponing the matter for so long a time.

"I therefore support the amendment that has been moved by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, and I trust, Sir, that the views expressed in this House will be duly considered by his Majesty's Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before we proceed further with the amendments, I will put the motion of Sir Archibald Campbell to the vote of the House. The question is:—

'that the "proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms" contained in the White Paper published on the 18th March 1933, be taken into consideration'."

The motion was carried.

[23rd March 1933]

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Mr. President, I beg to move the following amendment:—

' Add at the end of the hon. the Revenue Member's motion:—

" and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the proposals in the White Paper are not satisfactory and the following alterations should be made therein:—

- 1. The Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished and he should not have any advisers.*
- 2. (a) The Indianization of the Army and the transfer of 'Defence' to the Indian Ministry either at the end of a fixed period of time or on the happening of certain conditions to be defined should be provided for in the Constitution Act.*
(b) There should be an Army Member in the Central Government to be chosen from among the members of the Central Legislature.
- 3. The competency of the Indian Legislature to amend the Constitution Act in all but those parts which involve Imperial interests or affect the Fundamental and other specified rights should be provided for in the Constitution Act.*
- 4. The appointment and control over the Services to which appointments were heretofore made by the Secretary of State should be transferred to the Central Government of India.*
- 5. The Governor-General's and the Governors' special responsibility should be confined to the single purpose of safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities.*
- 6. (a) The Governor-General should have no power of legislation other than the power to pass Governor-General's Acts in respect of the Reserved subjects and his special responsibility for safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities, and the emergency power of making Ordinances and the plenary powers in the case of a breakdown of the Constitution.*
(b) The Governor-General's Ordinances should be subject to a revision by the Legislature.
- 7. The Governor-General's power to obtain supply without the assent of the Legislature should be confined to the requirements of the Reserved subjects.*
- 8. The Provincial Governor's power of legislation should be confined to the emergency power of making Governor's Acts for the discharge of his special responsibility in respect of the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities".*

23rd March 1933]

[Mr. Yakub Hasan]

" Sir, here is a scheme placed before us in black and white. I am quite satisfied with the white part of it, but it is the black print that intrigues me. Sir, the scheme, as adumbrated in this paper, called White Paper, consists of three parts: (1) Federation, the realization of which is dependent on the entry of sufficient numbers of States, (2) Communal award which is a shameful substitute for want of an agreed settlement between the communities, and (3) Safeguards for British interests which will perpetuate not only the sovereignty of the British King but also the sovereignty of the British people over the people of India. There is no more pretence, as there was in the declaration of 1917, of gradual and progressive realization of Responsible Self-Government. Great Britain means to hold India in her military grip for all time to come, just as she holds Egypt in her military grip notwithstanding 'independence' given to her. The British soldiers and the Indian Army officered by the British officers will remain in occupation for an indefinite period. Egypt at least has financial and economic independence. But according to the scheme provided here, the British hand will be on the financial pulse of India, and British Goods will have the security of the Indian market at the expense of Indian industries. The whole framework of the Constitution is so designed that the ideal of Dominion Status has become a mere chimera.

" Sir, the alterations that I have suggested in my amendment are the most moderate ones, and, if these alterations are accepted, the scheme will become acceptable as a basis over which a suitable superstructure can be raised. If these alterations are not effected, the scheme will not serve even as a basis for any kind of superstructure. It will not have the stability to bear any super-construction over it.

" In all Constitutions, in every Dominion in the British Empire, the Legislature has the power to alter its own Constitution, and I do not see why this competency of the Legislature should be denied to the Indian Legislature to alter its own Constitution. But, Sir, I will impose a limitation on this competency, and that limitation would be that as shown in paragraph 3 of my amendment, viz., 'The competency of the Indian Legislature to amend the Constitution Act in all but those parts which involve Imperial interests or affect the Fundamental and other specified rights should be provided for in the Constitution Act.' Sir, I do not know why there should be serious objection to the statement of fundamental rights being incorporated in the Constitution. Excepting England, the Constitution of every country, for example, the Irish Free State, has got a Statement of Fundamental Rights. It is however conceded that though—

' His Majesty's Government see serious objections to giving statutory expression to any large range of declarations of this character, they are satisfied that certain provisions of this kind such, for instance, as respect due to personal liberty and rights of property and the eligibility of all for public office, regardless of differences of caste, religion, etc., can appropriately, and should, find a place in the Constitution Act.'

Not only these few things should be incorporated there, but this provision should be amplified to cover the demands of the Muslim community in respect of the fundamental rights.

[Mr. Yakub Hasan]

[23rd March 1933]

12-30
p.m.

"Coming to the Special Responsibility that is given to the Governor-General and Governor, I want that that Special Responsibility should be confined only to the single purpose of safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities. Out of the seven items given here, this should be the only one for which the Governor and the Governor-General may have a Special Responsibility. All the rest must be taken out. I would also go further, and say that the Governor-General should have no power of legislation other than the power to pass Governor-General's Acts in respect of Reserved subjects and his Special Responsibility for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities, and the emergency power of making Ordinances and the plenary powers in case of a breakdown of the Constitution. I want the power of legislation to be confined only to these two or three things.

"One of the claims of the Muslim community in respect of the new Constitution was that a proper share should be provided for them in the Executive of the Central as well as Provincial Governments. I find it stated here in the White Paper that 'in the Instrument of Instructions that will be issued to the Governor-General it will be laid down that he will select a member of the Legislature who is likely to command the largest following in the Legislature to appoint the other Ministers including so far as possible members of important minority communities.' This has been provided in the Instrument of Instructions and it is quite proper, because I myself do not want that it should be in the Constitution Act, that any community should be represented on the Executive. But there ought to be a convention by which minority communities may be represented on the Executive and action taken on the Instrument of Instruction in this respect will help in establishing the convention. I would suggest that this part should be repeated also in the Instrument of Instructions to the Provincial Governors.

"One more point in regard to the composition of the Council of State and I am done. It is stated that the Members of the Council of State will be elected by the Members of the Provincial Legislatures, and for Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans, the representation is to be attained through the special colleges consisting of the Members of the Provincial Legislatures. But no provision has been made for Mussalmans. My submission is that a number should be fixed in Council of State for Mussalmans and it should be proportionately distributed over the Provinces. In other words, there should be a reservation of seats for Mussalmans and the Mussalman members should be elected in the ordinary course by all the Members of the Legislature.

"Sir, we have been very moderate in the language that we have used in my amendment as well as in the amendment that was moved by the Leader of my Party and seconded and supported by one of the Leaders of the Democratic Party and the Justice Party. We have simply said that the White Paper was unsatisfactory. Government should not be carried away by any impression that might have

23rd March 1933]

[Mr. Yakub Hasan]

been formed by some of the speeches made on the first resolution. One speaker characterized the proposals as calculated to placate a section of Indians as well as a section of Conservatives, and another Member thanked the British Government for placing these proposals before us here. There is no sense of thanks on this part of the House for the British Government; we have been demanding self-Government as a matter of right and British Parliament is bound to give it to us, but the manner in which they propose to give it is not at all satisfactory; and they do not deserve any thanks; on the other hand, if the amendments that we propose are not carried out, they will get something which will be quite different from gratitude."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the amendment that has been moved by my Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan. In doing so, I wish to point out that there are some clauses in the amendment which are repetitions of the amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition. In certain other respects, the same topics are dealt with in the one amendment as well as in the other but somewhat differently and even so as to conflict with each other. There is yet a third category of topics dealt with by the amendment which I am now seconding, which are not dealt with at all in the amendment moved by Dr. Subbarayan. Before I make further progress and make general remarks I had better clear the ground by pointing out where I differ from Dr. Subbarayan and where there is overlapping. So far as the first clause of Dr. Subbarayan's amendment is concerned which relates to the Army Member, it appears in my amendment also. So far as the general remark on clause (2) of his amendment is concerned, that safeguards go far beyond the requirements of the situation, that is a general remark which is agreed to both by Mr. Yakub Hasan and myself. So far as the third clause which relates to the interval which precedes the introduction of All-India Federation is concerned, that interval should be covered by a complete arrangement for Responsible Government in the Centre of British India. That is a thing which we agree to. Going to the Provincial sphere, there is a distinct difference between how we have put it in our amendment and how Dr. Subbarayan has put it. Dr. Subbarayan says: 'that the power of legislation given to the Governor by Acts should be removed and that the power to make Ordinances should be exercised only in consultation with the Ministers.' Here we differ. So far as Governor's Acts are concerned, I do not agree with the proposal that the Governor's power of legislation by Acts should be removed altogether. So long as we agree to the principle of the Governor having some Special Responsibility at least in regard to one subject, viz., the protection of the interests of the minorities, I think to implement that Special Responsibility, the Governor should have the power of legislation which will not be sufficient if it is merely an emergency power of making Ordinances, but which must be a power to place an Act as good as an Act of the Legislature on the statute book conditioned as to duration only by this condition that when the Special Responsibility goes at the end of the period of transition, then the special power of legislation by

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]. [23rd March 1933]

a Governor's Act will also go. Otherwise, it would result like this, that every time the Governor finds occasion to implement his Special Responsibility in regard to the protection of the interests of minorities, he can pass only an emergency Ordinance which would hold good for a period of six months in the first instance and, if the proposal on the White Paper passes through, for a second period of six months at the most. But it is too much to think that this Special Responsibility of the Governor is to come to an end within a very short period. So long as that holds good, the power of legislation by passing a Governor's Act will have to remain.

"Then the Governor's power of certification of items of a budget disallowed by the Legislature should be removed, that is what Dr. Subbarayan has put. We also agree to it.

"So far as the Services are concerned, we agree to the portion which says that all future recruitment to the Services should be by the Government of India for Federal purposes. But so far as the recruitment for Provincial purposes is concerned, Dr. Subbarayan's amendment is that the Provincial Government should be in a position to recruit for this purpose; whereas in our amendment, what we have stated is, in clause 4, 'The appointment and control over the services to which appointments were heretofore made by the Secretary of State should be transferred to the Central Government of India.' That makes a difference.

12-45
p.m.

"Then, the final clause in Dr. Subbarayan's amendment that there should not be a Statutory Railway Board and that the Central Government should manage the Railways under the same conditions as other departments of Government is agreed to, subject to the provision that, if there is to be a Statutory Railway Board, the Statute under which it should be constituted should be an Indian Statute and not a Parliamentary Statute.

"Now, Sir, I shall try to deal with some of the general considerations applicable to the whole of the proposals. In doing so, I do not mind conceding, though perhaps my hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, will not see eye to eye with me, that the proposals appearing in the White paper have certainly been worked out with care and anxious thought. But that is by no means equivalent to an acknowledgment on our side that they have our approbation in all respects; on the other hand, I should like to say that in so far as we are attempting to formulate our suggestions by way of alterations, we feel that it would be equally our duty to attempt to do so with the utmost care and caution. I make a point of it that, after all, the proposals of His Majesty's Government have to be viewed as proposals of an imposed scheme. These are not proposals appearing in a self-governing constitution coming from the people of this country in the exercise of their right of self-determination. We, no doubt, feel that we are entitled to draft our Constitution ourselves; but, so far as the supremacy of Parliament continues undiminished as a matter of law, it is no good fighting shy of examining

23rd March 1933] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

carefully the proposals which have come from the British Government and which have to be placed before the Parliament. Now, viewing it as an imposed Constitution, perhaps there is room for the grantor to say that he has done his best; but, viewing it from our angle of vision, from the angle of vision of the people of this country, we claim equally to say that, even as a grantor's imposed measure, it must satisfy certain tests. And if it does not satisfy those tests, the necessary alterations must be agreed to by the British Government in order that those tests might come to be satisfied. Even a grantor should not be in a position to derogate from his grant. Even a grantor cannot claim the privilege to evade or not to fulfill the pledges solemnly made authoritatively from time to time. Down from 1917 pledges have been made by the British Government in authoritative official pronouncements. I think it was in 1929 that that famous Viceroy, Lord Irwin, said that the natural outcome of the Declaration of August 1917 was Dominion Status for India—the attainment of Dominion Status by India. Even before that famous pronouncement, in the year 1928, I think it was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who declared publicly 'I hope that within a period of months rather than years, there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our Nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within the Commonwealth. I refer to India.' Those two pronouncements of 1928 and 1929 are of first-rate importance. Since then, the phrase 'Dominion Status' has receded in Official pronouncements, but the signification of that phrase has not gone. In July 1930, Lord Irwin stated in the course of his letter to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar that the purpose of the Government was to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of management of their own affairs as was consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they were not at the moment in a position to assume responsibility. Be it remembered, Sir, that these magnificent pronouncements in regard to the evolution of a Constitution for British India were made before the great idea of an All-India Federation emerged as the outcome of the first Round Table Conference. Prior to that Conference, the Britishers were suggesting that there were great difficulties and obstacles which had to be provided against by suitable safeguards in making provision for the complete responsibility of the Central Government of British India. The wonder now is that, even after the first Round Table Conference brought out the idea of All-India Federation, even after those difficulties which were peculiar in the absence of such a Federation must be deemed to have disappeared, even now the Britishers cling, with no less obstinacy than before, to safeguards of an all-absorbing character, safeguards which almost eat up the substance of what one generally understands by Responsible Government.

"Sir, the precise question now is, how far the concrete proposals in the White Paper are a faithful and courageous translation of the pledged policy of the British Government, as made out by the famous pronouncements which I recalled to the memory of this House. Another question which this House has to answer is what material alterations

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [23rd March 1933]

are necessary for securing correspondence at the initial stage between the British pledges and the present proposals, so that the willing assent of political India may be attracted for working the new Constitution with the goodwill and co-operation of all sections of our people. It is these questions that are attempted to be answered in the motion which appears in the joint names of my hon. Friend, Yakub Hasan, and myself.

"I will now proceed to examine, Sir, the salient proposals in the White Paper. I will say that, broadly speaking, they provide for the grant of Self-Government and side by side also for a substantial derogation from that grant by means of too many safeguards. I do not refer to the safeguard which puts ultimate authority in the Governor-General and the Governor for carrying on the King's Government in the event of a breakdown of the normal Constitutional machinery. That of course has to remain. I refer only to the other safeguards. It has been categorically admitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India that the British Government have fully accepted the fact that there can be no effective transfer of responsibility unless there is effective transfer of financial responsibility. Financial stability and credit for the new Government have undoubtedly to be secured. But the main safeguard under this head, namely, the starting and effective operation of a Reserve Bank as a prerequisite for the inauguration of the Federal Government is left in the White Paper proposals somewhat precarious and undefined. It almost seems that at the end of twelve months from now the Government may turn round and say that the world economic depression is such an external uncontrollable factor that it is compelled to go back and postpone the setting up of the Federation. In such an event all that we are told in the White Paper is that Indian opinion will be freely taken into the confidence of the British Government for a discussion of what would then be the best step to be taken. Dr. Subbarayan's amendment provides for this contingency that the interval should be made good by the setting up of Central Responsibility in British India side by side with Provincial Autonomy.

"Take again the question of Defence. No Indian who feels responsibility questions the view that Defence has to remain the sole responsibility of the Crown during the transition period. That is true. It can be transferred into Indian hands only gradually. But how long has this transition to be? Should not its duration be limited either by the fixing of a time-limit or by the defining of the conditions on the happening of which Defence should be transferred to the Indian Ministry? Except for the fact that the word 'transition' occurs in the first page of the White Paper, you do not find anything like an attempt to deal with this topic throughout the White Paper. And, even during the period of transition, should not the Defence Minister of the Governor-General be a Member of the Central Legislature to keep in touch with the Governor-General on the one hand and the Legislature on the other?"

23rd March 1933] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

"I will next turn to the safeguards as to the Services. I do not mind clause 182 of the proposals which safeguards the Service rights of persons appointed by the Secretary of State in Council before the commencement of the Constitution Act. But I do mind clause 183 which deals with future entrants to the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service and the Ecclesiastical Department. I also mind clause 185 which deals with the number and character of reserved posts. The claims of future entrants will be against the Federal Government and the Indian tax-payer. In whose interest are the clauses that I have referred to be drawn up? Is it in the demonstrable interest of India or with a view to provide dumping ground for the intelligentsia of England when the intelligentsia of this country continue to remain largely unemployed? What about the Foreign Department again? How long is it to be a Reserved department? What about the appointments to that department? I say there is no real transfer of responsibility at all. Again in regard to the Services even in the Transferred sphere, why should there be a statutory enquiry at the end of five years into the question of future recruitment for services? Why even there exclude Foreign and Ecclesiastical Departments from the scope of that enquiry? Again, in the case of persons appointed after the commencement of the Constitution Act, should there be an appeal against orders of censure or punishments or orders effecting service conditions regarding allowances and pension? Is even the Governor-General not high enough I ask, to be left as the final arbiter in such matters? Do you really call this Dominion Status? Do you say that such a safeguard is necessary in the interest of India? I go further and ask, is it compatible with the interests of India, is it consistent with the self-respect of India to put down such a provision? Almost for the sole purpose of effectuating such injustice the Secretary of State is to appoint not less than three and even as many as six advisers whose concurrence is necessary for framing rules regulating the conditions of service, and for orders on appeals from members of services. 1 p.m.

"Again take the powers of the Governor-General under the proposals. His powers of legislation by Ordinance during emergencies are in a sense widened. An express provision has been made that he can repeat an Ordinance a second time, for a fresh period of six months.

"Again the Governor-General's Acts in their nature are of themselves an encroachment into the Transferred sphere if they are not confined to the area of Reserved Subjects and if they are not demonstrably necessary to implement his 'Special Responsibility,' and if they are not further confined to a clearly defined period of transition. The Governor-General's power to obtain supplies without the assent of the Legislature should be similarly be confined to the requirements of the Reserved Subjects during the transition period. The area of Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General within the ambit of the Transferred sphere is unduly wide. I could understand the third category of clause 18 of the proposals, the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities. The other sub-clauses appear to me to be

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [23rd March 1933]

incompatible with the essential attributes of Dominion Status. They involve a substantial subtraction from Responsible Government. They further involve a detraction, I should say, to the capacity, good sense and good-will of Indians as a whole. The whole of clause 18 is conceived in a spirit of distrust of the Indians. Take the sub-clauses. The first is menace to peace and tranquillity. Considering the composition of the Federal Legislature where the Rulers of States are in a position of great strength through their appointees and the competency of the Ministry to shoulder the entire responsibility for law and order, there is no need for the Governor-General having a Special Responsibility which, I am afraid, is only likely to shield an unpopular Minister from taking due responsibility on his own shoulders. The next three categories relate to the Defence, Minorities, and the Public Services. I think I have already dealt with them. The next sub-clause relates to the prevention of commercial discrimination. Why should not the Indian Government be trusted? Remember, Sir, if not crippled in the manner proposed, the proposed Indian Government will be one of the most powerful Governments in the world, and it will therefore recognize and be guided by a due sense of its duty in the matter of vested commercial interests. It will not launch a programme of unfair discrimination amounting to expropriation, or embark upon a campaign of colour bar against which Indian righteousness has always protested. Again, Sir, the expression 'prevention of commercial discrimination' is dangerously wide, in so far as reciprocity is shut out from the competency of the Indian Government as against those who are unfair to Indians.

"I will now pass on to the next item, viz., the protection of the rights of any Indian State. The Federal Government has no competency at all except in the sphere of functions surrendered by the Rulers under their Instruments of Accession. I am disposed to think that the rights of Indian States cannot be affected except as to matters surrendered.

"The last item is any matter which affects the administration of any department under the direction and control of the Governor-General. The reservation of such a department is, I think, itself an ample safeguard. Added to it there are discretionary powers of the Governor-General to give or withhold assent, to give previous sanction or withhold it, in the matter of legislation in addition to his plenary powers in the case of a break-down of the Constitution.

"I think I have examined the various items of Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General.

"Coming now to the Provinces I think the Governor's Special Responsibility must be confined to the safeguarding of the legitimate interest of minorities. If and in so far as there should be a power to make Ordinances for a Province, I think the Governor should have it rather than the Governor-General in the provincial sphere of Special Responsibility. Otherwise you detract not only in theory but in practice from what you grandiloquently call Provincial Autonomy.

[23rd March 1933] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

"Another topic has been referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. Yakub Hassan, and the amendment speaks for itself. That is in reference to the competency of the Indian Legislature to amend the Constitution Act at least in all but those parts which involve Imperial interests or affect the Fundamental or other specific rights which may be defined in the Constitution Act as unalterable except by the British Parliament.

"Sir, it is not enough to produce a paper constitution. It must be made workable and it must be made workable by the people of this country, and they have got to be encouraged to work it. Over and over again, the authorities here and in England have recognized that the biggest political organization of this country is the Congress. Are they not to be invited also as much as other sections into consultation with the Joint Select Committee? Mr. Gandhi has offered to declare his mind if he is permitted to do so. Where is the harm in permitting him to make a declaration from behind prison bars as to whether he is going to advise the Congress to renew Civil Disobedience or to get into consultative contact with the Joint Select Committee for the purpose of examining the proposals contained in this White Paper? The Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State both said on the 24th December last that the help of the Congress was needed. The Lord Chancellor went further and said 'I am sure they will come over and give their assistance at the final stage.' We have now reached that stage. I think, Sir, that in so far as this Government may get occasion to influence a decision on the point, this Government may well throw its weight in the direction of favouring the attitude of Non-Congress nationalists of this Province which I have tried to put before this House with all the clarity that I can command."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name which is as follows:—

'Add the following at the end of the hon. the Revenue Member's motion:—

"And on such consideration this Council is of opinion

- (1) that the proposals of constitutional reform made by His Majesty's Government are unsatisfactory and retrograde in character;
- (2) that the rights and claims of the Muslim community have not been properly safeguarded by the provision of fundamental rights in the Constitution Act;
- (3) that it is essential, for the protection of the interests of the Muslim community, to make adequate provision for the safeguarding of their education, religion and culture, not only in the sphere of Central Government but also in the administration of the Federal Units;
- (4) that suitable provision should be made in the constitution of the Council of State for an adequate proportion representing the Muslim community,

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [23rd March 1933]

duly distributed over the respective Provincial Units, in the proportion in which such distribution has been made for the Federal Assembly, the system of election to be either by a system of cumulative voting by all the members of the Provincial Assemblies for the quota reserved for the Muslim community, or by a system of cumulative voting for that proportion reserved for the Muslim community, whatever the system may be regarding the remaining number; and

- (5) *that provision should be made expressly in the Constitution Act for a minimum representation of the Muslim community not only in the Federal and Provincial Cabinets but also in all the services in the country, both Federal and Provincial."*

"Sir, speaking on this motion I have to say that I have perused the White Paper in vain to find the phrase 'Dominion Status.' Sir, if the country has been agitating for over fifty years and more intensely during the last twelve or thirteen years, it was for a system of the Government which will give the people of this country a real authority over its affairs. The only test on which we can consider the proposals is whether they give the people of India the right to control their finances. It does not. On the other hand, the proposals are of such a nature that they give the entire control over the finance in the hands of the Britisher. The next thing we have to consider in this connexion is whether the British Government have considered the poverty of this country and how best to remove the condition obtaining in this country. It will not do for us to have another system of Government which is not very different from what we have to-day. We do not get for our country that amount of freedom which we have been asking for.

1-15 p.m. "My resolution regards the proposal not only as unsatisfactory but also as retrograde in character. Because even under the present dyarchic system the Ministers have more power over the Transferred subjects and less interference from the Governor than the Ministers under the proposed Constitution will have. We are supposed to get Provincial Autonomy, but the Special Powers and Responsibilities vested in the Governor, instead of giving freedom to the Ministers, will hamper them in every way. I can understand if special powers are vested in the Governor for use on occasions of emergency and on occasions when the Constitution has broken down, but I cannot understand why the Governor should be given powers which can be used even under normal circumstances. We find that the Governor is given power to legislate, to obtain supplies and also to act contrary to the advice of the Ministers or the verdict of the Legislature. I do not think that the Governor can to-day enable the Ministers to act against the wishes of the Legislature; but under the new Constitution the Governor can enable the Ministers to act independently of the Legislature. In such circumstances, I fail to see where real responsibility comes in, when the Ministers, who ought to be responsible to the Legislature in an autonomous Provincial

23rd March 1933] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

Government, can act independently of the Legislature under the advice of or in co-operation with the Governor. Even with regard to the budget the Ministers can get the necessary supplies, or can get any particular item passed against the wishes of the Legislature. Therefore if there is a set of Ministers who want to stick to office, they can continue to do so since they will not be responsible to the Legislature and they can get the budget passed by the Governor even against the wishes of the Legislature. Such a thing does not exist so far as the present House is concerned, but under the new system the Ministers will, I am afraid, be irresponsible, so far as the Legislature is concerned. Therefore, instead of more subjects being transferred to Ministers, the Ministers become members of the Reserved Half under the direction and control of the Governor. This is the kind of Provincial Autonomy that we are likely to get, according to the proposals before us. This is certainly a retrograde measure and will not be acceptable to the country.

"With regard to the Central Federation, I am afraid that the Liberal leaders—I am not sure who made the suggestion first, whether it was the British Government itself or whether it was the Liberal leaders—committed a grave blunder in thinking that a real Federation is possible between the British Provinces and the Indian States. I cannot think that any co-ordination or harmony can exist between what will be autonomous Provinces and semi-autocratic States. The Central Federal Assembly is, according to the proposals, to consist of the representatives of the people of the Provinces and the representatives of the Princes. The presence of the representatives of the Princes will act as a great check on the powers of the Assembly and their position will not be very different from that of the small nominated element in the present Legislative Assembly. In an Assembly of 375 members as many as 125 representatives of the Princes will certainly hamper the constitutional advance of the country and restrict the freedom of the Assembly in matters affecting the country, financial and others. Over and above all that, we have the powers relating to the safeguards entrusted to the Viceroy who will act whenever he likes independently of the Legislature. He will act even concurrently with the Legislature in issuing Ordinances and passing Acts whenever he likes.

"It seems to me, Sir, that all these proposals are based on distrust of the people of this country. I do not think, Sir, that any purpose will be served by the Government framing any Constitution for this country, so long as the basis of it is the distrust of the very people of the country. No such Constitution will be acceptable to them. The Government should trust the people of the country and surely the people who are interested in their own welfare will not do anything to injure the interests of the country. Looked at from this point of view, where is the need for so many safeguards even in the interests of India?

"Of course the safeguards, as has been pointed out by the previous speakers and as was insisted upon at the Round Table Conference, must be primarily in the interests of the people of this country; but I find

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [23rd March 1933]

that the proposed safeguards are from beginning to end essentially in the interests of the British people. Therefore no purpose will be served in creating a new machinery of Government when the substance of power will not lie with the people but will be found elsewhere. If Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Leaders have been agitating for freedom, for Swaraj, it is not for the benefit of the few who are rich to-day and who may be richer to-morrow and whose riches may vary from time to time, it is not for the rich few that they have been agitating for Swaraj, it is not for them sacrifices have been made by tens and thousands of men and women in this country; but it is in order to give the teeming millions of this country a certain amount of freedom and a bare subsistence of at least one meal a day. Of course some of my Friends, particularly the European Friends, will not understand what I mean when I say that it is necessary to give them a full meal a day. They perhaps think that our countrymen will be satisfied with a little boiled rice and kanji water once a day. They seem to think that Indians should be satisfied with a meal of kanji water and rice and that should be regarded as a full meal. That is the idea of our European Friends who want Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 a month for meeting their needs.

"Coming to the other items of the resolution I have moved, the Government do not propose to have the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Constitution Act. Sir, some of us feel very strongly in the matter. Even the Nehru Report which was the agreed Constitution of the people of this country included the Fundamental Rights as an integral part of the Constitution Act. But the proposals before us show that it is not the intention of the British Government to incorporate them in the Constitution Act. The Muslim community throughout the country have been agitating for this for various reasons. Especially, we want freedom not only to profess and practise our religion, but we also want to be able to preach Islam in the country. Then, Sir, I have said that it is essential for the protection of the interests of the Muslim community, to make adequate provision for the safeguarding of their education, religion and culture, not only in the sphere of the Central Government but also in the administration of the Federal Units. No doubt, Sir, Muslim education will be safeguarded and Muslim culture will be allowed to remain, but I am afraid, Sir, we cannot always depend upon Ministries that come and go to permanently continue to safeguard our educational, religious and cultural interests. According to the proposals before us, although there is a separate reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly for Mussalmans of the various Provinces, I find that so far as the Upper House—the Council of State—is concerned, the Government have left the matter to be settled by the Legislatures of the various Provinces. So far as we are concerned, 29 Muslim Members out of 250 cannot form a party nor can they be expected to remain all in one party. They will be distributed in different parties and it will not be possible, even by a Single Transferable Vote election, for an adequate number of Muslims to be returned to the Council of State from a Province where we are in a minority. Just as eight seats are reserved to Muslims in the Legislative Assembly, we

[23rd March 1933] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

want that four seats should be given to the Muslims in the Council of State. The four seats may be filled up either by cumulative voting or by proportional representation voting.

"Lastly, the Government do not propose to reserve a seat in the Cabinet for Mussalmans; they expect that it will be possible to establish a convention to have a Mussalman in the Cabinet. Of course, conventions are good and they are followed but very often there are occasions when conventions are given the go-by. Therefore, to leave this matter to be dealt with by a convention will be very dangerous in our opinion. It must be expressly stated that both in the Federal and the Provincial Cabinets there should be adequate representation of the Mussalman community."

At this stage, the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2 p.m.)

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the proposition moved by the hon. the Muslim Member from the City of Madras. It has been always said both in this Province and outside that the one community that has been favoured by the British Government is the Muslim community. Whether that is right or wrong, I do not want to raise a controversy over it. But one thing seems to be certain from the proposals that are before us now. We find that, in this Province, we are not really favoured as it is supposed to be by people inside and outside this Council. In so many particulars, the exact position of the community in this Province has not been defined. Although the minority position has not assumed for itself any very great prominence in this Province, still for the future relations of the other minorities and the majority communities it would seem necessary that the exact position and the rights of the Muslim community should be defined in the future Constitution.

"In the first place it is very important that for minorities, whoever they may be, there should be a proper declaration of their Fundamental Rights. That has not been provided for in the White Paper. Various Members of the Round Table Conference who attended and took part in the proceedings have emphasised the need for Fundamental Rights being declared so far as the minorities are concerned and even with regard to the majority communities. With regard to the special interests of the Muslim community, it is very essential that there should be some safeguard specifically laid down. Safeguards were being pressed to be introduced in the future Constitution. It seems as if the safeguards are only vested in the Viceroy with regard to the Federal subjects and in the Governor with regard to the Provincial subjects. I do not think that would be satisfactory from any point of view. If safeguards are to be given to any particular community, they should be incorporated in the Constitution itself. To vest the safeguards in the Governor or the Governor-General does not seem to be conducive to the best interests of the community. With regard to European and Anglo-Indian education there is particular reservation made in the

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [23rd March 1933]

White Paper. But no such reservation seems to have been made with regard to the Muslim community; nor has any mention been made of the protection of their language, their culture, etc. That being so, I do not think that the Muslim community has been very much favoured by the safeguards being vested in the Governor or the Governor-General. Paragraph 101 of the White Paper—page 53—specifically says:

‘Provision will be made that until the Provincial Legislature otherwise determines by a decision in support of which at least three-fourths of the members have voted, no proposal for the reduction in any Province on an existing grant-in-aid on account of the education of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European community will be deemed to have received the consent of the Legislature unless at least three-fourths of the members have voted in favour of the proposal.’

‘Such a kind of provision should have been introduced with regard to Muslim education, culture and language. They have made this proposal only with regard to the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities. Surely, neither the Domiciled European nor the Anglo-Indian community ever stood in need of such a safeguard in this Province, much less elsewhere. This shows that the proposals in the White Paper are not to the satisfaction of the minority Muslim community which is said to be much pampered by the Government. Only eighteen seats are reserved for the Muslim community of this Province, on the Federal Legislature; it is provided in the White Paper that they should be elected by means of the single transferable vote. One effective method of securing representation for the minority communities in a House like that, is to have election by means of the single transferable vote. But unless and until there is going to be a certain definite proportion of seats reserved for the Muslim community in the Upper House of the Federal Legislature, there will be no chance for a Muslim being elected to that House. Either there must be a definite proportion of seats reserved or the system of voting should be changed. There will be 28 or 29 Muslim Members out of 215 Members in the Local Legislature; these 28 or 29 Muslims will not be able to secure even one or two seats out of the 18 seats. That being the case, it is not to the interest of the community that the election should be by means of the single transferable vote and that no seats should have been reserved for them; I would therefore suggest definitely that at least four seats must be reserved for the Muslim community out of eighteen, and the system of election should also be definitely described and defined so as to ensure the return of at least four members from out of a total of eighteen members.

‘Then the other point is that no safeguards have been laid down in the White Paper for the representation of Muslims in the services. Perhaps it will be stated that it is found in the several safeguards that are vested in the Governor or the Viceroy. Every time the Ministers in the Provincial Councils or of the Federal Legislature go wrong, we cannot expect the Governor or the Governor-General to come forward to safeguard the interests of the minority communities. It may be a small matter in the eyes of the Ministers or the Governor or the Viceroy. That being the case, it is but just and fair that there should be a definite

23rd March 1933] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

safeguard and definite place assigned to the Muslims in regard to the public services. So much with regard to the specific amendment moved, concerning the position of the Muslim community.

‘One other point I would like to mention is with regard to the assignment of 29 seats for Muslims in this Provincial Council. I make bold to say that the proportion which we are now enjoying has not been assured to us by the proposals in the White Paper. Now we are enjoying 15 per cent of the total elected seats, leaving alone Special Constituencies and the nominated Members. That proportion should have been maintained in the proposals in the White Paper. Instead of that being done, the Muslim community has been given only 13 or 14 seats more. According to the Lucknow Pact, which has not undergone any change, 32 seats should have been given. Instead of 32, they are giving only 28 seats leaving alone the seat for women. So, it will be fair if the Government would revise that award and give the Muslims a larger number of seats.

‘On the general aspect of the proposals, Sir, my amendment will show that the proposals are quite unsatisfactory; they are also unacceptable to the people of this country. Because, the Federation idea is made to depend upon too many factors and it does not appear to be realizable in the near future. It is stated at page 4 of the White Paper as follows:—

‘It will be apparent that the mere passing of the Constitution Act will not of itself suffice to bring the Federation into being. Apart from the preparatory processes required in British India, which cannot be completed until the Constitution Act is on the Statute Book and which must inevitably occupy some time, the final discussions with the States with regard to their Instruments of Accession and the execution of the latter cannot be undertaken until the Act which will be the basis of the Princes’ Accession has been passed.’

‘One thing which is made to precede the establishment of Federation is that the Constitution Act should be passed. If the Constitution Act comes into existence, there should be Instruments of Accession. If that Instrument of Accession comes into being, then only the Federation idea could be thought of. Apart from that, there is also this point; the Reserve Bank should become a settled factor before the Federation can come into existence. For the establishment of the Reserve Bank, so many conditions should precede. It is stated in the White Paper that financial, economic and political conditions may not make it practicable to start the Reserve Bank and put it on a stable basis. The conditions that are laid down are very curious, and are very flexible. It is stated in paragraph 32 of the White Paper that

‘The operations of such a bank, depending as they do on world economic conditions, are not altogether within their control.

‘If a situation should arise in which all other requirements for the inauguration of the Federation having been satisfied, it had so far proved impossible successfully to start the Reserve Bank, or if financial, economic or political conditions were such as to render it impracticable to start the new Federal and Provincial Governments on a stable basis, it would inevitably be necessary to reconsider the position and determine in the light of the then circumstances what course should be pursued.’

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [23rd March 1933]

"People inside and outside the Council and important political parties in this country think that Federation is a distant dream; it is made to depend first of all on the will of the States; there should be half of the States willing to join the Federation; the Indian States people also must agree; then Federation depends upon the establishment of the Reserve Bank. 'Political conditions' may mean anything. 'Economic conditions' may mean anything. Everyday the political conditions are changing; very serious situations are arising everyday. It is not known when the establishment of Federation will be facilitated.

2-15
p.m.

"The Government if they are sincere in its proposals ought to state a definite period by which the States ought to signify their assent and whether they are going to come into the Federation or not. Then they should also state when the Federation will be brought into existence. In so far as they have not fixed any date and no time has been given either for the States to signify their assent or when the Federation would come into being, the proposals in the White Paper are defective and could not be accepted.

"Then, Sir, with regard to further stages, as has already been pointed out by my hon. Friends, we have already been clamouring for Dominion Status and a great controversy has ranged round the question whether we should have Independence or whether we should have Dominion Status. Well, Sir, the Independence issue has been given the go-by and Dominion Status issue has taken up great prominence. But, even this Dominion Status is not mentioned in the White Paper—leave alone the declarations by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and other authorities concerned. Only Responsible Government is mentioned as a transitory measure. Now, Sir, what is the period for which this should continue has not been stated in the White Paper. As a matter of fact, up to now from the year 1917 to 1933, we have had about 16 years of transitory period and how long this transitory period will continue, it should be possible for the Government to define.

"With regard to Safeguards, no party in this country agree to 'Safeguards,' but it was repeatedly stated that 'Safeguards' should be accepted by the Indian people, because they will be only in the interests of India. Now, what do we see? Certain sections in our country, for instance, the Moderate section, and those who attended the Round Table Conference agree to the 'Safeguards' being incorporated in the Act. The 'Safeguards' that were originally accepted were only those 'Safeguards' which were to be in the interests of India. What do we see in the very first paragraph of the White Paper? It is stated thus:

"That policy, stated in the broadest terms, involved the prosecution of further inquiries and discussions with the object of finding a suitable basis for the conversion of the present system of Government in India into a responsibly governed Federation of States and Provinces, on the understanding that the responsible Government so established must, during a period of transition, be qualified by limitations in certain directions. These limitations commonly described by the compendious term "Safeguard" have been framed in the common interests of India and the United Kingdom,"

23rd March 1933] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

"So, Sir, what were originally in the interests of India alone have now become admittedly the common interests of India and the United Kingdom. If you turn to paragraphs 122 to 124, you will see that none of those 'Safeguards' are in the interests of India; nor are they in the interests of England alone. The safeguards particularly referring to discriminatory legislation, in paragraphs 122 and 123, are not in the interests of India, or not merely of the United Kingdom, but also of the Dominions, because the words 'British subject' includes, unless it is otherwise defined in the Constitution Act that is to be framed, also those subjects who are in the Dominions also. If all these British subjects, wherever they may be in the Dominions which are now refusing to recognize the rights of Indians in their own Dominions, have to be protected in the name of safeguards, are these safeguards really in the interests of India? The safeguards that are now proposed are even contrary to the power that has already been vested in the Legislative Assembly of passing legislation as a retaliatory measure. Now, even this right of passing retaliatory legislation has been taken away by these so-called 'Safeguards.' If, Sir, these powers which have been conceded already are to be taken away from the Legislative Assembly, can we call these proposals to be advanced or retrograde. Therefore, Sir, these 'Safeguards' are in my opinion, a definite and deliberate nullification of the existing Act and also of those resolutions of the various Imperial Conferences in which it was stated that India can do what she likes in regard to discriminatory legislation in so far as that does not affect the interests of the United Kingdom. Now, all these things are given the go-by.

"Again, coming to the Public Services, it is stated that the appointment, dismissal and suspensions of public servants should be vested in the Governments concerned, i.e., so far as it relates to Federal subjects, they should be dealt with by the Federal Governments and so far as it relates to Provincial subjects, they would be dealt with by the Provincial Governments. Far from that, the same status is maintained, namely, the Secretary of State and his Council are to be all-in-all in regard to rules relating to the appointment, dismissal and reduction or suspension of the members of the public services. It seems as though they are the protectors. I ask, why these powers should not be vested in the Government of India or the Provincial Governments? It is most humiliating that a Government should pay the salaries of the services and do everything for them, but that they should not have the power of appointment of these services. When these people are paid by the Indian revenues, they are to live and enjoy the privileges granted to them by the Provincial or Imperial or Federal Government, it is but proper that the power of appointment or dismissal should also be in their hands. No other country can conceive of such a position as is contemplated by the proposals contained in the White Paper with regard to these Services. Even the small powers that are now existing with regard to public servants are sought to be taken away by the proposals in the White Paper.

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [23rd March 1933]

"Then, Sir, the proposal contained in paragraph 101, which I have already read out to the House, with regard to the education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans, are not really in the interests of this country at all, but they are in the interests of the United Kingdom. If that is the case, then why should these 'Safeguards' be accepted by India?"

"One other thing, with regard to the power of legislation relating to coinage, currency and the Reserve Bank and other financial matters, reservation has been placed that there should be previous sanction. If previous sanction is to be obtained for any measure concerning coinage, currency and Reserve Bank, then where is autonomy for the Central Government or for the Provincial Government? The question of previous sanction is a very great power vested in the Governor-General and if he does not give his previous consent, the legislation relating to currency and coinage should not and cannot be effected. Then what is the meaning of financial control and financial responsibility vested in the Central Government or the people of India? So, Sir, this safeguard is not in the interests of India, but in the interests of some other country; and that is quite obvious.

"Even so, with regard to the constitution of the Railway Board, it is not also in the interests of India, or in the interests of Indian capital or Indian employees therein, but it is in the interests of the foreign governments. Then, what is the necessity for a Statutory Railway Board to conduct the management of the railways of this country? The movement has always been that these Railways should be taken over by the Government of India. If the Government of India is not going to be transferred with these things, then why should they say that enough responsibility devolves upon the Central Government?"

"With regard to the question of Defence, I would like to make one or two remarks. What has been already stated by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar about the question of Defence is that no time has been stated as to when the Government of India will take over the control of Defence of India. No time has also been stated as to when Indianization of the Army will be possible and when it will be completed; and no programme has also been made about this, although they have admitted that it should be responsible to the Government of India alone and not of the British Government. But, still no definite or practical steps have been mentioned in the White Paper as to when the Defence of India will be transferred or when the Indianization of the Army will be completed. Even on that ground, this kind of reservation is not in the interests of India, although the Thomas Committee has recommended that it should be made a part of the Constitution as to what exactly should be the policy of the Government in the matter of Defence, but nothing is mentioned in the White Paper in regard to the policy.

"Sir, there is one other matter to which I would like to refer and that is a very vital thing. For the last 10 or 15 years, we have always been against the power of nomination by the Government in the local Legislative Council and in the Legislative Assembly. True, in the White Paper, the power of nomination has been restricted only with

23rd March 1933] [Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed]

regard to 10 seats in the Upper House of the Federal Legislature; but then, Sir, a very big and a very important and most effective substitute has been found out in the name of Federation and in the name of the States. The States are going to be the greatest drag on the country and on the Federation, and there is no doubt about that. What is the relation between the States and the Central Government; there is absolutely nothing except that in those matters which they are going to accede by the Instrument of Accession the Government of India can deal with. But, with regard to all other matters, they are the supreme masters themselves, or the Viceroy as the representative of the King is the supreme authority. Now, Sir, it has been laid down in the White Paper that the Viceroy and Governor-General will be two different entities; the Governor-General will be appointed by Letters Patent and the Viceroy will be appointed by Royal Sign Manual or by Letters Patent. As Viceroy he will deal with the States and the Governor-General will deal with the States that have come under the Federation, as head of the Provinces. Whatever might be the relations of the Viceroy with the States, it will be a material reduction of the authority and real power of the Central Government. The States can at any time snap their fingers at the Central Government because they do not mind what happens to British India or what may not happen to British India except their relations under the treaties. In all other matters they will be looking up to the Viceroy. In the White Paper it is not defined when the Viceroy should give them support.

"Then, Sir, with regard to internal policy and against any encroachment made by the Central Government, I ask, as Viceroy is he to have a separate Army? There is nothing in the White Paper to the effect that the Viceroy as the head of the Government should have the Army under his control or not. So, I do not know how these proposals can be accepted by the Indian people.

"With regard to the Viceroy's power of making laws, I may say, Sir, hitherto the power of making Ordinances has been vested only in the Governor-General. Now, the Governor-General has to make Ordinances, the Governor has to make Ordinances, and in their collective capacity the Provincial Governments and the Central Government have all got the power of making Ordinances. These things are not found in the existing Government of India Act.

"With regard to emergency powers, in cases of emergency like the breakdown of the Constitution, the Governor is to be supreme; so also the Governor-General. I ask, why this right of determining an emergency should not be vested in the Secretary of State.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the budget, there are proposals made that two different types of budget should be presented in the Council, one with regard to Special Responsibilities of the Governor or Governor-General, and the other ordinary normal charges. That has not been the case hitherto under the existing Government of India Act. This is again a retrograde step. Not merely this, but even with regard to the

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [23rd March 1933]

Special Responsibilities of the Governor or the Governor-General, they are too many and many of them are not warranted and they are not in the best interests of the country.

"I would therefore urge, Sir, that on all these points the White Paper proposals require serious reconsideration and revision. I have no doubt that the representatives who might be called to the Joint Select Committee will make their best efforts to remedy them. But it remains to be seen how far they will be successful."

* Rao Bahadur R. SRINIVASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment:—

'Add at the end of the hon. the Revenue Member's motion—

"and on such consideration this House is of opinion that

(a) the rights and claims of the Depressed Classes must be safeguarded by the provision in the Constitution Act of a Fundamental Right in the following terms:—

'All subjects of the State in India are equal before the law and possess equal civic rights. Any existing enactment, regulation, order, custom or interpretation of law by which any penalty, disadvantage, disability is imposed upon or any discrimination is made against any subject of the State on account of untouchability shall, as from the day on which this Constitution comes into operation, cease to have any effect in India.

(b) The important minority communities mentioned in the proposals mentioned in paragraph 14 must be clearly defined or enumerated.

(c) A provision be made in the Constitution Act for the protection of the Depressed Classes against prejudicial action or neglect of interests by the authorities in the following terms:—

In and for each Province and in and for India it shall be the duty and obligation of the Legislature and the Executive or any other authority established by law to make adequate provision for the education, sanitation, recruitment in public services and other matters of social and political advancement of the Depressed Classes and to do nothing that will prejudicially affect them.

(2) Where in any Province or in India the provisions of this section are violated, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial Authority and to the Secretary of State from any act or decision of a Central Authority affecting the matter.

(3) In every such case where it appears to the Governor-General in Council or to the Secretary of State the Provincial Authority or Central Authority does not take steps requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section then and

23rd March 1933]

[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State acting as an appellate authority may prescribe, for such period as they may deem fit, remedial measures for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any of its decisions under this section and which shall be binding upon the authority appealed against.'

(d) The following provisions be made in the Constitution Act:—

(i) Simultaneously with the introduction of this Constitution and as part thereof there shall be created in the Government of India a department to be in charge of a Minister for the purpose of watching the interests of the Depressed Classes and promoting their welfare.

(ii) It shall be the duty of the Minister in the exercise of any powers and duties conferred upon him or transferred to him by law, to take all such steps as may be desirable to secure the preparation, effective carrying out and co-ordination of measures preventative of acts of social injustice, tyranny or oppression against the Depressed Classes and conducive to their welfare throughout India.

(iii) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General—

(a) to transfer to the Minister all or any powers or duties in respect of the welfare of the Depressed Classes arising from any enactment relating to education, sanitation, etc.;

(b) to appoint Depressed Classes welfare bureaus in each Province to work under the authority of and in co-operation with the Minister.

(e) A provision be made in the Constitution Act for the recruitment of an adequate percentage of the Depressed Classes to Naval, Military and Air Services".

"I also move, Sir, that—

The following be also added at the end:—

'And on such consideration this Council is of opinion that 18 per cent of the number to be returned by the Provincial Legislature by a system of indirect election to the Federal Council of State be reserved for the Depressed Classes.'

"Well, Sir, in moving this motion, I just want to say a few words. There has been an apprehension among the Depressed Classes that the future Government will be a majority rule of caste Hindus. That

[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

[23rd March 1933]

apprehension has increased of late after the Poona Pact though the Government has most scrupulously observed its terms. But the caste Hindus have not. I may cite the instance of Bengal, the Bengali Hindus are disputing the number of seats allotted according to the pact to the Depressed Classes while the orthodox caste Hindus agitate against temple entry. Now, Sir, in three consecutive sessions of the Round Table Conference, discussions were held regarding Fundamental Rights, and pressure was brought upon the Chairman of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference by myself, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Patro and others that a declaration should be made on Fundamental Rights. Dr. Ambedkar, who was my Colleague at the Second Round Table Conference, advocated the inclusion of such a declaration with regard to the Depressed Classes. We find this from the following statement in the Report of that Conference:—

‘Dr. Ambedkar advocated the inclusion in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General and Governors of any propositions relating to Fundamental Rights which could not be enacted in the Constitution Act itself.’

“Now, Sir, Fundamental Rights have been denied in the Constitution Act. But the Government said that they may be provided for so far as the minority communities are concerned, in the Instrument of Instructions to Governors, so that the Governors may use their discretion. If it is left to the discretion of the Governor, we are not sure of an effective remedy. ‘Discretion,’ Sir, is a very dangerous term to be used in any Act, because I have found in my vast experience of over thirty years in other countries that many of the Acts providing for discretion did not work satisfactorily, as the discretion was by men in authority. If the word ‘discretion’ is used in the Constitution Act, it will creep into Acts for men in lower authority to make use of it, we will be at the mercy of the orthodox caste Hindu petty magistrates and others. I may say even the private or individual views or discretion of Governors or such high authorities are subject to err. To prevent any injustice, we must have a safeguard by way of appeal to higher authority, say, to the Governor-General or some such authority. Now, Fundamental Rights find a place in the United States Constitution Amendment Act XIV, the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 and so on. His Majesty’s Government say that this provision of Fundamental Rights is new to the English Constitution. But we are not proposing a Constitution for England. We are proposing a Constitution for India. We are asking that Fundamental Rights should be introduced in the new Constitution, without which I am afraid the position of the Depressed Classes would be very miserable indeed. No doubt, it is stated in the White Paper that the legitimate interests of minority communities will be safeguarded. The term ‘minority communities’ should be clearly defined. We also find therein mention made of important minority communities. We do not know who are the important minority communities. Every community may think that it is important. The Christians may claim to be an important minority owing to their high educational condition. So the Muhammadans on account of their wealth and influence; we may be left out. Besides this distinction of important

23rd March 1933]

[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

minority communities may differ from one Province to another Province. So, I urge that it must be clearly defined as to who are important minority communities.

“Again, our chief object in asking for a provision in the Constitution for various safeguards is that in future Constitution, there will be always a majority of caste Hindus, and we will be subject to their rule. However large in number we may be, we will be always a minority, so the safeguards we are asking for are necessary.

“It has been our experience that in the matter of education and sanitation we were not given effective assistance. Even if there were rules and regulations in our favour, we could not have any advantage from them. Our percentage in the public services is negligible. We want provisions in the Constitution itself making it obligatory to look to our education, sanitation and representation in the public services.

“I do not want to take up the valuable time of the House for a long time, Sir. The other clauses of my motion are self-explanatory and I need not say much of them. Our object in making the motion will be quite obvious from the terms of the motion itself.

“I conclude that the White Paper is a most disappointing document.”

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan. He has rightly pointed out that without Fundamental Rights minorities will not survive. The Depressed Classes as a community, as accepted by the Round Table Conference, distinctly pressed that certain Fundamental Rights must be included in the new Constitution so that they may live as a community and enjoy true citizenship. But unfortunately the White Paper does not give us any such rights. The representatives of the Depressed Classes that were sent to the Round Table Conference with all earnestness pressed for political power. As matters stand at present not a single member of the Depressed Classes enjoys any office under this Government. Take the Secretaries, Ministers or Minister’s Secretaries, we do not find even a single member of my community enjoying political power in the Government. As it is well known, it is political power that can lift a community. We have been anxious and long waiting that the new Constitution will bring us some political power so that our lot may be improved. But going through the White Paper specially as to the constitution of Provincial Units, I find there is nothing stated definitely about the inclusion of the Depressed Classes in the Governor’s cabinets. It is most disappointing, Sir, and I hope the Government in making the future Constitution will bear this in mind and do something so that the Depressed Classes may take equal opportunity in the administration of the State. As to the importance of citizen right and the enjoyment of equal rights, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan has said just now it is disappointing to know that though these were accepted they were not included in the White Paper. In the report of our two represen-

2-45
p.m.

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [23rd March 1933]

tatives presented to the Leader's Conference held at Bombay in April last, it was stated that equal citizenship and free enjoyment of equal rights and protection against discrimination has been accepted. But to our sad disappointment these things have not found a place in the White Paper. Moreover, Sir, among the Depressed Classes there have been included several castes and termed as scheduled castes. I do not know why it has included now most of the communities known as the primitive tribes. Taking the Legislative Council Manual it is clearly laid down that the real and untouchable community have been termed the Depressed Classes. Now, it has become so vague as to doubt whether the real Depressed Classes will be enjoying anything in the new Constitution. As my hon. Friend urged Government must make special provision as to the education of the Depressed Classes by having a Minister in the Governor-General's Cabinet to enable the advancement of the educational facilities of the Depressed Classes. Before and after the famous Poona Pact in the conferences held at Bombay definite resolutions were passed as to the Provincial Governments setting aside substantial amount for the education of the Depressed Classes. As the Budget revealed yesterday, I do not think there is any such provision made for our education and unless the Government comes to our rescue and definitely lays down some facilities for our education in the Instruments of Instruction to be given by His Majesty's Government to the Governor-General, I think our lot will be worse than what it is now. There were instances in the White Paper of Government making special provision for European and Anglo-Indian education and I do not know why the community which was depressed for centuries should be ignored. Out of 215 seats that would be allotted to this Province, there would be 30 seats set apart for the Depressed Classes. To secure our legitimate share in the Council of State, there must be some definite proposal. As it is, there are 18 seats to be returned from each provincial federal unit to the Federal Council of State, but unfortunately nobody knows what the fate of the Depressed Classes will be if some definite proposal is not put forward to give us adequate representation. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed feared that the community of Muslims may not get a due share in the Council of State; our fear is much more. The amendment says that 18 per cent of the seats reserved for this Province should go to the Depressed Classes. It is highly essential that a *pro rata* representation from this Council ought to be in the Federal Council of State so that the Minister who is going to be in charge of the Depressed Classes may hear the representation of the grievances of the Depressed Classes.

"Taking the services I do not find any provision made for our community and our due share in it. As already pointed out, I think, the people who are not given such opportunities to serve in proportion to the population must be given a chance so that they may take equal share in the future administration of the State.

"With these observations I second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan."

[23rd March 1933]

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I beg to move the following:—

'Add at the end of the hon. the Revenue Member's motion—

"And on such consideration of the White Paper no the proposals for Indian Constitutional Reform, this Council recommends that the number of seats assigned to Indian Christians in the Madras Legislative Council be increased by five, the total number of seats in the Council being increased by the same number."

"I am sorry that when large issues are at stake that I should bring this question which affects a small minority. I would not however be doing my duty to my electorate if I do not bring up this question which affects them very intimately. I am inclined to think that the facts were not clearly before the Government when the number of seats assigned to the Indian Christians was fixed and I should just state a few facts to show that some mistake has been made. I venture to think that, if these facts are considered, there will be no option but to assign a few more seats to the Indian Christians. In the first place, I suppose the principle of weightage has been acknowledged. The weightage has been acknowledged to be necessary as a safeguard against democracy, against the working of the democracy whereby power goes into the hands of the majority. It is, therefore, necessary that minority communities should be given some safeguards and the most important of all safeguards is weightage. This principle has been admitted so far as the Muslim community is concerned and they have been given weightage. For instance, they have been given 29 seats. The Muslim community is less than double in population of the Indian Christian community. Therefore, if they get 29 the Indian Christians should get 15. Look at the question from another point of view. In the present Council there are 13 Muslims. There are 10 seats for the Depressed Classes and 7 seats for the Indian Christians. I will come to the figure 7 again. For the moment we shall take 7 to be the number for Indian Christians. On that basis the Muslims get 29 as against 13, more than double the number. The Depressed Classes have got treble the number whereas we have got 9 as against 7. The reasons on which this wrong calculation was made is rather difficult to ascertain. Sir, conversation with one of the leaders suggests that it might be due to miscalculation. In the present Council the number of elected members is 98. It has been increased to 215. Even according to that ratio, we must get 15. But it has been said that 7 is incorrect. The number, it is said, should be five. As against that I may point out that two of the representatives of the Depressed Classes have always been Indian Christians because Christians include a number of people converted from the backward classes. So practically now there are seven Indian Christians. Even supposing you take it as 5, we ought to get 11. Therefore from every point of view there is a discrepancy and I will only hope that the Members will endorse the remarks I make and see that justice is meted out to the community. We must at least have a fair weightage. I do not see why we should not get a few more

[Mr. M. S. Sreshta]

[23rd March 1933]

seats. It was said that it is not open now to the Government to change the number of seats. It was said that the communal award is final and that it is not open to Government now to reopen the matter. In the communal award His Majesty's Government pledged themselves not to vary their recommendations on this subject save by the mutual agreement of the communities affected. I am not quarrelling with this at all. What I now say is that the recommendations are going to the Parliament and in the White Paper the recommendations are merged. Now that the whole thing is to be considered by the Joint Committee, I trust that our point of view will be considered and a glaring mistake such as has been made will be corrected. It will be open to the Joint Committee to go into the question especially as the matter is absolutely in my opinion clear. I will not detain the House much longer, but it is necessary for me to state the fact so that there may be no mistake again. It should not be looked upon as a privilege. The Muslim community does not object. The question is how these seats are to be given. It is easy to add to the total number of seats. If that is done, the ratio will not be very much affected, nor will the Depressed Classes be affected. As regards the majority community of the Hindus, it is a large community and I do not think they will object it.

3 p.m. "I say, Sir, it is entirely a pure question of logic. Knowing the facts and knowing the principles on which the seats are to be allotted, it seems quite necessary that His Majesty's Government should consider the need for increasing the number of seats allotted to Indian Christians. I want that plain justice ought to be done to them."

* Mr. P. C. MOSES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta. In doing so, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express my satisfaction over the draft plan for the future Constitution embodied in White Paper and my grave concern for the future of the Indian Christian community under the new Reforms, because of the comparatively small representation in the Provincial Legislatures which our community is awarded. This community occupies a peculiar position which is different from the other minority communities. The members of this community do not possess the fighting disposition of the Mussalmans, nor are they like the Depressed Classes one with the majority communities of this Province in point of religion. To add to these, they are small in number, even less than half of their numbers. The strength of the Madras Legislative Assembly, according to the White Paper, will be 215, and the Indian Christian community, which is spread over the whole Province, is to be represented by only nine members. This number is too small to influence legislation and to safeguard its interests. My suggestion, therefore, is that the number of seats be increased by six."

"With regard to the distribution of seats allotted to the Indian Christians in the Madras Province, neither the Communal Award nor the Prime Minister's Statement is definite on the matter. The number

[23rd March 1933]

[Mr. P. C. Moses]

of seats allotted to Indian Christians is not equal to the number of districts in the Presidency. If the Indian Christian constituencies were to be restricted to any special area, then several districts would be left unrepresented and not only districts but some sections of political opinion among Indian Christians. I, therefore, suggest that the distribution of seats be so arranged that no district is left without representation through an Indian Christian, and that such of the Indian Christians as are eligible to vote should be able to exercise their franchise both in the special constituency as well as in the general constituency."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The discussion on this subject will have to be brought to a close at 5 o'clock, and there are hardly two hours before us. For want of time, there does not seem to be any possibility of other amendments being moved, as several hon. Members are anxious to speak on the other motions that have already been moved. There will be no objection, however, to reference being made to the subject-matter of the remaining amendments if hon. Members find it necessary. General discussion upon all the amendments moved till now will commence."

* The RAJA OF KALLIKOTE:—"Mr. President, Sir, before entering into the merits and demerits of the White Paper, which is the subject-matter of to-day's discussion, I would like to refer to the creation of the Orissa Province which the White Paper has announced. To many hon. Members of this House the creation of Orissa may not appear to be important, but in the case of 10 millions of people it has raised hopes and aspirations which cannot be lightly brushed aside. I consider that the Oriyas, scattered as they have been under four different administrations, have special cause to rejoice at the proposals of Government. For the first time in the history of British India, this ancient race with a culture of its own has found a home to call its own. It is a pity that the Oriyas have no godfather in any Provincial Government to advance their claim for separate existence. It is their misfortune that their legitimate claims have had to be opposed by four Provincial Governments. Mr. President, you are aware only a few months ago this House passed a resolution which cut at the very root of our ambition, shifting the Southern boundaries of Orissa as far as Rushikulya. At the time of the discussion of that resolution I said in a mood of despair that our cause, just as it was, would receive favourable consideration in the larger councils of India and the Empire and my prediction has come true and my hope has been realized. I take this opportunity of thanking His Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State for the bold statesmanlike step they have adopted in declaring a Province for Orissa. The White Paper has now given what the boundaries of our infant Province will be. The delimitation of Orissa is considered unsatisfactory. The Raja of Parlakimedi who pioneered the cause of the Oriyas at the first Round Table Conference has been left out although he is an important Oriya Raja. The Jeypore Estate with an Oriya Raja and a predominantly Oriya population has been excluded in spite of the unanimous recommendation of the O'Donnell

[The Raja of Kallikote] [23rd March 1933]

Committee for its inclusion in Orissa. A strip of coast comprising the Oriya Zamindaries of Mandasa, Tekkali and Turla, has been left out. In the Mandasa Estate there is a spot which would have made an ideal summer resort for the new Province. The Singhbhum district and a portion of the Midnapur district which Oriyas claim as their own have also been excluded. However, with what little we have got we are prepared to go ahead and work the Constitution hoping that in the fullness of time Orissa will secure all that she claims as her own, so that she will become self-reliant without the need of perpetual doles from the Centre.

"In certain quarters a complaint is made that the British Government are not earnest about the inauguration of the Federal Constitution simultaneously with or soon after the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and the various conditions that have been laid as principal requisites for the inauguration of Federation are looked upon as so many obstacles to postpone the date of Federation indefinitely. But what are the conditions? The Government declare that the Federal Constitution will be brought into operation as soon as the Rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the Indian States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber shall have executed their Instruments of Accession. I do not think that this is difficult of accomplishment. If, as is hoped, the States of Hyderabad, Travancore, Mysore and Baroda agree to come within the ambit of Federation, this condition will be satisfied and the suspicion that Federation will be indefinitely postponed loses its ground. But I am not able to understand why the Proclamation to be issued by His Majesty the King should depend once again upon addresses by both Houses of Parliament when the Constitution Act has had its passage through the same Houses of Parliament. While it is necessary that such a procedure is desirable in the White Paper, I do not exactly see what useful purpose will be served by both Houses of Parliament discussing and debating on the same point again. I am afraid this will give a handle to the pessimists that it is deliberately inserted to delay the introduction of Responsibility at the Centre.

"I would, therefore, appeal to the Rulers of States to make up their minds quickly and place no obstacles to the inauguration of a larger India which this idea of Federation visualises.

"If substance of power is really being granted to India, some are unable to see why the office of the Secretary of State and his Council should continue as before, but they apparently forget that certain important subjects such as Defence and External Affairs remain as Reserved Subjects under the direct control of the Governor-General who receives his powers by a process of devolution from the Crown through the Secretary of State and his Council. It would be incongruous, so long as Dyarchy in the Centre continues to operate, to abolish the office of the Secretary of State and his advisers. I for one, Mr.

[23rd March 1933] [The Raja of Kallikote]

President, do not see any unnaturalness or unconstitutional anomaly, so far as this arrangement is concerned.

"Coming now to the Special Responsibility of the Governor-General in relation to the operations of the Federal Government, I would like to include the safeguarding of the legitimate interest of the class to which I have the honour to belong and whom I represented at the last Round Table Conference. If the safeguarding of the interest of Minorities is a desideratum, the protection of the vested rights of landholders is all the more important because they supply to the Constitution the only stable element possible in the circumstances. I also urge the consideration of this matter from the standpoint of Minorities. Are not the landholders, as a class, a substantial minority whose stake in the country deserves to be recognized and amply protected against any inroads? What with the idea of expropriation and resumption of estates, with or without compensation, the landholders are apprehensive that, with the new tide of socialism, they will be swept off their feet unless the provision I am urging for is made. Need I repeat that the landholders pay over 40 per cent of the land revenue of India and they therefore require the special protection which I have been urging for them all along? Since there are to be no Fundamental Rights prescribed in the Constitution, where else provision can be made for my class except in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors?

"The next point I would like to urge in connexion with landholders is that their special representation should be increased in Provincial and Central Legislatures in proportion to the strength of the respective Houses. I do not want to take up much time of the House regarding this point, as I submitted a memorandum on the subject to the last Round Table Conference.

"Referring again to the question of the Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General as long as certain subjects remain as 'Reserved Subjects' and as long as the Governor-General is made responsible for the Defence of India, External Affairs and Ecclesiastical matters, it is necessary that he should have the Special Responsibilities described in the White Paper. It is satisfactory to note that financial responsibility of the Federation should primarily be with the Minister and unless special occasion arises for the safeguarding of the financial stability of the Federation and credit of India, the Governor-General will not interfere with the Ministers' decisions for raising the necessary revenues and for the programme of external and internal borrowing. It is also satisfactory to note that there is to be a Financial Adviser whose services will be available to the Governor-General and the Ministers.

"With regard to the Governor-General's powers to promulgate Ordinances and Acts, it is very difficult to draw a line as to what is a grave emergency and what is not. As long as the Governor-General has the Special Responsibility of preventing a grave menace to the

[The Raja of Kallikote] [23rd March 1933]

peace and tranquillity of India, he should have the power of promulgating such measures as will in his opinion remedy the evil; but I do not understand why this should be laid before the Houses of Parliament. I think it would be better if such measures were laid before both Houses of the Indian Legislature.

Regarding the proposal that the Army Member should be chosen from among the members of the Central Legislature, I wish to state that this question was discussed at very considerable length at the last Round Table Conference and, although there was a strong feeling in favour of the proposal, a certain section of the Delegates considered that, once the Governor-General was made responsible for Defence, he should be absolutely unfettered in his choice of the Army Member. On the other hand, it is argued by those who want the Army Member to be one of the members of the Central Legislature that this will give the Legislature some semblance of responsibility for the Army. I cannot understand how this procedure can be satisfactory. On the other hand, I apprehend that it may create situations not at all conducive to the responsibility for the Army which vests in the Governor-General, while the Army Member may create for himself a sense of responsibility in the Legislature which he does not really possess. Therefore, why restrict the discretion of the Governor-General in a matter for which he is entirely responsible? Surely a prudent Governor-General will naturally look to the Legislatures which are near him to find a suitable Army Member and if he cannot find a suitable person why not he be given the liberty of selecting anybody he likes who in his opinion can discharge the duties to his satisfaction? I wish to also point out that the Secretary of State has stated at the Conference that the Governor-General should have the entire liberty to choose his Army Member.

I feel that the representatives of the Indian States to the House of Assembly should be elected by the people of the States which are Members of the Federation. Although the Federation may have no right to interfere with the internal management of the States, certain subjects affecting the States are bound to be dealt with by the Federation. Why not the people of the States have some voice at least in these matters over which the Federal Assembly will have some control? If this is not done, it will mean that the States' representatives will come in by nomination of the Rulers but not by election, and I do not think public opinion can be satisfactorily expressed by such a procedure.

From a cursory glance of the proposals relating to the Provinces I cannot help thinking that too many Special Powers are provided for the Governor. The object of Provincial Autonomy will be defeated if the Governor exercises too often his Special Powers and Responsibilities. While certain safeguards are necessary, I feel that with a strong Ministry and strong party behind it responsible for the good and stable Government of the Province there will be little or no need for the Governor to exercise his Special Powers.

With these reservations I would like to conclude that it is too sweeping a remark to say that the proposals contained in the White

23rd March 1933] [The Raja of Kallikote]

Paper are unsatisfactory. There are several satisfactory features in the document. Of course there may be a point here and a point there which may not be agreeable to all sections of the public, but they are matters of detail which can be worked out at the next stage in the building on the Constitution. I understand a certain hon. Member of this House is attending the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I hope he will bear in mind the speeches that are made here to-day and try to satisfy the various opinions expressed.

"I am sure the breadth of vision and the fullness of sympathy which the British statesmen including Sir Samuel Hoare have displayed at the last session of the Round Table Conference, of which I have personal knowledge and experience, will be shown in a larger measure at the next stage, I mean the Joint Parliamentary Committee stage, and the final stage, thus ensuring an agreed Constitution for the welfare of India and in the interests of the Empire."

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, two general amendments have been moved and also some special amendments. I presume all the amendments coming under the latter category will be withdrawn in the end and only a general amendment, and I take it, the earlier one will be put to the House and carried. 3-15 p.m.

"It is quite easy for anyone to speak things pleasing and agreeable to the Government and earn their grace. But, if we do that, I do not think we shall be doing them or ourselves a service. On an occasion like this, it is our duty to tell the truth, unpalatable though it may be, rather than allow them to hug delusions. Sir, whatever we here may say on the one side or the other, the whole country at large has expressed its opinion in regard to the proposals in the White Paper in no uncertain terms. Those opinions have been expressed by people who have earned the right to speak on behalf of the country, people who have laboured for a long period, undeflected by opinions here or opinions there, not caring for praise or blame, but with a single eye to duty, for achieving what they thought was good for India. Opinions of people like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru or the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri cannot be lightly set aside. I therefore ask the Government to realize the depth of feeling that there is in this country in regard to the proposals that are mentioned in the White Paper.

"I do not want them to make the mistake of thinking that one small section here or one small section there can deliver the goods. I think it is only the people who are within the prison walls can deliver the goods.

"Again, Sir, if the proposals contained in the White Paper are passed without any change whatsoever for the better, I venture to tell the Government that they will have a very difficult situation to face. It will not be the case hereafter of disappointed people keeping away from the Councils. Next time, those people who till now have kept away will sweep the polls. I think they have learned a lesson now from the examples of other countries, how De Valera without office was a person

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [23rd March 1933]

of no account, but in office he is a power to reckon with. And I do believe that, whatever Reforms come into existence, those who have kept themselves out of the Councils will not repeat that mistake, but will enter them and catch all the positions of vantage. So, conditions hereafter will be very difficult, unless, as I said, the goodwill of all the people is secured by a timely concession to the legitimate demands of the people. I must say here a word of appreciation of the European group, who the other day in their meeting emphasized the need for Responsibility at the Centre. I trust that they will continue to cherish that kind feeling and work hand in hand with Indians and do the right thing by this country. (Applause.)

"I do not want to detain the House much longer. I will only end by saying that the whole country is now awake and on its feet, and it will never rest until the goal is reached. I would only pray that the British Government may have the wisdom and strength to so arrange the affairs for us that this onward march towards Self-Government may not be impeded by obstacles placed in its way. They should not forget the lessons of the United States of America and the Irish Free State. Therefore, I would appeal to the British Government to take note of the real feeling in this country and make the necessary changes in time, so that all of us may proceed onward and reach the ideal by which India shall be an equal and free partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations, with the substance of power to govern her own affairs."

* Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"Mr. President, Sir. Dr. Subbarayan in moving his motion this morning indicated that it had the support of all parties in the House. But Dr. Subbarayan has not made any attempt to consult the views of the group I have been asked to represent on this occasion and perhaps thought they are of no particular account. This is a striking departure from the attitude of all parties in this House during the last three months when the vote and support of this group has been counted on on many occasions. Unfortunately we are unable entirely to support Dr. Subbarayan's motion on this occasion. I shall be coming to the details of this motion in due course. We have no desire to divide the House; but if there should be a vote, then I am afraid owing to the fact that we cannot accept the motion in its entirety, we will have to vote against it. The hon. the Revenue Member in introducing the subject of to-day's debate rightly described it as an unique and historic occasion in the history of this country. I would venture to go further and suggest that the Reforms which this White Paper has in view, namely, the eventful grant of full Self-Government to this country constitute an occasion without precedent in the history of the world. When it is considered that it is little more than 100 years ago that the British Government found itself, no matter by what means, charged with the control of a sub-continent suffering from all the horrors of mis-government blood-shed and rapine and torn by every sort of internal dissension, that within that period the blessings of peace have been fully restored and the people of this country so advanced politically that they are now judged fit for the control of their own

23rd March 1933] [Mr. W. K. M. Langley]

affairs, I venture to state that we are assisting at the close of an era in Imperial Government without parallel in the history of the world. I venture to suggest therefore that this is not so much an occasion for too close an enquiry into the necessary details which have to accompany such a striking change as an occasion when the British Government might at least be given credit for a great achievement and when it might be supposed that their proposals are actuated by the very best intentions.

"Admittedly the proposals now before us do not meet with the approval of everybody. But as on the one hand they are condemned as going too far by ultra-conservative opinion in England and on the other hand they are condemned for not going far enough by ultra-progressive opinion in this country, the plain man may be forgiven for assuming that perhaps they are the fairest proposals in the interests of the great bulk of parties and opinions which come between the two extreme elements which I have cited.

"An examination of these proposals discloses the existence of what at first appears to be a rather forbidding list of 'Safeguards' and there seems to be a disposition to suppose that these 'Safeguards' have been created mainly in British interests. This, I suggest, is not the case at all. We are not changing over from British Self-Government to Indian Self-Government. We are changing over from an intensively bureaucratic form of Government to a form of Government which is usually described as of the people by the people for the people. This being the case, is it not natural, until the new form of Government is firmly established and has justified itself, that 'Safeguards' should be necessary? All hon. Members have received during the past two days notices of many amendments in connexion with this debate and personally I am struck by the large number which are designed in order to provide special protection for some community or other. I maintain therefore that there is nothing racial in the intention of these 'Safeguards' but that they are for the protection of all communities and interests until that happy occasion when communalism and all that it implies may be no more.

"As far as British interests are concerned, I do not think that I can usefully add very much to the admirable and eloquent statement of our position made recently at the European Association Dinner by Mr. W. O. Wright. All we claim as a community is a fair field and no favour and the same rights in this country which are enjoyed by Indians themselves in that part of the Empire from which we happen to come.

"I will now turn to the specific motion proposed by Dr. Subbarayan, and in doing so I should like, on behalf of my group, to pay a tribute to the studious moderation of the speech made by Dr. Subbarayan which was in keeping, not only with the present historic occasion, but also with the high political tradition which he created as Chief Minister and which he is ably supporting as Leader of the Opposition.

[Mr. W. K. M. Langley] [23rd March 1933]

"There is a great deal in Dr. Subbarayan's motion with which we sympathize, a certain amount with which we inevitably disagree and at least one point on which we can accord him our support. To take his proposals in detail, in the first instance, as regards the Army Member we think it undesirable that the discretion of the Governor-General should be fettered in this manner in anyway whatever.

3-30 P.M. "But at the same time I should like to point out that there will be nothing to prevent the Governor-General choosing the Army Member from among the Members of the Central Legislature, if he so wishes. Our only objection is that he should not be restricted in any way. But, at the same time, should the Governor-General in his discretion choose his Army Member from the Central Legislature, then we would certainly advocate that the Army Member so chosen should be free to exercise his full rights including that of voting as a Member of the Central Legislature.

"As regards the proposal to restrict the powers given to the Governor-General, I have already dealt with this to some extent under the subject of 'Safeguards.' But I would once again emphasize that obviously such powers would not be used except in very exceptional circumstances; and if they appear to be of a rather wide nature, this is hardly surprising in view of the raging, tearing programme advocated by a political party in this country which might very easily be in control of Government at no distant date. When a responsible or supposedly responsible party puts in the front of its programme the repudiation of debts and the expropriation of an important section of the community together with threats of every kind against property and institutions, it is hardly surprising that there should be an ultimate provision for protection of the country and the individual against what is hardly to be distinguished from complete anarchy.

"As regards transitory provisions, this group is unable to agree with the proposal in Dr. Subbarayan's motion. The European community as a whole has always stood out for All-India Federation as the basis for Responsible Self-Government in the Centre. It still stands for this and my group would at the same time emphasize that any temporary form of Self-Government in the Centre might only have the effect of delaying All-India Federation to which all parties are committed.

"As regards the powers given in the Provinces to the Governors, I have already dealt with this subject sufficiently and the lines on which I have already spoken will show why our group is unable to support these particular proposals.

"I now turn to the question of recruitment of the Services: and in doing so this group welcomes with pleasure the assurance given this morning by Dr. Subbarayan as to the support which may be expected from a Responsible Indian Government for the existing officers, their emoluments and their pensions. As regards recruitments in the future, the Members of this group are all themselves employers and are consequently well able to appreciate the desirability of an employer being

23rd March 1933] [Mr. W. K. M. Langley]

allowed to select his own employees. Consequently, on this particular matter this group is in agreement with the proposals of Dr. Subbarayan.

"As regards the final question which is that of a Statutory Railway Board, this group, like all other commercial and non-official British opinion in this country, is strongly in favour of such a Board and in supporting it I would point out that there is nothing unusual about such a Board which is already operating in South Africa and, I believe, in some of the other Dominions of the British Empire.

"In conclusion, Sir, I would remark that, whatever may be finally decided upon as to the details in connexion with self-government in this country, this group will continue, as far as this Presidency is concerned, to give its full support to stable Government and finally, Sir, may I venture to express the hope that just as Madras set the example to India in the working of the Constitution granted under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, so it may continue to preserve its character for high political capacity which may lead it to strive for the substance rather than the shadow and so set this country firmly on the rungs of the ladder which leads to full self-government and Dominion Status within the British Empire." (Cheers.)

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, it is not surprising that my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, while complimenting very handsomely indeed for the work of my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, as Chief Minister at one time, should have disagreed with him on the motion he has now moved as the Leader of the Opposition. I may assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, that, in his present situation, he will have the company of several other people not only in this House but also outside, so far as his disagreement with Dr. Subbarayan on this motion is concerned, though for definitely other reasons. If my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Subbarayan, has been responsible for moving a motion of the kind he moved this morning, it was done in order to focus the consensus of opinion of all parties on this very important document, the White Paper.

"Sir, in the first place I should consider that the British Government has been more than unfair to a large section of this country in publishing these proposals at a time when persons who can speak with authority, who can speak on behalf of the people and who can, in the repeated words of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, 'deliver the goods' are trapped in jails without any prospect of their being released in the immediate future and the country on account of this fact is unable to know their ideas and their opinion on these matters. Apart from that, there are persons in this country, even outside the jail, who feel that these proposals are indeed very unsatisfactory. To say that these proposals are unsatisfactory is perhaps the least complimentary thing that we can say of them. If it should be unfortunately the lot of any person here to imitate Churchillian tactics and Churchillian phraseology, I should characterize these proposals as a profound disappointment, grave insult and clever hoax. It was only last evening, Sir, that that great Indian statesman of international

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [23rd March 1933]

repute, the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri contributed an illuminating article to the columns of the *Hindu* in which he likened this country to that legendary bird the chathaka which refuses to drink anything except the raindrops direct from the clouds. I am afraid it was the dignity of the language that likened our country to that legendary bird. Because the chathaka bird does not take in any other water except that coming direct from the cloud. It would rather starve out its life if it cannot get it. But the clouds invariably drop at least one drop into its mouth. But to-day, though we have been keeping our mouths open like the chathaka for a long time, this cloud of the British Government did not drop any water at all; and India, divided as it is in sections and in religious communities, is likely to accept this though it falls below its expectations very much indeed. I would only wish the hon. Members of this House, and particularly the European group, to trace the progress of deterioration from the great pronouncements made from time to time in the matter of our self-government. Apart from the cry of independence raised by the congress people, every one in this country was agreed upon the necessity of our country getting the status of a Government equal to that of the Governments prevailing in the Dominions of the British Empire. In fact, during the progress of the War, the great Ministers of England promised us explicitly and implicitly that the rights of this country would be recognized in due time and that an equal status with the rest of the British Empire would be accorded to this great country. We now have these proposals in the so-called White Paper which exact our attention to find out whether they satisfy that test in any manner whatsoever. I should consider it unworthy of a great country like England to offer and equally humiliating for a great country like India to accept the proposals contained in this White Paper. At the Imperial Conference of 1927 the English statesmen and the statesmen of the great Colonies have agreed that the status of the Colonies should be autonomous and that with the silken tie of the recognition of the King of England as the monarch of all the Colonies, each State should be independent of the other. Since then we have had instances of various Dominion Governments in Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc., advancing from precedent to precedent and ultimately reaching the stage at which each country is practically independent of the other except for such consideration that each country is willing to show to the other. India hoped that she would be placed more or less in the same position as those Colonies.

"The question of the Services, the question of Minorities, and the question of Defence and Foreign Relations were raised and it was conceded that Dominion Status with certain safeguards might be agreed upon. Then, by some metamorphosis, Dominion Status became Responsible Government with 'safeguards.' India agreed but stressed the point that the safeguards should be demonstrably in the interests of this country. This was agreed to in the great pronouncement made by Lord Irwin as a result of the compromise between His Excellency and Mahatma Gandhi. The Round Table Conference sessions then began to take steps seriously. Our countrymen went to England and, without

23rd March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

eliciting from the British Government what form of Government they were going to give, subscribed to certain formulæ which mellowed down the Constitution, the powers and the rights of this country. So much so, they were trapped to the extent of saying that Responsible Government might be circumscribed and hedged in by safeguards presumably in the interests of India. Then came the question of Federation, the Princes expressing their willingness to come into it. This was a great occasion for satisfaction, as it was felt that Central Responsibility would then become an accomplished fact. Indeed, every one vied with each other to congratulate the Princes, the British Government and others thinking that they had reached practically the millennium and that they could return to India with Central Responsibility assured. But, by the delaying process, everything was given the go-bye and now we are offered a form of Government which is neither Republican nor Democratic, neither Dominion Status nor even Responsible Government. I should like to mention, Sir, that these proposals contain the defects of each one of these forms of Government. We have known certain well-known varieties of Government. We have known what a republican form of Government is; we have known what a democratic form of Government is; we have known what an autocratic form of Government is; we have known what the status of a Dominion form of Government is; and we have also known what Responsible Government is. But in this White Paper, I may congratulate that clever draftsman for having taken out the defects of each of those Governments and given them all together. Sir, it is Dominion form of Government in that we are being dominated and dominated by the mother country. It is Responsible Government in the sense that the Viceroy is responsible to the Parliament in England but he is not responsible to the people and the Governor-General is not responsible to the people. The Governor also is not responsible to the people under these proposals. We have the Republican form of Government in that His Excellency the Viceroy will enjoy all the privileges of the President of the United States of America without the necessary restrictions placed on him by means of Legislatures or Senates. I should like to ask Mr. Langley particularly, in what category of Governments known to students of history will be put these proposals. He may say, it is a new form of Government. Even Lord Bryce would congratulate the framers of this new form of Government for this precious addition, for their political ingenuity. But, I am afraid, they will have to invent some other form of Government so as to be acceptable to the people of this country. I am very much inclined to call this Government an enlightened despotism.

"Coming to the various points that have been raised by hon. Members of this House, in the first place there is no question of Parliamentary control of the Executive. There is everywhere the Executive control of the Parliament.

"The chances of a Federation are very remote. The Governors' Provinces have increased to a very large extent, so much so under the guise of 'Special Responsibilities,' the Governor-General may

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [23rd March 1933]

encroach upon Provincial Autonomy. Everything conceivable under the name of 'Special Responsibilities' can be interfered with by the Governor-General. Budget demands can be restored even under subjects which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministers. The 'Safeguards' seem to be designed only for the protection of the Services, for the protection of European Commerce and for the protection of finances in the interests of England. I am afraid hon. Members who represent the European Commerce are considering that the protection afforded to them under the Constitution is going to increase their commerce. I may assure them that much of it depends upon the good-will of the people and, I am sure, that good-will cannot be earned by the protection that has been assigned to that branch of the European activities in this country. Railways have to be placed under what are called 'Statutory Bodies' and it is said that it is necessary that bodies of this kind should be free from political influences. I am afraid that in this matter of influence of politics, the influence of a party has been misunderstood. I do not think there is any branch of administration or the activities of a people which cannot be called in one sense or another 'political' and to deprive a community of the management of their Railways simply on the ground that political influences will be brought to bear upon their administration, is simply ridiculous.

"One other point which has been stressed and which I would also like to stress upon is with regard to 'reciprocity.' As it is, the Government of India can pass retaliatory measures against countries which do not recognize the rights of Indians. Everything is taken away according to the terms embodied in the proposals of the White Paper.

"On the whole, it must be said that these proposals are very unsatisfactory to the people of this country; and unless they are changed radically in order to devolve the responsibility on the people and in order to check the autocratic and the omnipotent Executive by restrictions placed by the Legislature, I am afraid the proposals will not give any satisfaction to the people."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I now rise to speak, not with a view to summarise the discussions that have so far been made, but to offer some explanation with regard to some doubts and misapprehensions that have been expressed from several quarters. I am very glad that an agreed resolution was placed before this House and I understand from the Leaders who have given notice of this resolution that their object is not in any way to reject the proposals made in the White Paper, nor the resolution, by any stretch of language or imagination, could be considered to have been moved for rejecting the proposals. It only says that on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the proposals in the White Paper must be altered in the Bill to be placed before the Parliament so that they may give satisfaction to the people of this country. This is in essence the preamble of the resolution, and nothing more and nothing less. It should be clearly understood that this House which has experience and knowledge of the working of Parliamentary institutions has considered the proposals of

23rd March 1933]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

the White Paper and deliberately proposed that while accepting them they want certain modifications to be made without which they will not be satisfactory. That is the meaning of the preamble of this resolution.

"Then with regard to other matters, I only want to make a brief reference. I must on this occasion thank the hon. the Leader of the Opposition who in a very impressive speech conveyed to this House the feelings of the people of this Province in regard to the proposals contained in the White Paper. His speech would have been more effective if he had not borrowed his views from the statement made in a newspaper by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. His original ideas and knowledge would have been more useful and would have been better appreciated because he had seen the practical working of the institutions in this Province. However eminent other persons may be, I am sure an ounce of practice is worth tons of theory. It is only from that point of view that I say Dr. Subbarayan would have done very much better if he had expressed his own views.

"Sir, with regard to my hon. Friend, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, you all know him to be a veteran and an experienced and a successful advocate. He has studied political institutions in such a manner that he speaks very little about the theoretical side of them. As a practical man he has supported the very proposals made by Dr. Subbarayan.

"With regard to the Muslim community, my hon. Friend, Mr. Yahya Ali, who is the rising star of that community has very ably and categorically put forward his views in the matter. He forcibly expressed what is really contained in the White Paper. After all these speeches have been made, it seems that there is very little for me to say. So I would request your permission to clear some misconceptions. I do not, on this occasion, take the hon. Member for the City of Madras as having been very serious in his observations when he characterized the scheme outlined in the White Paper as 'enlightened despotism.' Therefore it is unnecessary for me to analyse his speech at any very great length. I hear from my hon. Friends on this side of the House (European Group) to whom I have got great regard that they were not consulted formally before notice of this resolution was given. I am sure that this error will not in any way warp their judgment in the matter. The eloquent speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, showed that they were concerned only with the spirit of the resolution and that they had nothing to do with the language of the resolution. The European Association has always been sympathizing with us and they are one of us and their interests and our interests are bound together so indissolubly that I cannot think that they will be hostile or antagonistic to our interests. If they expressed their views in the matter in a different manner to-day I can only say that it requires greater study and greater analysis.

"I am sure the House will agree with me that the White Paper closely follows all the discussions of the Round Table Conference and

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[23rd March 1933]

the notable speech of the Secretary of State in which he described how far the British Government would be prepared to go in the matter of Federation and how far they would demarcate the area of Federation. The White Paper summarizes practically the results of the Round Table discussions. There were many other matters which have been left out. I want hon. Members to follow me in this matter. There were many other matters which could not be agreed upon at the Round Table Conference and therefore we suggested to the British Government that they should come to our aid for solving those problems. I need hardly remind the House that the most knotty problem was the communal question. For years together, every party and every public man has worked hard with a view to come to some understanding. The communal difficulty had to be removed and we could not do it ourselves. Therefore we had to seek the assistance of the Prime Minister. Still we see from the discussions in this House and also elsewhere that we are not able to solve the communal difficulties. From the various amendments that have been given notice of by several hon. Members in this House you will see that that trouble still exists. The spirit of antipathy and the spirit of communalism still exist and not that of nationalism. It is not so much the spirit of self-assertion that exists but it is the spirit of selfishness that exists. I hope all the amendments that have been tabled will be considered carefully by hon. Members and that they will not press them to a division. The only amendment that has to be considered is the amendment that has been moved by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

4 p.m. "The Federation that is proposed is an incomplete and an imperfect one. It is unprecedented in the history of the world. There is no Constitution known to history wherein autocratic States and autonomous Provinces are brought together with a view to effect a Federation. Moreover the States do not agree to come into the Federation in their entirety. They come in only for certain common purposes and beyond those common purposes they claim their internal sovereignty in the States. Not only that, even in the matter of finance, the States urge that their subjects should not be liable to any further taxation than what they have been hitherto paying in the form of customs and salt. We have in British India various differences and difficulties; we have to evolve a scheme to reconcile those differences and overcome those difficulties. We should not always go on the lines of Australia, Canada or the United States. There the people were of one race almost and the Units that formed the Federation had been independent self-governing Units. But the reverse is the case of India where we are under a unitary and autocratic system of Government. Therefore analogies from history, analogies from other countries, will not apply to the peculiar conditions existing in our country. If hon. Members will pardon me for saying so, I think that many of the criticisms that have been made to-day will be out of place when we remember that we have to erect a new structure with materials that are very difficult to chisel and shape. That is the position to-day. I do not

23rd March 1933]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

want to exaggerate the difficulties or minimize them. Therefore I beg of you to consider that the proposals in the White Paper have not been put in there without any thought or consideration or consultation with Indian opinion. It may be that there are better people here in India whose advice and assistance might have been more valuable, but the one person about whom my hon. Friends, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti spoke, even that one person who had opportunities of working at the Round Table Conference and contributed his best to the work of the Conference, even he, as you all know, was not able to make much headway and his work in this direction was not found to be what had been expected of him. Therefore you will realize what a very stupendous work the Round Table Conference has performed.

"In our own Province we are proud of working local self-government with great success and I have often emphasized the great success that has attended our efforts in this direction. But please search your hearts and say what the results of local self-government have been in the rural areas of the districts in the last few years. If that is the case even with this limited democracy, what would be the position with a much larger and more widely extended franchise? You know that we have caste against caste and community against community, although fortunately we have not in this Province the bitterness, the rancour, the keen antagonism and the animus that prevails in some parts of Northern India. But remember, any legislation that has to be made has to cover not only particular parts of India, but the whole of India. In such a case you cannot ignore facts. As businessmen, as practical persons, you have to face realities and you cannot run away from the post of duty. Of course you will meet with obstacles, but statesmanship requires that you should overcome them. If the proposals err on the side of caution rather than on the side of over-caution, you will at once realize that it is due to the anxiety of the framers of the White Paper that the scheme should have stability and progress as its main principles. There should be a stable Government in the midst of these conflicting forces, but stability should not be confounded with stagnation. In order to make the Government stable and lasting, certain devices have been formulated, namely, the 'safeguards.'

"In regard to these 'safeguards,' I again beg the House not to emphasize them too much, for have not those of you who have travelled in ships seen life-belts and buoys provided at frequent intervals on these steamers? These belts and buoys are there not for everyday use by the passengers, but only for use on occasions of emergency? Similarly, the 'safeguards' are put in there not for everyday use by the Governor or the Governor-General but for use only on occasions of emergency. The 'safeguards' will not be used in the ordinary day to day administration. As Sir Samuel Hoare said, the 'safeguards' are not so many walls checking the progress of liberty, but they are so many hedges on either side of the road so that the driver may not fall into the ditch.

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[23rd March 1933]

That is the position in regard to these 'safeguards.' I warn you also to remember that these 'safeguards' are not to be used by the Ministry responsible to the Legislature to shirk their own responsibility and to shirk from any unpopular acts that have to be carried out. They should not throw the responsibility for any unpleasant task on the Viceroy and the Governors. The 'safeguards' are not intended to give any such relief or excuse to the Ministers. I think there is a danger in treating these 'safeguards' very lightly.

"Again, Sir, with regard to these 'safeguards,' what is it that you have got anew in this White Paper? As the Prime Minister himself said, the very word 'safeguards' was nauseating to him and he would like to substitute another word. The necessity for the use of 'safeguards' will only arise when you have got an Assembly which is not intelligent, when you have an Executive which is not strong and powerful and when you have got a Head of the Federation who is not possessed of high qualities of statesmanship and courage. Then only, these difficulties would arise. Otherwise as Lord Lothian suggested, if within the course of a few years we are able to bring into being an intelligent electorate, we are able to work up a party system based not on communal lines but on political rights and principles, if we got an Executive which knows its responsibility and discharges it most patriotically, then that will be an ideal condition. Then 'safeguards' will no longer be needed. That is the experience of one who has great sympathy, I should say, practical sympathy, with Indian aspirations.

"I have only a few more observations to make in order to clear the misapprehensions of some of the Members. If we examine the White Paper closely, we will find that there is no necessity at all to emphasize the 'safeguards' more than merely to draw attention to them. Under the Government of India Act, Parts II and III, great powers are vested in the Secretary of State, but you find in the proposals that the Secretary of State is thrown into the background. He will not be so powerful an agent and I want you to see the great change and not merely stop with criticizing the 'safeguards.' The Secretary of State who is now very powerful—the Great Moghul—is now thrown into the background and the Governor-General comes into prominence and he has more powers than the Secretary of State. At present under section 41 and sections 67 B (7) and (8) and 72 great powers are vested in the Governors and the Governor-General in the matter of certification of legislation and certification of grants. I ask hon. Members who have long experience of this Council: how often have these powers been used to the detriment of the country and the people? Therefore, I would beg of you not to worry about the mere existence of the 'safeguarding' provisions. Their existence does not mean that responsibility has been taken away. The real test, the acid test of these restrictions, is whether the power and responsibility of the Legislature are whittled down to such an extent by these 'safeguards' that the Ministers

23rd March 1933]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

become absolutely impotent and the whole power is vested in the autocratic Governor. That is the real test by which we have to examine the 'safeguards.' Further, Sir, hon. Members will remember that in the Legislative Assembly, three or four years ago, there were occasions when the whole budget was thrown out or when an important measure was thrown out. It was only on such emergent occasions, the Viceroy was obliged to exercise his over-riding powers. In this Province also, you may remember that in 1922, the House rejected even a motion for the introduction of the Irrigation Bill brought forward by Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, although it was understood on all hands that it was a beneficial measure which would give many irrigation facilities to the people by removing certain difficulties caused by the inclusion of zamindari lands in any irrigation project undertaken by the Government. In spite of the criticism of the zamindars, that Bill was introduced and hon. Members know how beneficial it would have been to this Province, but yet it was rejected. Lord Willingdon, a Governor of high statesmanship, a person of varied experience, one who knows India well and is a great friend of India—Lord Willingdon did not choose to certify the Bill. He said: no, the House has rejected it, you take the responsibility for it. He told—whom? Not to the Minister responsible to the House, but to the Member of the Executive Council. The result was the Member resigned and still we are here and the House goes on from day to day! I only cite this instance to show how it is necessary to have such powers for emergencies that may arise and situations that may be created. Hon. Members are aware that a certain section of the nationalists in the country do not want to have any statutory form of Government and others are anti-British or anti-foreign government. They are opposed to anything that is British. If it so happens that that particular section of nationalists comes into office and power, imagine what will be the position here. Will it not require 'safeguards'? I have spoken at some length on these 'safeguards' in order to convince the House and clear the misconceptions of some hon. Members that they are intended to whittle down responsibility and belittle the position of the Ministers in any way. On the other hand, they are intended to help the Government, to promote responsibility and not to help the Ministers to take advantage of the special powers and throw the responsibility on the shoulders of the Governor or the Governor-General.

"One more remark and I am done, Mr. President. With regard to this special responsibility, I venture to ask; if you read carefully the provisions that are there, can you find one provision of special reservation that can be condemned as being unnecessary? Minorities, States, Commercial Discrimination, Peace and Tranquillity of the country—could the safeguarding provisions in respect of all these be dispensed with? By a resolution of this House, we have said we do not want the Second Chamber. Then you must vest the powers somewhere with a view to protect the interests that are special and necessary and they can be vested only in the Governor or the Governor-General.

4-15
p.m.

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[23rd March 1933]

"One more point I wish to refer to is the power of certification by the Governor. The power of the Governor-General in regard to Ordinances and Special Responsibilities is a matter that need not be discussed in this House. I do not see why the Governor should certify for the sake of Ministers. If the Ministers lose the confidence of the House, they must disappear. If the Governor thinks that a vote of no-confidence is passed against the Ministers, let him dissolve the Council. I do not think why the Governor should exercise his power of certification in cases other than those in relation to 'Special Responsibilities.'

"As regards the Services, the majority of the Sub-Committee regarding the Services, recommended that until the Lee Commission recommendations expire by the next five years, there should be recruitment as at present. No doubt all the conditions relating to the existing Services should receive statutory protection. The majority of the Services Sub-Committee recommended a Commission of Enquiry and that after the expiry of five years, the Governor-General may go into the question of recruitment to the Services. There was a minority—a strong minority—in favour of the power of the Governor-General and Governor to recruit persons for the Services for the purposes of the respective Governments. Theoretically it is very sound; but when you apply it in practice, you will find all sorts of difficulties. Hence the majority were prudent enough to recommend that the two Security Services should continue to be recruited by the Secretary of State for a time. There was an unanimous opinion in the Sub-Committee that even after the lapse of five years, the recruitment to the Services should be made by the Governor-General in Council and that the Secretary of State should only be the agent for the purposes of recruitment. That is with regard to the future recruitment. As I said, the White Paper embodies the recommendations that were made by the Services Sub-Committee, that the present system of recruitment should continue for a period of five years to come and thereafter a revision may take place. The amendment before the House says—it is very sound in principle—that each Province and the Federation should recruit its own officers.

"I think I have touched on nearly all the points on which there was some misunderstanding or misconception. I feel I shall not vote on the amendment that is before the House now and I must reserve my views. I am sure hon. Members will agree with me that I should be free to act in this matter later on."

* The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I take it that the resolution before the House is an indication of what the future holds for us who are inside this House. I consider that it is quite possible for all of us to form one united party which will be capable of running the Government and of working the Reforms in the best interests of the country. I am very sorry that the European Group was not consulted when this amendment was tabled. Let me assure my European Friends that it is not our intention to ignore them, or to minimize the importance of that group.

23rd March 1933] [The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri]

"Coming now to the resolution before the House, let me make it clear that what we intend by this resolution is that these proposals should be communicated to the Home Government so that all the proposals which can be embodied in the Constitution may be embodied, and thereby enable the Reforms Scheme to receive the co-operation of many sections of political thought, and also that of one important section which is at the present moment not co-operating with the work of Constitution-making. Coming to item No. 1 it is stated that the Army Member should be chosen from among the Members of the Central Legislature. While I give my support to this proposition, I can recognize the possible difficulty or contingency when it may not be possible for the Governor-General to nominate from among the Members of the Legislature one to be in charge of this portfolio. Anyhow, Sir, it is our wish and our earnest desire that every attempt should be made to find a person from among the members of the Legislature who can hold this portfolio so that a Member representing the Legislature or a sufficiently strong group in the Legislature, may have opportunities of acquainting himself with the various details of administration. It was with that object mainly that this idea was pressed. It may be stated that, as provided in the White Paper—particularly in connexion with the Instrument of Instructions—instructions will be given to the Governor-General to have as much consultation as is possible with the other Members representing the Legislature.

"With regard to Indianization, it is my opinion that it should be possible to Indianize the Army substantially within an appreciably short period; by that, I mean a period of 20 years or 25 years. It is not my purpose at this stage and now to go into the details with regard to the Indianization of the Army. But let me hope that the British Government will recognize the strong feeling in the country that the Army should be Indianized so that we may reach the goal—the status of the present Self-Governing Dominions—in as short a period as possible under the circumstances and consistently with efficiency and with the requirements of the Army.

"The 'safeguards' have been dealt with very extensively and very elaborately by my Friends in the House. We should request our representatives who will go to England to have the opinions given expression to in this House, in their minds and do their best in the circumstances; they should try to make the future Constitution as acceptable as it can be—as I said just a minute ago—under the circumstances.

"Let me now give my testimony to the sincerity with which the Secretary of State is working to enable India to gain the desired status. We must also recognize the difficulties with which he is confronted. We know, Sir, that there is a very strong minority among the Conservatives—it is only a minority and let us hope it will be a minority—which is against giving anything more than what was contained in the Simon Commission Report. Surely we have not waited so long to get

[The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri] [23rd March 1933]

what we could have got five years ago. Let me appeal to the hon. Members of the Mother of Parliaments through you, Sir, that there should not be any delay in giving a very substantial measure of Responsibility to the Federal as well as the Provincial Governments, lest it may be too late to transfer any real or appreciable measure of Responsibility, and then expect the Government to be worked by proper and stable elements.

"With regard to suggestions in item No. 3, let me appeal to my European Friends to give their support to it and let me show them how necessary it is to have such a provision in the event of Federation being delayed, that a substantial measure of responsibility should be introduced at the centre with even more rigid 'safeguards,' if necessary. There is so much unrest in the country; there is so much agitation; it is much better to concede what is possible and what can safely be conceded in time rather than give it too late.

"I congratulate my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, on having made this suggestion at the Plenary Session of the Second Round Table Conference, the suggestion which has been accepted now by this House. I claim it to his great credit and to our great satisfaction, that he who so ably represented our party at the conference. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: 'The party has repudiated him.') I do not know what my Friend representing the City means when he says that the Party has repudiated him. The Party did not repudiate the representative character or the capacity of Sir Patro; but they only gave their opinion on the matter which was referred to them. Unfortunately when the Party expressed that opinion, they did not have in their possession the views of Sir Patro. If the Party had the opinion of Sir Patro, perhaps there may have been a change in the opinions given expression to by the Party.

4-30 P.M. "Sir, now coming to Second Chambers, a question which has received my best attention and consideration for the last six years, I consider it very unfortunate that I should have been away when this question was discussed in this Council and negatived. Sir, it is also unfortunate that on account of the rules, we are not in a position to reconsider that decision and come to a different conclusion. Though I cannot with absolute certainty anticipate the result, it has been my hope and conviction that hon. Members, reasonable as they are, if placed in possession of the facts of the other side of the case by one who has made the best study of the problem, perhaps may change their opinion. I am also equally grateful to those who advocated Second Chambers very ably on that occasion. Second Chambers are not intended as a political refuge for the landholders alone and it is particularly on account of certain misapprehensions, particularly those very ably expressed by my hon. Friend representing the City, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, who made a very brilliant speech on that question when it was discussed, that the motion was negatived. This Council, in 1929, when the report submitted by its elected Committee was submitted to it for consideration, did not delete that provision. On the other hand,

23rd March 1933] [The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri]

Sir, the elements which constitute the present House, in my opinion, should take a more favourable view than what was possible for them to take. In spite of that, on account of certain unfortunate circumstances, and conditions, which I need not here refer to, all the able and cogent reasoning of my Friends who supported that motion, were not effective.

"Now, Sir, coming to special representation claimed by the landholders, I consider that it is very essential that they should have the same measure of representation which they enjoy at present; and there is no reason whatsoever for not maintaining the present ratio when the strength of the future Council is to be almost double the present number. By strength, I mean the elected strength of the House. It is not our object that only by the measure of representation given to us, we can safeguard our legitimate interests, but we expect to gain through that the attention and the consideration of the various parties both while they are in the House and also when they shape their election policies and programmes.

"Lest, Sir, I should be standing in the way of the other Members who are anxious to speak, and since it is a subject over which discussion could not be exhausted in London even though they had two or three months' time at their disposal and since it is futile to attempt to condense all the discussions and arguments in favour of the various proposals or against them within a few minutes, I resume my seat and hope that the Home authorities will take notice, at any rate, of the feeling of the strong minority in regard to Second Chambers and also the strong desire of the landholders to have the same measure of representation being maintained and secured for them as at present. Let me hope that it will be possible for our representatives at the Joint Select Committee to evolve a suitable and satisfactory scheme by persuasion and sweet reasonableness which characterise their speeches."

* Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I am thankful to you for your ruling that we can speak on amendments which have not been moved also. Sir, I stand here to speak, about the grievances of the Indian commercial community regarding their representation in the future Legislatures. I am not going to put forward the old plea that the Indian commercial community should have as much representation as the European commercial community, just because they are rival commercial institutions. But, I am one who feels that the presence of commercial men here, be they Europeans or Indians, will be very useful in the interests of the Commercial community as a whole and also I am sure that the views of such members on commercial matters when put before the House will be useful to the other members. I am one who feels that membership of businessmen in the Council should be as large as possible, be it the European commercial community or the Indian commercial community. We have had meagre representation of the commercial community in the past. In the present Council we have only two representatives of Indian

[Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar] [23rd March 1933]

commerce. It has been very difficult for Indian commercial men to get through election in the general electorate. Therefore, I plead for special constituencies for this community. What the Madras Government have done in this connexion is this. The Madras Provincial Franchise Committee and the Madras Government in their Memorandum recommended three seats for Indian Commerce and four for European Commerce, whereas the White Paper now puts down only two for Indian Commerce. The claim of the Indian commercial community is for at least four seats. I do not want at this stage to deal in detail as to which association or chamber Indian seats should be given and this is a matter of detail. I find hon. Members are very anxious to speak and I feel I am standing in their way and so I do not want to speak more on this matter. But I am sure, that this amendment, if moved, would have been passed and it is a great pity that it has not been possible to do so. I am just reminded of Mr. Langley's speech this morning when he said that the European Group has been ignored. In regard to that I may say, that the merchants are likely to be ignored in the future unless we are in larger numbers. This is enough to show that the Indian commercial community and the European commercial community should have more representation in the future Legislature of the country."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I am most thankful to you for having given me an opportunity of replying to the debate. I really regret the fact that when a common agreement was arrived at in regard to the resolution, we did not consult the European Group and we are sorry that we did not get into touch with them. It was done all in a hurry and we really had no time to consult others. I hope on future occasions when such agreements are arrived at between the parties, we will not neglect such an important element of this Council, as the European Group. I am here to acknowledge that their help has always been most useful and I hope they will forgive me for having neglected them on this occasion."

"Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said that he for one agreed with Mr. Langley with regard to people outside not agreeing with the amendment as it runs. I know there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among the members of my own party that the resolution as put forward does not go far enough, but I felt it is better to have a resolution carried and have amendments effected in the proposals of His Majesty's Government rather than aim for any stage effect, because if we are here to work the Constitution and if we sincerely feel that the proposals can be remedied by united expressions of opinion, I feel it is much better that such united opinion should come from all parties of this House, even at the risk of not having some of the points which we feel are also equally important. I personally feel, as I said this morning, Mr. President, that the Special Responsibilities vested in the Viceroy go very far and, if I had my own way, I would far rather that the Viceroy's power were restricted only with regard to Reserved subjects and his power in regard to Special Responsibilities were taken away

23rd March 1933] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

altogether. I know one of my Friends in this House mentioned that. When you have taken away the Special Responsibilities with regard to His Excellency the Governor, especially in the matter of budget proposals and special responsibilities, how is he to act if the Viceroy possesses such power? I quite see the difficulty in the matter and if I had my own way, I would take away 'Special Responsibilities' of the Viceroy and leave 'Special Responsibilities' in the hands of the Ministers and give the ultimate power to the Viceroy to get rid of the Ministers if he feels that these 'Special Responsibilities' are not being properly carried out.

"I would like to say a word or two, with your permission, Mr. President, with regard to franchise proposals as they find a place in the White Paper. With regard to franchise for women, I feel that the Lothian Committee recommendations have not been accepted in the White Paper and the women will not get as much representation as they would have had under the Lothian Committee recommendations. I hope that when the Joint Select Committee comes to consider this matter, they will take into consideration the opinion of women in this country, as also of women in England, because I know English women are just as keen that the vote of the women of this country should be at least as recommended by the Lothian Committee. I therefore hope that in the Joint Select Committee, at least one woman member of Parliament will find a place, so that the opinion of women with regard to franchise may be put forward, and proper representation given to them. Sir, I think, it was my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, who referred to paragraphs 121 and 122 of the proposals in the White Paper. I personally feel that paragraph 121 does nullify the proposals or rather the agreement arrived at at the Imperial Conference of 1921. If I remember aright, at the Imperial Conference of 1921 it was decided, with the concurrence of the representatives of the Dominions, that India should have the same power to pass discriminatory legislation as other Dominions of His Majesty, if such Dominions excluded Indians from participation as subjects in such Dominions. I can quite understand that British subjects coming from Great Britain should not be discriminated against as long as Indian subjects going to Great Britain are not discriminated against, but with regard to places like South Africa and even Crown Colonies like Kenya where they want to get rid of Indians altogether, I think the future Indian Government ought to have the power to retaliate, so that by means of retaliation at least they can get rights for their subjects living in such Dominions and Colonies.

4-45
p.m.

"Therefore I hope when the Joint Select Committee comes to consider this matter, they will take this question into consideration. I should like to say, Sir, that British citizenship as understood to-day is governed by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1918, and even after the passing of the Statute of Westminster last year, the power to legislate with regard to who are British subjects has been given to the various Dominions. But the British Nationality

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[23rd March 1933]

and Status of Aliens Act still remains on the Statute Book and defines who is a British subject. As long as that definition exists, I feel that proposals in paragraph 122 go much further than ought to be the case especially considering the resolution that was passed at the Imperial Conference of 1921.

"I think it was my Friend, Sir Patro, who took me to task for not having said things myself but to have hidden behind the coat skirts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Sir, I personally feel I did not do anything wrong in having quoted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru . . ."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I did not say that."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Whatever may be the opinions held by hon. Gentlemen inside this House or outside it, I do feel that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has rendered inestimable service to this country (Hear, hear) specially in the way in which he put forward the proposals for an Indian Federation at the first Round Table Conference. If I may respectfully quote the Rt. hon. Secretary of State for India himself, he said at the conclusion of the third Round Table Conference that when they talked of Federation some of them hardly understood it and most of the bookshops in London were raided for books on Federation. He said that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained it in such lucid terms that many of the Conference Members did really begin to understand what Federation was. I hope among these Members my Friend, Sir Patro, also counted himself" (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I know as much of Constitution as Sir Tej Bahadur knows."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am glad to be confirmed in my opinion that Sir Parasuramdas knows as much about Constitution as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru does. But there are others, I believe, who do not take Sir Patro at his word. If I referred to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at length, it was really due to the fact that I wanted to pay a tribute to the services he has rendered for the cause of Indian Federation. In spite of everything that may be said, I still think that Sir Tej Bahadur rendered yeoman service and I am glad to hear that he will be a member of the Conference with the Joint Select Committee, because I feel sure, if the Constitution is to be improved in any way and if we are to get our demands accepted by His Majesty's Government, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's words will really carry immense weight with the authorities. I would like to say a word about my hon. Friend Mr. Sreshtha's amendment, as I feel that this Council, without agreement among the communities concerned in India, cannot alter the communal award of His Majesty's Government."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to make clear the position of several of us here. Sir, this resolution that has been moved by our Leader is an agreed resolution of the several parties in the House. The feeling of several

[23rd March 1933] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

people on this side of the House is that the resolution ought to go very much farther. The resolution represents really the maximum amount of agreement that could be obtained in the House. It does not mean that every one of those supporting this resolution is satisfied with the White Paper or with these amendments. That, Sir, I should like to make clear at the outset.

"Then, Sir, my Friend, Sir Patro, put forward an elaborate defence of the White Paper and his explanation showed that in most of the matters he agreed with those who drafted it. Well, Sir, the proceedings of the Conference show clearly that at least the other member of the party in power in this Province was not always with Sir Patro in the several matters about which he expressed his views there. Sir, the explanation which he laboured to give in this House is surprising to most of us. He was not prepared to go even to the length to which our European Friends here would go, for instance, with reference to recruitment of services for the future. They at least were prepared to say that recruitment at least in the future should be by the Provincial Governments for the Provincial Services, and by the Federal Government for the Central Services. They said that as far as they were concerned, the employers should find the employees whom they want for the service.

"Again, Sir, the hon. Member who spoke on behalf of the Europeans mentioned that at every turn in the White Paper they met with the 'Special Responsibilities' and 'Safeguards.' He said the impression was that there were too many 'Safeguards' in the White Paper. Our hon. Friend, Sir Patro, will say that all these 'Safeguards' are necessary. All these 'Safeguards' he wanted to be made statutory in several ways. For want of time I am sorry I am not able to meet his arguments with reference to particular 'Safeguards'."

"It is difficult for me to understand Sir Patro when he is able to blow hot and cold in the same breath. (Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"You never understand" and I am sure several of the Members in this House feel that they are in the same position with me. Sir, I will only say this much. It has been said from the highest quarters that the object of the British Government was to give complete Responsibility in the Provinces and Provincial Autonomy as well, and to give a sort of half-way Responsibility in the Centre with reservations and safeguards. Now, that is the test, Sir, which will have to be applied in seeing whether the proposals that are made in the White Paper are acceptable. In applying it to the Provincial Government, we find that, even though they say they are giving Responsibility, it is not real Responsibility. It is hedged round with so many 'Safeguards' and so many 'special powers' in the hands of the Governor that we cannot accept them without those safeguards and special powers being taken away. Sir, with reference to the Governor, we ought to make it quite clear that he should be only the Constitutional Head. And as a Constitutional Head, he should not be under the supervision of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, so far

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [23rd March 1933]

as the Provincial subjects are concerned. That, Sir, ought to be made clear. Unless that is done, the promise to give complete Responsibility to the Provinces will be an empty word."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, may I say this? When I said I did not take Sir Patro at his word, I did not mean any personal reflection. I always take him at his word. But what I meant to say was that in regard to Federation I prefer the words of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to Sir Patro's."

Dr. P. Subbarayan's motion was put to the House and carried *nem con.*

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, as the motion moved by Dr. Subbarayan has been accepted by the House and it was also explained by Dr. Subbarayan and others that this motion represented the maximum agreement that was arrived at among the different parties in the House, but some of the speakers on that motion have made it clear that if they had had their way they would have gone much beyond the terms of the resolution. That being the case, and as Sir Archibald Campbell has promised that the views of hon. Members expressed in the House on that amendment and also on my amendment and other amendments would be communicated to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the object of the debate has been gained. Therefore I do not press my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendment moved by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan was then put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan. | 16 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2 Mr. M. Devadasan. | 17 Mr. Yakub Hasan. |
| 3 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. | 18 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4 " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 19 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5 Mr. P. C. Moses. | 20 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6 " P. V. Rajagopal Pillai. | 21 Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar. |
| 7 " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. | 22 " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 8 Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. | 23 " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 9 Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. | 24 " Ahmed Meeran. |
| 10 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. | 25 " M. S. Sreshta. |
| 11 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. | 26 " G. R. Premayya. |
| 12 Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 27 " C. Indriah. |
| 13 Mr. H. M. Jagannatham. | 28 " Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 14 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. | 29 " G. Sriramulu. |
| 15 " D. V. Narasimhaswami. | 30 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| | 31 Mr. C. Basu Dev. |

23rd March 1933

Noes.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 3 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2 " B. P. Sesha Reddi. | 4 " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman. | 14 Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi. |
| 2 " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 15 " P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 3 " Sir Archibald Campbell. | 16 " G. Lakshmana Reddi. |
| 4 " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 17 " A. Harischandrudu. |
| 5 " Diwan Bahadur S. Kuma-raswami Reddiyar. | 18 " K. Kesava Ramamurti. |
| 6 " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 19 " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 7 Rao Bahadur G. Jagannatha Raju. | 20 " E. P. Raman Menon. |
| 8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma. | 21 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 9 Mr. C. E. Jones. | 22 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 10 " H. M. Hood. | 23 Mr. W. O. Wright. |
| 11 " E. Conran Smith. | 24 " F. G. Luker. |
| 12 " T. Narasa Reddi. | 25 " R. Foulkes. |
| 13 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 26 " W. K. M. Langley. |

Ayes 31. *Noes* 4. *Neutral* 26.

The motion was carried.

Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan's motion was then put and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan. | 12 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. | 13 Mr. Yakub Hasan. |
| 3 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 14 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4 Mr. P. V. Rajagopal Pillai. | 15 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5 " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. | 16 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6 Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur. | 17 Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib. |
| 7 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. | 18 " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 8 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. | 19 " Ahmed Meeran. |
| 9 Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 20 " M. S. Sreshta. |
| 10 Mr. H. M. Jagannatham. | 21 " Mahboob Ali Baig. |
| 11 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. | 22 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 9 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2 " T. Narasa Reddi. | 10 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 3 " B. P. Sesha Reddi. | 11 Mr. C. R. Partharathi Ayyangar. |
| 4 " P. Bayappa Reddi. | 12 " W. O. Wright. |
| 5 " A. Harischandrudu. | 13 " F. G. Luker. |
| 6 " K. Kesava Ramamurti. | 14 " R. Foulkes. |
| 7 " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 15 " W. K. M. Langley. |
| 8 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. | |

[23rd March 1933]

Neutral

1 The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman.	10 Mr. H. M. Hood.
2 " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.	11 " E. Conran Smith.
3 " Sir Archibald Campbell.	12 " M. Devadasan.
4 " Mr. H. G. Stokes.	13 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
5 " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.	14 Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Pada-yachi.
6 " Mr. P. T. Rajan.	15 Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi.
7 Rao Bahadur G. Jagannatha Raju.	16 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayamma.	17 Mr. C. Basu Dev.
9 Mr. C. E. Jones.	

Ayes 22. Noes 15. Neutrals 17.

The motion was carried.

Mr. M. S. Sreshta's amendment was then put and carried.

The House then rose for the day to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

23rd March 1933]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 748 asked by Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1933, page 636 supra.]

Statement.

	Budget provi- sion, 1930-31. RS.	Expenditure in 1930-31. RS.	Budget provi- sion, 1931-32. RS.	Expenditure in 1931-32. RS.	Budget provi- sion, 1932-33. RS.	Expenditure in 1932-33. RS.
15. Works—						
Restoration of the Banga- rappa tank of Gopala- puram, Polavaram divi- sion, East Godavari Agency	10,000	8,039	9,000	28,285	31,500	* 22,000
55. Construction of irrigation, etc., works—						
Providing machinery for lifting the shutters of the Godavari anicut (new scheme for 1932- 33)	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	* 20,000
XIII. Extensions and improve- ments—						
Diversion of the Vyna- theyam left flood bank	† 8,000	..	..	..	..	..
Diversion of the Goda- vari flood bank at Patha Injaram set between miles 3/0 and 4/6 of the Pola- varam Island North Embankment (new scheme for 1932-33).	..	..	..	..	21,000	..

* Revised estimate.

† Information as regards the provision in the Budget in the subsequent years and the actual expenditure each year is not available.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 749 asked by Mr. V. T. Arasu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1933, Page 636 supra.]

Remarks of the Collector of Ganjam.

The present kistbandi is convenient both to the smaller and to the middle-class ryots and the chief defaulters are the absentee pattadars and the Rangoon emigrants who will continue to default even if the kistbandi is changed. Any reduction in the number of kists will be felt as a burden by the middle as well as poor classes.

[23rd March 1933]

Remarks of the Board of Revenue.

The existing kist months generally follow the harvest and sale of one or other of the important crops on which the ryots depend for the payment of the kists; and the Board agrees with the Collector that no change . . . is necessary.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 754 asked by S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1933, page 640 supra.]

Statement showing the representation of Muslims in the Madras Medical Service and the Madras Medical Subordinate Service on 1st January 1933.

	Actual strength.	Number of Muslims.
Madras Medical Service General Branch (Men's section)—		
Civil surgeons (including the Professor of Bacteriology and Police surgeon, Madras).	34	Nil.
Assistant surgeons (including leave reserve)	212	5
Do. (temporary)	5	..
Special Branch—		
Total number of officers (Men)	16	1
Madras Medical Subordinate Service (General Branch)—		
Sub-assistant surgeons (Men)	516	21
Do. (temporary)	28	1

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 24th March 1933.

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

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the Rajan. The hon. Mr. P. T.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Annanalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Bhanaji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Pattagar of Palayakottai.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Indraiah, Mr. C.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Raja of Kallikote.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Krishnaiah Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
	Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
	Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.

[24th March 1933]

PRESENT—cont.

Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.	Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.	Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.	Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	Wright, Mr. W. O.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Subbarayan, Dr. P.	Bahadur.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan	
Sahib.	

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

*Appointment of a Ceylonese as Workshop Instructor,
Engineering College, Guindy.*

* 757 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Mr. Paul has been appointed Senior Workshop Instructor in the College of Engineering, Guindy;

(b) whether he is a Ceylonese subject; and

(c) if so, why the appointment has been given to him in preference to Indian applicants?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) After interviewing the qualified applicants the Madras Services Commission recommended Mr. R. H. Paul as the most suitable for appointment to the post. Under the Statutory Rules for recruitment to the Madras Educational Service any qualified British subject is eligible for the post.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know what exceptional qualifications this particular candidate possesses? Are his qualifications superior to those of the other candidates?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“It is a matter for the Services Commission to decide.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“It may be a matter for the Services Commission, Sir. But I want information. Will the hon. Minister kindly give all the information with regard to the various qualifications of this gentleman? I want to know whether he can secure such information and let the House have it?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I do not think we should question the Services Commission in that manner.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“I am not asking him to question the Services Commission. I want merely information as to the various qualifications of this candidate.”

24th March 1933]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“They say he is the best qualified man for the place. To go further and question them as to the relative merits of the various candidates and compare them is not desirable.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“Was he the only candidate that was recommended?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“He was the only candidate recommended.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“Generally, Sir, is it not the practice for the Services Commission to suggest more than one name in the order of merit of each candidate?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“It is not always the practice.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the cry ‘Mysore for Mysoreans,’ ‘Travancore for Travancoreans,’ does not the hon. Minister consider that appointments in Madras should go to the people of the Madras Presidency?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“The rules say that any British subject can be appointed. A Ceylonese subject is a British subject.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether in Ceylon in the matter of appointments to the Civil Services, they make a discrimination and they do not allow Indians to be employed?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I am not aware of it.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether he was appointed on probation or permanently?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I think it is on probation.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“If it is on probation, will the Government be pleased to terminate his appointment he being an outsider and call for applications for the post?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I do not think I can do it. If he completes the probation satisfactorily, he has to be confirmed.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the hon. Minister will enquire whether there is any discrimination in Ceylon as suggested by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, and if so, whether he will consider the question of terminating the probation?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“I do not think that is possible.”

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“Sir, are not the Government to be guided in all these matters entirely by the recommendation of the Madras Services Commission?”

[24th March 1933]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is no such law. But it is a convention."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government have always been accepting the recommendations of the Services Commission?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Almost invariably."

Re-employment of hands thrown out by the talukwar scheme of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 758 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the talukwar scheme of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, several clerks and attenders are thrown out of employment; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to find them employment?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Subordinate officers have been instructed to fill up vacancies in the offices and institutions under their control by re-employing as far as possible persons discharged from service.

Provision for teaching manual training in the Government Muhammadan High school at Guntur.

* 759 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether manual training is taught as a subject in the Government Muhammadan High school, Guntur; and

(b) if not, whether the Government are considering any proposal for early provision for manual training in that school?

A.—(a) No.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know the reason why they do not propose to open manual training in the Muhammadan High School at Guntur?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"There is no proposal under consideration at present."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Is it not necessary that, under the curriculum of the Madras Educational Rules, manual training should be attached to each school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I think my hon. Friend is right. I would enquire into the matter."

[24th March 1933]

Industries

Proposal to start a paper factory at Papanasam, Tinnevely district.

* 760 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state, whether the Tinnevely District Association has sent a memorial to the Government praying for investigation of a proposal to start a paper factory at Papanasam in the Tinnevely district from its industrial and commercial aspects?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Arising from the answer to the question, may I ask whether any proposal was made by the Director of Industries to start a paper factory at Papanasam?"

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

Irrigation

Plans and estimates for the Tungabhadra project.

* 761 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, whether the Government have decided as to who will be entrusted with the task of preparing plans and estimates of the Tungabhadra project as now recast as per Government Communiqué?

A.—Plans and estimates for the canals and other works in the Madras and Hyderabad territories will be prepared by the officers of the respective Governments. The Chief Engineer of each Government will prepare an estimate for the dam and connected headworks and the two estimates will then be compared and scrutinized in due course.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when the preparation of the plans and estimates will be started?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say exactly. It may have started already."

Land Revenue Administration

Muslim inam lands or wakfs in the Presidency.

* 762 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether old inam registers are still preserved in the district or taluk headquarters; and

[24th March 1933]

(b) if so, whether the Government would be pleased to place on the table a list of the Muslim inam lands or wakfs under the following heads:—

(1) Name of the original donor, (2) Name of the institution and where located (district and taluk), (3) Year, (4) Extent of land, (5) Wet or dry, (6) Assessment, and (7) Other particulars, if any.

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are enquiring how many such inams there are in the Presidency and what would be the cost of preparing and printing lists of them.

Public Service

List of retired officials re-employed by the Government.

* 763 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: “Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the names of retired officials who are still in the employment of the Government, the post each of them is holding and the salaries each of them is drawing?”

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

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“In view of the fact that there are a large number of highly qualified young men out of employment and that the number has increased as a result of retrenchment, will the Government consider the advisability of retiring these gentlemen who have been employed for a second term and giving their places to qualified young men?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“It is a matter for consideration of the Member of Government in charge of the department in which the appointment is made. Such appointments are generally made as saving will be effected.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“In view of the fact that my question is being answered by the hon. the Revenue Member, may I know whether the Government policy will not be changed in order to see that my suggestion is given effect to?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“I cannot undertake to do so.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Are these appointments given to retired servants purely as a measure of economy?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“Probably so.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether these gentlemen are drawing their pension in addition to the pay of the post?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“I believe there is a rule that persons who hold a Government appointment after retirement cannot draw more emoluments than the amount they drew last at

* Printed as Appendix I on page 776 infra.

[24th March 1933]

the time of their retirement. Consequently a portion of the pension may be saved.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. Member say whether this holds good in the case of the Members of the Madras Services Commission?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“No.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Is the hon. Member aware that Mr. Krishna Rao Bhonsle who was getting Rs. 250 when he retired is now getting Rs. 375 as pay for the post he is now holding plus Rs. 125 as pension attached to his old office?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“I am not aware of the facts stated, except that he gets Rs. 375 as Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Have the Government any definite policy in regard to the employment of retired officials?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“There is no definite policy. As I said, it is a matter for the Member of Government in whose department the appointment is made. As a general rule, when these appointments are made a consideration is that it will save money.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether, if the Government are able to get persons for the same cheap pay, they will consider the advisability of giving the appointments to such persons, instead of retaining these retired people?”

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“I cannot say.”

Prisons and Prisoners

Dietary allowance to State prisoners and other detainees.*

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

(a) the present number of State prisoners and detainees in jails in the Presidency of Madras together with their names and places of confinement;

(b) whether it is a fact that such persons formerly used to get dietary allowance of Rs. 2-4-0 each per diem;

(c) whether it is a fact that their dietary allowance has since been reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 only per diem;

(d) whether the reduction was made on the recommendation of the local Government;

(e) if the reply to clause (d) be in the affirmative, why such recommendation was made by the local Government;

(f) whether any representation has been received from any State prisoner or detainee complaining about the inadequacy of the present dietary allowance; and

(g) what steps, if any, have been taken on such representation?

[24th March 1933]

(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to State prisoners detained under the Bengal Regulation III of 1818. There are eight such State prisoners detained in jails in this Presidency.

Their names and present places of confinement are given below:—

Central Jail, Rajahmundry—

1. Pratul Chandra Bhattacharji.

2. Benoyendranath Roy Choudury.

3. Surendra Mohan Ghosh.

4. Jiban Lal Chattarji.

Central Jail, Trichinopoly—

1. Pratul Chandra Ganguli.

2. Rabindra Mohan Sen Gupta.

3. Romesh Chandra Acharji.

4. Trailokyanath Chakrabarti.

(b) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the Agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter. The Local Government are not in a position to give information about matters which have formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. Any complaints or representations from State prisoners detained in this Presidency under the orders of the Government of India are forwarded to the Government of India as soon as received and orders thereon obtained from the Government of India.

Reduction in the dietary allowance granted to Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh and two others.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that since the reduction in dietary allowance, Messrs. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Jibal Lal Chatterji and Pratul Ganguli, confined in Trichinopoly Central Jail, have been living on one meal a day; and

(b) what the latest report is about the health of these three State prisoners?

A.—(a) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter. The dietary allowance has been fixed by the Government of India. The Government have not received any reports to the effect that the prisoners have been living on one meal a day.

(b) The latest report shows that the prisoners' health is satisfactory. Surendra Mohan Ghosh has had a slight attack of dysentery for which he has been treated.

[24th March 1933]

Health of Mr. Bonoyendra Nath Roy Choudry, a State prisoner, confined in the jail at Rajahmundry.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State-prisoner Bonoyendra Nath Roy Choudry, confined in Rajahmundry Jail, has been suffering from acute complaints for some time past; and

(b) what the latest report is about his health?

A.—(a) & (b) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter.

The State prisoner has no organic disease. He is neurasthenic; but his general health is satisfactory and he has been maintaining a weight of 118–119 lb. for the last seven months.

Health of Mr. Ramesh Acharji, a State prisoner, confined in the jail at Cannanore.

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

(a) what the latest report is about the health of State prisoner Mr. Ramesh Acharji, confined in the Cannanore Jail; and

(b) how has he been keeping after the operation?

A.—(a) & (b) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter. Romesh Chandra Acharji is detained under the orders of the Government of India. His health has been improving after his operation for appendicitis in August 1932. On 13th January 1933 he was sent to the Government Dental Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, and his teeth were scaled. As he complained of digestive trouble an X-ray examination was made but nothing abnormal was found. As he complained of headache and an error of refraction was suspected to be the cause of it, his eyes were examined and glasses were prescribed. The latest report shows that he is still complaining of headache and pain in the shoulders for which he is being treated.

Confinement of Mr. Shanker, a Punjabi political prisoner, in the Central Jail at Salem.

* 768 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Salem Central Jail is intended primarily for habitual criminals;

(b) the number of A, B and C class criminal convicts there;

[24th March 1933]

- (c) whether the Punjabi B class political prisoner, Mr. Shanker alias Amir Hyder Khan is kept there;
- (d) whether a warrant was issued to arrest and charge him in the Meerut conspiracy case;
- (e) whether he is kept in solitary confinement;
- (f) whether he is given a diet to which he is not accustomed;
- (g) whether the Superintendent of the jail refuses to allow him to write letters to his friends;
- (h) whether the Superintendent of the jail refuses to allow his friends to interview him;
- (i) whether the Government will be pleased to transfer him to some other jail where political prisoners are usually kept;
- (j) whether he was on hunger-strike; and
- (k) if the answer to clause (j) be in the affirmative, the nature of the grievances stated by him for having taken such a step?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) 3 'B' class and 1,297 'C' class prisoners, of whom one 'B' class prisoner and eight 'C' class prisoners have been convicted for offences connected with political movements.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) to (h) No.

(i) No.

(j) No.

(k) Does not arise.

Curtailement of the concessions hitherto enjoyed by B class prisoners.

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

(a) the privileges or concessions B class political prisoners were enjoying up to the end of last year and whether the same privileges still continue to be enjoyed by them and, if not, why not;

(b) whether the B class political prisoners were, until recently, allowed the use of soap and oil purchased at their own expense and the same is not permitted to them now and, if so, why;

(c) whether the lamps given to B class prisoners (political) are provided with oil just enough to keep them burning until 8 p.m., and if so, when this system of short supply of oil was first introduced and why;

(d) whether the B class political prisoners are restricted to the use of only three books at a time, inclusive of books of prayer, and reference books and if so, the date of the orders restricting the use to three books and the reasons for it; and

24th March 1933]

(e) what according to Jail Code are the ingredients to be supplied to prisoners under the heading of curry powder and the quantities in which they should be given and whether the required ingredients are not now supplied to the prisoners separately but, in their place, a prepared "curry powder" is supplied, and if so, from what date and why?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 747-D of the Madras Jail Manual. The rule has not undergone any modification after it was issued in 1930.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the notes to rules 370 and 371 of the Madras Jail Manual. There is no provision in the rules for the supply of oil to convicts for bathing purposes even at their own expense.

(c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to rules 284 and 284-A of the Madras Jail Manual. There have been no amendments to these rules in recent years.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to sub-rule (5) in section III of rule 347-B on pages 123-124 of the Madras Jail Manual. The system of issuing curry powder has been in vogue for some decades.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"According to the provision in the Jail Code referred to, is the curry powder supplied in a prepared form, or does it merely refer to the several ingredients to be supplied for making the curry powder by the prisoners themselves?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The provision in the Jail Manual, as far as I can remember now, is that all the ingredients that are mentioned there are to be used for making the curry powder that is supplied."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it also mentioned that it should be prepared by the Jail department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not in a position to give an exact answer. As far as I am aware, there is no provision that it should be prepared by an official in the jail."

Police

Removal of the Police station from Tiruppappuliyur to Pudupalayam in Cuddalore taluk.

* 770 Q.—MR. P. K. RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government removed the police station from Tiruppappuliyur to Pudupalayam (Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district);

(b) if so, why; and

[24th March 1933]

(c) whether the Government propose to establish any outpost in Tiruppappuliyur?

A.—(a) & (b) The police station called Cuddalore New Town or Tiruppappuliyur was originally located in the bazaar of Cuddalore New Town. As the building was too small for the station, the Government sanctioned in 1929 the construction of a new station house in the compound of the police lines at Cuddalore New Town. On the construction of the new building the station was shifted to it.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Mr. P. K. RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI asked in Tamil whether the Government will consider the question of establishing an outpost in Tiruppappuliyur?

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ No such proposal has been made by the Inspector-General of Police.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Is it not a fact that, since the Police station was removed from Tiruppappuliyur to Pudupalayam, there are a large number of offences against person and property in Tiruppappuliyur? ”

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

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ In view of the feeling of the people in the locality, will the Government be pleased to have an outpost as a sort of security? ”

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ I do not think it is necessary.”

Transfer of Police officers from the City of Madras to the mufassal.

* 771 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the names of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police, who from the year 1929 onwards were transferred to the mufassal from the City of Madras for misbehaviour or for inefficiency?

A.—No Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of the Madras City Police were transferred to the mufassal during the period in question for definite misbehaviour or inefficiency. One Inspector was transferred to the mufassal as he was unsuited for work in the city and 13 Sub-Inspectors were transferred as they were better suited for work in the mufassal.

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

II.—FURTHER DEMAND FOR GRANT FOR 1933-34.

GRANT XXI—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED.

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

‘ that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 24,100 under Grant XXI—Agriculture—Transferred.’

[24th March 1933]

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

“ The importance of growing sugarcane in this Presidency has been emphasized for two reasons. Firstly, we have to ask the ryots to grow sugarcane as it is more paying than paddy, and secondly an import duty has been levied by the Government of India on sugar imported from outside. In order to help the ryots of the Central districts where the method of cultivation differs from the other parts of the presidency, a scheme has been brought into existence with the financial help given by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Our contribution towards this scheme includes a sum of Rs. 1,06,800 representing the scale of expenditure incurred by this Government in maintaining the Anakapalle Agricultural Farm. According to the scheme, it is proposed to open a new station in Chittoor with a view to offer the ryots of the Central districts better facilities to grow sugarcane. Originally it was intended to lease out a plot of land for five years and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research promised to meet the whole lease amount. Now the Director of Agriculture has proposed to acquire the plot and the cost of acquisition comes to Rs. 26,400. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was asked whether they would permit us to utilize the lease amount towards the purchase of land. They have given their assent to it. Deducting the first instalment of Rupees 2,300 from Rs. 26,400, the balance comes to Rs. 24,100. The Government have accepted the Director's proposal because it would be cheaper to do so as we will not have to pay anything more if the experiments are to be carried on for a further period or in the alternative the land can be sold at a profit. In the circumstances, I hope the House will vote the sum asked for.”

* Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—“ Sir, I should like to know if the Government has realized that in the Godavari delta sugarcane cultivation is being reduced year after year, the chief difficulty being in the matter of supply of water to these lands, not that there is no water in the canals or in the river, but the way in which water applications are being treated by the officials of the Government is open to question. The chief point is for sugarcane cultivation, one has to apply for water about August or September of the year, and unless an order is received before February one does not know whether to cultivate the land or not; and generally the orders will not be received till after July next year, and people who cultivate in anticipation of the order are penalized. Now, Sir, for the last two years I know the Government officials, especially the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries, have been on propaganda business in order to increase the cultivation of sugarcane. Last year the two Directors visited the Godavari and Kistna deltas, convened a number of conferences of the ryots and told them that they should increase the cultivation of sugarcane and there would be no difficulty in the supply of water, that water applications would be granted as a matter of course. The ryots then expressed their grievance that the subordinate officials would not recommend their applications for water. The Chief Engineer openly declared in a number of conferences at which these ryots were present, that water applications will be granted as a matter of course. But invariably all new water applications have been

11-15
a.m.

[Mr. P. Peddiraju]

[24th March 1933]

rejected. I know as a matter of fact that two or three hundreds of acres of land have been penalized. I brought this matter to the notice of the Chief Engineer as well as the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries who promised to come to my district and asked in the meantime to prepare facts and figures so that they might be shown to the Collector. Unfortunately, they never turned up there. The Chief Engineer said that the matter is being considered by the Government; unfortunately nothing has been done. Unfortunately, the hon. the Minister wants to have more sugarcane cultivation, more experts and more breeding farms. But the Member who is in charge of Irrigation or the Government in the Reserved Half want to penalize people who raise that crop. So, I want an assurance from the hon. the Minister that he will impress on the Reserved Half the necessity of doing away with water applications, so far as sugarcane is concerned. I do not mean by that that all the canals should be opened for irrigating the lands cultivated with sugarcane. But in a delta like ours, all the canals will be open for eleven months, and in the 12th month no canal will be opened, and practically there is no objection for the cultivation of sugarcane. This point of view was expressed before the Chief Engineer at half a dozen conferences at least. I want the hon. Minister to fight with the Reserved Half and get these difficulties removed."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I want to elicit information from the hon. the Minister as to why Chittoor has been selected for providing a sugarcane station. If the object of the hon. Minister is that the site selected is a suitable one for the reason that round about it large tracts are available for sugarcane cultivation I can understand it. But, so far as I am aware of, round about Chittoor and Chittoor district generally, there is not much prospect of extensive sugarcane cultivation for the reason that the district is on the whole a dry district, which does not command any special irrigation facilities or facilities by way of water-supply. I would much rather the hon. Minister selected some other district, more centrally situated, where the cultivation of sugarcane can be taken to more easily. So, if there are no special reasons why the sugarcane station should be situated in Chittoor, I would suggest to him to consider the proposal of changing the venue. One reason given is that the Municipal Council of Chittoor has promised a small subsidy. (The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan: 'Not the municipal council, but the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.') Then I would strongly urge upon him to select a proper place where larger publicity can be had. I would suggest to him a place like Katpadi (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: 'Why not Vyasarpadi?') which is situated between the two districts of Chittoor and North Arcot, so that this station might be useful to both districts. If the hon. Member for the City thinks that Vyasarpadi would suit his purpose, I have no objection. If it is to be stationed in Chittoor, I would only say that the other reasons which I have put forward are cogent and forcible ones which should induce the hon. Minister to consider the suggestion I have made."

24th March 1933]

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM:—"Sir, I rise only to ask if Guntur also could not be added to the list of districts where the cane is to be grown. There is a strong incentive for it and the officer there takes considerable interest in the matter. So, I submit that Guntur also may be added to the list of districts chosen for the experiment."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, my Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, is evidently thinking that I have risen to ask the hon. Minister as to why he cannot establish this farm in Bellary rather than anywhere else. I am sorry that I have to disappoint my Friend. If he had read the note on this Demand, he would have seen that the idea of this experiment is in regard to land which is to be irrigated by lift. On the other hand, the area in Bellary district where there is a large extent of sugarcane under cultivation is irrigated by natural flow of water. So, I am sorry my Friend has hastened to express an opinion before he has acquainted himself with the subject."

"I have risen to ask for more information in regard to the cost of the land chosen. From my experience of the cost of land in my district this seems to me rather an excessive figure to pay for the land in a district like Chittoor. I should like to know from the hon. the Minister whether he has ascertained how land in the neighbourhood has been selling in the last few years, whether he has asked the Registration department for particulars of the documents with regard to similar land that has recently been subjected to sale; and whether he has satisfied himself from the financial point of view that what he has now put forward is the very best proposal under the circumstances."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, with reference to the remarks of Mr. Peddiraju, no doubt the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries, and also the Chief Engineer for Irrigation have been doing propaganda work in connexion with sugarcane. I believe Mr. Peddiraju himself admitted that they have had water-supply in his district. He told the House that the lands which got water-supply were penalized. That is a matter which is dealt with by my hon. Colleague, the Member in charge of Irrigation, and I will certainly convey to him the points raised by Mr. Peddiraju and see whether steps cannot be taken to rectify the matter."

"Coming to my Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, he said that he saw no reason why of all places Chittoor should be fixed upon, say, in preference to Katpadi or Vyasarpadi. That place has been recommended by the Director of Agriculture as a typical centre of the tracts where lift-irrigation and tank irrigation obtain as against irrigation from regular flow of water such as rivers and channels. That is why we have selected Chittoor as being more or less in a central area and typical for the required purpose. Anakapalle is another station where research is being carried on. That area is quite different from the area under consideration."

"My Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, asked whether Government were satisfied that the price we are going to pay for the land is

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

[24th March 1933]

a fair one and whether we had report from the Collector in that connexion. From the reports I have seen that lands in that area would cost about Rs. 700 per acre if there is facility for irrigation.

"It is not Municipal Council of Chittoor, as observed by Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, but the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research that is willing to pay about Rs. 2,300 for a period of five years, which is the period covered by the experiment we are going to carry. Instead of taking it on lease if we could purchase the land we would only incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 14,900 which we can afford to spend, in view of the advantages I referred to in my opening remarks. If we had delayed in fixing the headquarters in some other place, we would have lost the grant offered by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. I hope hon. Members will be pleased to accept the demand."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

III.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1932-33.

(1) GRANT III—STAMPS—RESERVED.

11-30
a.m.

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

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 77,000, under Grant III—Stamps—Reserved.'

"The reasons for moving this Grant are furnished in the explanatory note circulated to the hon. Members. Now, I have only to make this statement, namely, that after I gave notice of this motion to the Council office, I have received information from the Nasik Press, which supplies these stamps that they do not want the whole of this sum of Rs. 83,200, but only Rs. 6,200 less, as they propose giving us a rebate of Rs. 6,200. So I now actually move only for Rs. 77,000 instead of Rs. 83,200."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(2) GRANT XIX—MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XIX—Medical—Transferred.'

"This token demand, as the note explains, is intended to enable the Government to acquire the lands in Chintadripet belonging to the Government of India. The Local Government have made provision to acquire them paying only the value of the buildings, viz., Rs. 3,700, although the entire property is valued at Rs. 23,600. The rest of the money required is proposed to be met by reappropriation."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, I move—

'that this token demand be reduced by Re. 1.'

24th March 1933]

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

"My object in moving this motion is to point out to the Government that this property is in an out-of-the-way place for the General Hospital people and, as the Government themselves have previously stated that only places adjacent to the General Hospital would be suitable for buildings for the hospital people, the acquisition of these barracks in Chintadripet, which is one mile away from the General Hospital, would be unsuitable for the purpose."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, apart from the distance mentioned by Mr. V. T. Arasu, I have got an objection to acquiring these buildings for the residence of the General Hospital people on the ground that the Chintadripet Bazaar is an unhealthy locality. I do not know whether this is one of the reasons why the Government of India propose to dispose of the Band Barracks. If the barracks are unsuited for the bandmen, it must be much more unsuitable for the residence of the Hospital staff."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I raise to support the token motion and oppose the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. V. T. Arasu. In my opinion the Band Barracks land that is available would well suit the nursing orderlies of the General Hospital. In the Finance Committee, we were given to understand that the distance to this place from the General Hospital was shorter than a mile and, I believe, that is the fact. Therefore I would have liked it if the hon. Minister had come forward with a larger demand for this purpose instead of this small sum for this purpose of accommodating the nursing orderlies very near the General Hospital. As stated in the note itself, with the opening of the 'Stanley Viaduct,' a portion of St. Mary's Road has become available for this purpose. I think the Government can now bring in another demand for building suitable houses there for these orderlies and others employed in the General Hospital."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, the question of providing suitable accommodation for the nursing staff in the General Hospital has been under the consideration of Government for a long time. Various sites were examined, but they had to be given up owing to the heavy cost involved and the distance from the General Hospital. This proposal has been carefully examined by the Surgeon-General and he is of opinion that it is suitable for the purpose required. I do realize, Sir, that the present arrangement would not be adequate for all the nursing staff; but we are only making a beginning."

"As regards the point mentioned by Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, I may inform him that the reason why the Government of India are parting with this property is that it is no longer required for military purposes and not because it is in an unhealthy locality. I consider that we have arranged everything very economically and the opinion of the Surgeon-General is that the locality is quite suitable for the purpose."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant made.

[24th March 1933]

(3) GRANT XXXIII—PENSIONS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 1,39,700 under Grant XXXIII—Pensions—Reserved.'

"I think hon. Members will find in the explanatory note all the information that is required on the subject and the reasons why it is put forward."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(4) GRANT XXXIV—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 19,700 under Grant XXXIV—Stationery and Printing—Reserved and Transferred.'

"The explanatory note clearly states (1) that for printing at private presses and (2) for carriage of gazettes and forms and cost of blocks and maps Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively are required, but Rs. 6,300 can be met by reappropriation and only the balance Rs. 19,700 is required. I have therefore come before the House with this Grant for Rs. 19,700."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, while I have no objection to this money being granted to the Government, I should like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. the Home Member to the fact that the Superintendent of Stationery does not buy to any great extent Indian-made paper, pencil, etc. I request the hon. the Home Member to direct the Superintendent of Stationery to purchase Indian-made articles on a larger scale."

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I shall bear in mind what the hon. Member has said, but already we are giving effect to the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(5) GRANT XXXVIII—REFUNDS OF REVENUE—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,100 under Grant XXXVIII—Refunds of Revenue—Reserved and Transferred.'

"Hon. Members will find from the note on this Grant why this sum of Rs. 1,65,100 is found necessary in excess of the grant of Rs. 7,43,000

24th March 1933]

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

already made. Explanations have been given under each of the heads making up this sum in the annexure to the note which hon. Members will I think find sufficiently informing."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(6) GRANT XXIX—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Transferred.'

"Sir, this token demand deals with the purchase of buildings under the control of the Military authorities in Mount Road which they are going to sell. There is already an offer for these buildings for 2 lakhs of rupees and this Government is going to purchase those buildings for the simple reason that there are a number of offices which are at present located in rented buildings. If, as soon as the buildings are purchased, all these offices are located in those buildings, it will be a real saving to the Government. I shall give the House the names of the offices that are now being located in rented buildings.

Name of office.	Rent per mensem. RS.
The Office of the Madras Services Commission ...	275
The Office of the Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments ...	250
Police Offices in charge of licensing motor vehicles.	150
Office of the Special Officer for South African Repatriates ...	40
Office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Bodies ...	180

"Sir, it is also proposed to change the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Prisons to Madras, and accommodation will have to be found for locating that office. Accommodation will also have to be found for the office of the Collector of Madras-Chingleput, which is now located at Saidapet, and the buildings now used by them have been condemned as being unsuitable for office accommodation. It is proposed to shift that office also to this building. Sir, this is what the Public Works Department say in their note:—

'The building now has got an area of 7.18 acres. There are a number of blocks and six of them have got two stories and they are very comfortable for occupation.'

"According to the estimate of the Public Works Department the building is considered to be very cheap for 2 lakhs and if Government miss this opportunity they will have to acquire lands and construct a building at a very much higher cost."

11-45
a.m.

[24th March 1933]

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, I rise to move—

'that this token Demand for Rs. 100 be reduced by Re. 1.'

"Sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister from what I know that this building is not suitable for the purpose for which it is proposed to be purchased. This building was formerly used by the Military authorities as a factory for stitching cloths. As the name indicates, it was a workshop. Therefore, I do not believe it will be suitable for the purpose for which it is intended to be used hereafter. The hon. Minister has assured us that the new building is capable of accommodating half a dozen offices a list of which he has just now read out to us. On the assurance of the hon. Minister, I am prepared to go to the extent of voting for this Demand provided the building is capable of accommodating these offices. I want also an assurance from the hon. Minister to the effect that he will not come forward before this House and ask for another supplemental grant for repairing the building or for making any alterations. If the hon. Minister is prepared to give me that assurance, I am prepared to allow this Demand to go in. I believe it will not be the case. I am sure the Government are going to come in a very short time and ask us for a further sum of Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs. The hon. the Minister pointed out that certain Government offices are now located in rented private buildings. In reply to that, I may say that there are certain buildings owned by the Government of Madras which could be very well suited for these offices. I may point out that the Victoria Crescent Building which is owned by the Government of Madras where the Lady Willingdon Medical School is now located may very well be utilized for the accommodation of these offices. I think the Government are going to abolish that school and so that building can very well be utilized for the purpose. There is also another building, viz., the Ice House Building. This building also can very well be utilized for putting these offices. I fail to see the reason why the Government should go in for purchasing this new building for accommodating their offices when they have got other buildings which I referred to above and which they can very well utilize."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, that the building under reference may be acquired provided the hon. Minister assures us that he will not come forward before this House next year and say that certain alterations have to be made in the building and therefore he wants another 2 or 3 lakhs. From the figures given by the hon. Minister I find that Government are paying Rs. 900 by way of rent which they will be able to save if they purchase this building. If there is a guarantee that this building is suitable for the accommodation of these offices and further alterations costing another two or three lakhs are not required, then they can purchase it and not otherwise."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I believe that the Government want to purchase the building where the Army Clothing Factory was previously located, because the building is situated in a central place,

[24th March 1933] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

I am sure it will be convenient to the employees of the various Government offices which are proposed to be brought over to this building. At the same time I wish strongly to impress upon the House that I have seen the building myself and I can safely say that it is not suitable at all for office purposes. There is no doubt that there are certain portions of the building where there are some of the Imperial Offices, viz., the Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Chingleput and South Arcot, etc., etc. But I understand that the place is very ill-suited for purposes of an office. There is not sufficient space at all in each room, so much so I found that in one office it was not possible for the clerks to sit aloof. They had to sit crowded together and their tables were overlapping one another. I fail to understand how it will be possible, under the present conditions of that building, to locate such a large number of offices there. I know there are large rooms adjoining this building which were used for carrying on tailoring work. Even at that time I felt that the building was not sufficiently ventilated. So will it be possible for the Government now to locate six or seven of their offices there? If they want to remove their offices to this building, they will have to make suitable structural alterations to it. At the same time I would very much like the Government to purchase this building at Rs. 2 lakhs and then make alterations therein so that their offices may be located there because I believe it is situated in a very central place and therefore convenient both for the employees and the public who have business at those offices."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the cost of two lakhs appears to be very reasonable, although the value of land sites has gone down. Other hon. Members have said that unless alterations are made in the building, it cannot be used for offices. I am afraid that even if alterations are made my view is that it will not at all be suitable for offices. A new building will have to be constructed. So I say if the site of 7 acres of land is worth that amount and the Council is prepared to spend another 2 or 3 lakhs for constructing new offices, the Government can very well purchase the building. But, I am afraid, as the land is situated in the interior surrounded on all sides by private lands it is not capable of being extended. Besides, the approach to that building is a very narrow road. I do not know whether it is a private road and whether the Military authorities have got a right over it. On both sides you have got a very narrow road. I am informed by the hon. the Finance Member that you have got the Cooum river by its side. My contention is that it is not capable of being extended. So if the Government are prepared to purchase this building, ultimately with the object of pulling it down and erecting a new building in its stead at a heavy cost, then they can purchase it."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"I am thankful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, for saying that this building is situated in a central place and that it will be convenient for both the employees and the public. I want to impress upon this House this fact, viz., that this building is situated on the Mount Road. The road that connects the building with the main road, is not narrow but broad enough."

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [24th March 1933]

If the Government are not going to acquire it now, I think they will be doing a great mistake. It must be acquired at least for the sake of the land on which the building is situated. We do not want the building. We want only the land because it consists of 7 or 8 acres. Land on Mount Road is very costly and two lakhs for this land appear to be very cheap. I request hon. Members of this House to pass this demand without any objection. We cannot be living on some hopes saying that the building in which Lady Willingdon Medical school is situated which is the only school teaching medicine for women to-day will be available when abolished and that that building may be utilized for the accommodation of these offices or that the Ice House building may be vacated and given to us for the purpose of accommodating these offices. The abolition of Lady Willingdon Medical school or removing the occupants of Widows' Home are reactionary proposals and cannot be acceded to. So I request the Government and this hon. House to vote for buying the building. I would impress upon them that even though they do not know the value of this site, Mr. Hameed Khan and myself know it. We should not allow a private party to buy the land, because we cannot get such a site for Government offices. Two Imperial offices are being located there, the Dead Letter office and the Office of the Superintendent of Post offices. I request this Council to vote for this demand. (I think Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar is rising to support me.) Are Government going to locate their offices in rented buildings? It is disgraceful for the Government to go on locating their offices in rented buildings which are not suitable for holding offices. In this place was the Army Clothing Factory and office. No doubt, the buildings may be old, but it is advisable that we buy the buildings for the sake of the land and then put up new buildings or make suitable alterations to the old buildings themselves so as to make them fit for offices. For these reasons, I request the Council to pass this grant; otherwise they will regret their decision afterwards."

12
noon.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, no doubt the buildings are situated in an important centre, but I do not think they have a commanding frontage so as to induce private people to go in for them. If the Government of India want to sell the buildings they cannot find a better purchaser than the Government of Madras. Therefore it will be purely businesslike if the Government of Madras reduce their offer by Rs. 50,000. I am told that the extent of the land is seven acres and its price is Rs. 2 lakhs, but there are one or two equally extensive plots on the Mount Road which can be got cheap if the Government really want some place to build their offices. Lands other than this are also available which are also abutting on the Mount Road. Under these circumstances, it is better that the Government of Madras make a counter offer of Rs. 1,50,000 and I am sure the Government of India will be glad to take that offer because there will be no private buyers to buy that land and buildings."

* Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Sir, I did not want to speak on this subject till after Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti had spoken."

24th March 1933] [Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu]

I know of a private institution which was likely to make an offer of Rs. 2 lakhs for this land and buildings. (Mr. Arasu: Which is it?) If I am not giving out any secret, it is an institution of which I happen to be the Secretary, namely the Suguna Vilasa Sabha. The Sabha is likely to go in for this land and buildings if they could be had for Rs. 2 lakhs. Therefore there is no exaggeration in the statement made by the Government that the offer of the Government of India is a cheap one. The site is eminently suitable for the location of public offices. I do not like public offices to be located exactly on the main roads because the business of the offices will be interfered with by the noise of the traffic. If the site is a little inside, it will conduce to quiet office work. At present there are a number of buildings on the site. I have seen them myself. Of course, as Mr. Hameed Khan said, there are big halls and all that is required is the putting up of some partition screens for the convenient accommodation of officers and clerks. You need not spend lakhs for this; a few thousands will do and the buildings can give excellent accommodation for many offices. I would therefore strongly support the demand and urge that the cut motion ought to be voted against."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, the note that has been circulated to us is not quite clear on one point. The hon. Minister said that by purchasing this building, it would be possible to locate a number of offices therein which are now located in private buildings. Certainly that would mean a saving as regards rent charges every year. The present proposal is to acquire the land and buildings at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. Does the Government think that the building as it stands will be enough and suitable for the accommodation of the offices that are to be located there? Is it their intention to come forward again with a token demand of Rs. 100 saying that buildings have to be erected on the site at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs or Rs. 4 lakhs? I am sorry it looks as though this demand is the thin end of the wedge. Unless the Government can assure the House that the buildings as they are will be quite sufficient to accommodate the offices and that no more money than the Rs. 2 lakhs now asked for will be required, it will not be safe for the Legislative Council to vote for this grant. If the Government later on come forward and say, 'we bought the land and buildings for Rs. 2 lakhs, the buildings are unsuitable for locating the offices and suitable buildings should be put up on the site or the present buildings have to be extended', I think it will not be fair. I therefore ask the hon. Minister to make it clear that he will be satisfied with this demand and that he will not come forward with another demand next year. We know we are hard up for money and it is not possible to spend large sums on buildings alone, but I shall certainly welcome this proposal if it will really mean a saving in rent charges and if the Government will not come forward with a demand for more money in connexion with this building. Otherwise, I am sorry I personally will be inclined to vote against the demand."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to support the demand before the House. From the information given to the

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [24th March 1933]

members of the Finance Committee, I understand that there were two grounds on which this demand was recommended by the Finance Committee. One reason was that the present buildings in which some of the important offices are located were in a most dilapidated condition and might come down at any time. If that be the case, I think it is the duty of the Government to protect their employees who are working in these buildings by keeping the buildings in good condition. This aspect of the matter was not taken note of by those who opposed the demand to-day. The other reason was that there was a proposal to move the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons from Ootacamund to Madras. Personally as a Member coming from Ootacamund, though I am unwilling to agree to the transfer of any office located in Ootacamund, since all the Presidency headquarter offices are situated in Madras, it is as well that this office also is situated here. Further, from the various points of view advanced by the hon. Member Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, I think we should not lose this opportunity of getting these seven acres of land. Therefore I strongly urge that this land and buildings should be bought by the Government at the price mentioned, since private purchasers have already come forward to purchase them. Under these circumstances, I support the demand of the Government."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, at the outset I should like to say that the land alone is estimated to cost about Rs. 3.25 lakhs and the buildings have been valued by the Public Works Department at Rs. 3.08 lakhs. (An hon. Member: Cost of pulling down?) I do not think there is any necessity to pull them down. The present buildings can accommodate about 15 officers and 580 clerks; besides, there is accommodation for records and stores. Some hon. Members said that they would vote for this grant if the Government would give an assurance that they would not ask for anything more so far as these buildings are concerned. I am afraid, Sir, it is not possible for anyone to give an assurance like that. Anything may happen in the course of a year from now. As far as we are advised, I do not think there is any need for any immediate expenditure on these buildings. As I said, the lands and buildings are being offered at a cheap price and I think we should get them. My hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti suggested that we should offer Rs. 50,000 less. By all means, if we can get them cheaper, we will try and do so. But I may tell him there is already a purchaser offering Rs. 2 lakhs and so, it is not possible to get the buildings for anything less than the sum asked for. But I can assure him that if we can, in any way, persuade the Military Authorities to reduce the price, we will gladly do so. It is said that there are other lands available on the Mount Road itself. Yes, it may be but we do not want to go in for a costly land and then put up buildings on it, when we have land and buildings available and ready for occupation. We can accommodate about seven or eight offices and save not less than Rs. 18,000 by way of rent every year. As far as we can see no further expenditure will be incurred and under the circumstances, I hope the House will be pleased to pass this token demand for Rs. 100."

24th March 1933]

The cut motion was put and lost.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

IV.—DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANTS FOR 1930-31.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, I beg to move that the following Excess Grants relating to the year 1930-31 be made by the House:—

- (a) That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,547 be granted under "Grant XII. General Administration—Miscellaneous" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1930-31.
- (b) That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,079 be granted under "Grant XIII. General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1930-31.
- (c) That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 53,508 be granted under "Grant XVI. Police" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1930-31.
- (d) That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 4,551 be granted under "Grant XXVII. Industries" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1930-31.
- (e) That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 17,008 be granted under "Grant XXXIII. Stationery and Printing—Reserved" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1930-31.
- (f) That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 5,298 be granted under "Grant XXXIV. Stationery—Transferred" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1930-31.
- (g) That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,887 be granted under "Grant XXXVI. Expenditure in England other than on Stores" to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1930-31."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I second it."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, in this connexion, I should like to say I am surprised that the Government should come forward year after year with demands for excess grants. Last year, if I remember aright, the Government came forward with a similar demand and in the explanatory note, the hon. the Finance Member said that it was not possible for the Government to foresee the excess expenditure before the close of the year as the tours themselves could not have been anticipated and the railway authorities did not submit the return of expenses before the end of the year. This year also they have come forward with a demand for excess grants and the explanation offered by the Government is just the same. I find from the report of the Public Accounts Committee that the same explanation has been repeated by the Government just like a parrot.

[Mr. V. T. Arasu] [24th March 1933]

12-15
p.m.

"There seems to be similarity in the explanation offered by the Government. I think the hon. the Finance Member would explain the matter and see that at least hereafter the railway authorities are compelled to send the Government the return of the expenses incurred by the hon. Ministers for their tours before the close of the year so that the Government may not be forced to come before the House for excess grants."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, my Friend, Mr. Arasu, has objected to the report on this item on the ground that the same explanation has been given; he characterized it as a parrot-like repetition. May I suggest to him that the reason why the explanation is repeated is that it is the true one? He then suggested that the railway people should be compelled to send their bills more expeditiously. I dare say that my hon. Friend is aware that railways are not under our orders and we can only press them from time to time to expedite their bills as much as possible and that is what we are doing. I do not think there is any other point raised."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, the hon. the Finance Member made a very humorous answer to my Friend, Mr. Arasu, by saying that the similarity of answer is due to constancy of truth. I am reminded of a lady who said that her age was 35 on all occasions even after an interval of seven years; when she was asked by the Magistrate why she was saying the same age, she replied that she is not given to lying and that she would not change her statements, though the variation was seven years. I am afraid the same thing applied as regards the hon. the Finance Member. Though no doubt last year the railway authorities came in for a share of blame for not being able to submit their bills in time, I am afraid the question now is with regard to the expenditure incurred by the hon. Ministers. I think that particular attention was drawn to this point by the Public Accounts Committee; I believe the Members of the Committee added a proviso to their report that the attention of the hon. Ministers should be drawn to it so that they might incur their expenditure within the sum allotted."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, if I rise to intervene in this debate, it is only for the purpose of drawing the attention of the hon. Ministers to the need for their cutting short their tours. In these days of retrenchment when we are trying all sorts of ways to adjust our budget, the hon. Ministers also should do their best to decrease their tours. I do not suggest that they should not tour at all. But at the same time I feel that at least in these days of retrenchment, it is absolutely necessary that they should try to lessen their expenditure on tours. I was told last year that the hon. the Third Minister stated that he would travel in the second class. I am told that he travelled in the second class twice. If he found that comfortable I wish he continued that practice; if he continued to travel in that class always, he would earn the gratitude of the Council. I do feel that the hon. the Ministers should do their best to decrease their expenditure on tours."

24th March 1933]

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, I do not know whether I should say anything about the story about the lady. As regards the general feeling expressed that Ministers should seek to economise in the matter of their tours I would like to direct the attention of the House to the fact that the excess is only Rs. 1,000 or so in a grant of Rs. 4½ lakhs. I do not think it is very necessary to regard that as unduly extravagant. I may add, an assurance, that the Ministers have been exercising economy in the matter of their tours. (A voice:—All through the year?) I cannot say all through the year. I would therefore suggest that the House may consent to regularize this sum."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I wish to speak with regard to item (c) relating to the Excess Grant of Rs. 17,008. The reasons for this excess expenditure are given in the Public Accounts Committee Report at page 10. It is said that the excess expenditure was due partly to supplies made by the Jail department. I have no grievance against it, because it is after all a supply made by one department to another department and whatever may be the causes, it may not be objected to. I come to the second part of the reason given here.

"The excess supply by contractors was due to circumstances which are incidental to the paper trade. In this trade, supplies in excess of quantities actually ordered do often result, as the quantities of raw materials required to manufacture certain specific quantities of the finished products cannot be estimated with accuracy."

"I cannot understand this argument. The paper is bought by contract. The contractor is bound to supply the required quantity of paper. He should not, at a subsequent stage, say that he has to get raw material to manufacture certain kinds of paper, and that the prices of these raw materials have gone up. He should not on that account come forward and say that the excess quantity of paper should be taken by the Government and that they should pay the excess cost. It is quite possible that in the following year, the price of paper may come down and in order to make a profit out of it now, the contractor may supply larger quantity than what was actually ordered. The Government was wrong in taking delivery of the excess quantity. Perhaps this was done to help the contractor and I would request the hon. the Finance Member to explain the point."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, I can give no information about this technical matter beyond what is stated in the note. You will observe that hitherto it has been the practice for the officer to accept certain excess quantities owing to the peculiarities of the paper trade. I see the point taken by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar, and I shall take steps to see that as far as possible excess is avoided in future."

The Demands for Excess Grants for 1930-31 were put and carried and the Grants were made.

[24th March 1933]

V.—A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVY OF WATER-CESS ON LANDS IRRIGABLE FROM THE BHAVANI RESERVOIR (BILL NO. 4 OF 1933).

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Sir, I beg to present the report* of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigable from the Bhavani Reservoir (Bill No. 4 of 1933) and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. The Select Committee has amended the Bill in certain respects. It has provided that permits should be tendered to the holders of land and that those persons to whom permits have been tendered may object to the inclusion of their lands in the ayacut. The Committee have also limited the amount of water-cess to be levied, to Rs. 9 per acre as the maximum. These are the principal alterations introduced by the Select Committee. I beg to move that the report be taken into consideration."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I second it."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I just want to know, Sir, the reasons which influenced the hon. the Revenue Member and the Select Committee to fix the water-rate at a maximum of Rs. 9. Does it mean that nowhere in the Province, people will be called on to pay water-cess at more than Rs. 9 per acre? Has that rate any relation to the amount spent on capital works? What were the reasons that led the Select Committee to come to the present decision in this matter?"

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Sir, the proposals of the Select Committee do not affect any other project; it affects only the irrigation of dry crops in this particular area and under this project. According to the rough estimates that have been worked out, we may have to levy water-cess at the rate of Rs. 8-8-0 per acre. The exact estimates cannot be prepared until we know the exact area which is going to be irrigated and that depends upon the extent to which the ryots will accept the permits tendered. Even if some people refuse, we can exclude their land from the area to be irrigated and we can include in the ayacut another area further down instead. There is plenty of land which is commanded by the project. We cannot say at the present moment what the final estimates will definitely amount to. Another consideration which the Select Committee had in view was the fact that probably it would not be profitable, at present prices, for the ryots to pay more than Rs. 9 per acre for water for the irrigation of dry crops."

The motion that the Select Committee report be taken into consideration was put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 7 of the Bill were put and carried.

The Preamble of the Bill was put and carried.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I second it."

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 776-780 infra.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVY OF WATER-CESS ON LANDS IRRIGABLE FROM THE BHAVANI RESERVOIR (BILL NO. 4 OF 1933) 743

24th March 1933]

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, as the hon. the Revenue Member said just now, this maximum rate of Rs. 9 was fixed with reference to the revised estimates that have been prepared by the department. It is well-known that prices of machinery have been going down. Recently we have got a cement factory established very near Coimbatore; so, the price of cement to be used on this particular project will naturally go down; on account of depression and the cheap rates for labour and material which rule at the markets to-day, I expect the estimates to go down, and it will be lower than what it is calculated to be at the present moment.

12-30
p.m.

"I also expect, Sir, that the price of machinery that is going to be utilized for this project will be considerably lower than that provided in the estimates. If I remember aright, the original estimate was prepared long ago and the machinery should have been put at the original cost. Now that it is proposed to utilize the machinery purchased for the Mettur project, to the Bhavani project, the present value of the machinery ought to be very much less. I do not know at what price this machinery is going to be taken to the new project. The depreciation in the cost of the machinery and the present cost of such machinery will also have to be taken into consideration in computing the price of the machinery in the new estimate. Further the prices of machinery are going down and they are considerably less than when they were purchased for the Mettur project. So, if the present prices and the depreciation due for their use in the Mettur project are taken into consideration, it would reduce the cost of machinery to be debited to the new project. For these reasons, I expect the estimate for the new project to be considerably less. As promised by the hon. the Revenue Member himself at the time this Bill was introduced in the Council, that the rate for water would be fixed with reference to the cost incurred on the project, I expect the rate per acre will be also very much less. While we allow for the sake of security to the Government this maximum of Rs. 9 per acre, I should like to represent to the Government that it is a very high rate. Now, Sir, water is going to be given only for dry crops, and so both from the point of view of the crops that will be grown and also that the quantity of water that is going to be taken, I think the lands under the project should be entitled to special consideration.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, raised the question whether this rate is going to rule everywhere. I think this point will have to be considered with reference to several matters. Sir, while speaking on the land revenue question, I pleaded that the time has come when there should be a uniform rate for irrigation all over the Presidency with reference to the classification of the soil and the produce from the land. While that is necessary, I would like to point out that the supply of water for dry irrigation is to be brought into use probably for the first time under this project. I understand

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [24th March 1933]

they are not going to allow water for wet crops. But, in a matter like this the Government ought to be very careful in fixing the rates. As a matter of fact, people who grow dry crops are not going to use as much water as the paddy growers and it is therefore quite reasonable that people using water only for dry crops should be given some concession.

“ Anyway, this is a special project and it has also been agreed by the Government that they are not going to make any profit out of this project. So, if they only take some trouble and keep the estimate as low as possible, I am sure the people will be helped. I will only request the hon. the Revenue Member to go forward with the scheme without delay. There is a vast area which can be brought under the scheme and even if some of the people are not willing to take advantage of the scheme, yet there is enough land which can be brought under the scheme, so that the scheme need not be delayed or stopped on account of the fact that some people are not prepared to come under the scheme. If only early steps are taken for the purpose of locating the area to be brought under the scheme and Government get the sanction of the Secretary of State without delay, probably the project can be started as soon as the Mettur project is completed. Sir, one of the reasons for taking up this scheme early was to utilize certain officers, workmen and the machinery employed at Mettur. I do hope that steps will be taken early so that this can be done.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, the success of the Bhavani project will depend upon to what extent the Government will work the scheme by reducing the capital cost. So, the Government should take every step possible to see that the capital cost is kept as low as possible, because the estimates for this project, I think, were prepared when the cost of the materials was very high. But, on the other hand, if the estimates are now revised, I think the capital cost can be brought down by at least 25 per cent on account of the fall in the cost of the material. Added to this, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar stated that they have established a cement factory near Coimbatore and this will certainly go a long way to reduce the cost of the project. Besides, in computing the value of the machinery that will be transferred from the Mettur project, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, has stated, the present cost of the new machinery also will have to be taken into account. Now, the cost of every kind of machinery has gone down by at least 50 per cent and, if we take into account the value of depreciation, it will considerably reduce the cost of the project. If all these various points are considered, then the water-rate will not go up to Rs. 9. If in the Select Committee we agreed to the nine-rupee rate, it was not because we found that the people would be in a position to pay for water taken at that rate. On the other hand, it was the maximum that we fixed, and we expect that Government will see their way not to charge such a high rate, but would lower the rate by bringing the capital cost down to the minimum amount possible in view of the points raised in the course of the debate.

24th March 1933] [Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar]

“ There is another point which I would like to refer to in this connexion. If only the railway project between Satyamangalam and Tiruppur is pushed through, it will be a great advantage. I would earnestly request the Government to address the Government of India and see that the railway line between Satyamangalam and Gobichettipalaiyam and from Gobichettipalaiyam to Tiruppur is also sanctioned, so that by the time the Bhavani project is commenced, if the railway line is also taken up, it will go to reduce the cost of the scheme considerably. If that is possible, I am sure it will become a paying concern. Probably Government will not be willing to work out a district board line and in any case the guarantee of the district board will be required. In this case the district board has already sanctioned the guarantee. As Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar was associated with the Mettur project, I would also request the hon. the Revenue Member and the hon. the Finance Member to see that during their period of office this project is taken up.”

The PATTAGAR OF PALAYAKOTTAI then spoke in Tamil.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am glad to support the motion that the Bill be passed into law and, in doing so, my only object is to draw the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member that he will very soon bring forward a Bill in connexion with the Tungabhadra project. That is the object with which I am rising and I hope hon. Members will excuse me if they consider it irrelevant. I would only draw the prominent attention of the hon. the Revenue Member to this fact that, before this House meets next, plans and estimates will be ready for the Tungabhadra project and, if possible, also work will be started and he will come before the House with definite proposals for financial assistance.”

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Mr. President, I am very grateful for the last speaker for drawing my attention to the project known as the Tungabhadra project. My hon. Friend speaks as if I had forgotten all about it, but I can assure him that I have it constantly in mind. As regards the Bhavani project and the Bill which is now before the House, hon. Members who have spoken about it appear to be under the impression that the estimates which are before the Government at the present time are those which were prepared several years ago. I may tell them that these estimates, however, have recently been revised by the Chief Engineer, and that the figures as to cost have been revised on the basis of rates in force at the present time. In these estimates, it has been assumed that 70 per cent of the machinery and plant at Mettur can be used and that the credit due to Mettur on this account will be 30 per cent of the original cost, in addition one lakh has been allotted for packing, transport, overhaul and repairs, and an additional three-quarters of a lakh has been provided to cover the cost of renewals that may be found necessary; another 1½ lakhs for new machinery has also been provided.

[Sir Archibald Campbell]

[24th March 1933]

"I would like to correct one statement which, I think my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, made inadvertently. He said that we are not going to allow water for wet crops. We do not go as far as that. We say that sufficient water will be provided for the irrigation of dry crops and if a person chooses to grow wet crops partly from the water of the project and partly from wells, we shall not prevent him from doing so. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: 'Only for a specified period.') Water will be allowed only during specified seasons and at intervals; during the season, there will be no continuous supply.

12-45
p.m.

"In these estimates it has been assumed that cement will be obtained from the proposed new factory about six miles from Coimbatore. Certain rates have been given by that factory and they will be cheaper than the price paid for cement now at Mettur.

"We are in correspondence with the South Indian Railway Company regarding the construction of the railway line as far as Satyamangalam and we hope they will be able to proceed with the construction of that line before we actually begin the construction of the dam at Bhavani. I am glad, Sir, that the district board, of which my hon. Friend opposite was president, have agreed to guarantee the railway and there is therefore no reason why the railway should not be constructed as soon as the requisite funds can be provided.

"There was a general desire that we should keep down the capital cost and in consequence reduce the rate of water-cess and that we should also proceed with the work as soon as possible. The date on which we can begin the work has some effect upon the cost of the scheme, as the use of machinery at Mettur depends on whether we can get the estimates sanctioned in time. I have been doing all I can to press forward the preparation of these estimates so that they may be placed before the Government and this House for consideration in time to enable us to take advantage of the sale of machinery at Mettur. And we shall continue to press forward the preparation of the estimates as rapidly as possible. Hon. Members may be able to assist us by encouraging the ryots concerned to make up their minds quickly to come under the scheme. It is obvious that, if the ryots hesitate, there will necessarily be delay. If it is found that the ryots in the upper reaches refuse to take water, then we shall have to extend the irrigation in the lower reaches; and though that may not affect the cost of the dam, it will increase the cost of the distributary channels and consequently affect the rate at which we shall charge for water in the whole ayacut.

"Sir, I should like to acknowledge the manner in which this Bill has been received by this House and the very careful consideration which it received from the Chairman and Members of the Select Committee."

The motion that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed into law was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

24th March 1933]

VI.—REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS AND THE REPORT OF THE AUDIT OFFICER THEREON FOR 1930-31.

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

'that the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this Province and the Report of the Audit Officer thereon for the year 1930-31 be taken into consideration'.*"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I second it."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in the first place, the report of the Public Accounts Committee relating to 1930-31 is not very voluminous. And the number of objections to the report and the remarks made in previous years that the Government had always been under-estimating revenue and over-estimating expenditure, so far as the year 1930-31 is concerned, have been to some extent reduced. This has been the opinion of the Auditor-General also. I hope that in the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1931-32, there will be no room for such charges at all.

"Sir, I will now turn to page 19 of the Public Accounts Committee Report. Hon. Members of this House may remember that, when two years back the Government came forward with a supplementary demand in connexion with police lines or police quarters they said that they wanted to substitute the ordinary wooden doors and windows by critical steel doors and windows. They said that in the long run the steel doors and windows would be more economical. Even then the House expressed their misgivings that it might not be a paying proposition. Even granting that they would be more economical, hon. Members in this House thought that the moneys spent on this material would be going to another country and would not go to our country or province. But in spite of that, the Government had the above demand passed by the vote of this House. Now, what do we see from the Public Accounts Committee's Report? They say that the substitution of wooden doors and windows by steel ones proved a failure, and admit that the expenditure of about Rs. 60,000 incurred on this item has now proved to be futile. If the Government had taken the advice of hon. Members of this House they would not have lost this sum of Rs. 60,000.

"Sir, then, on page 20 we see that the loan of 3.53 lakhs advanced to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has not been repaid. The note is very silent about the payment of interest, and I am not sure whether the interest of about 2½ lakhs has been paid or not. In spite of the fact that the Council has passed the Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act in 1931, and the Endowments Board are empowered to recover their dues as if they are arrears of land revenue, and even though the rule under this Act was published in the *Gazette*,

* Printed separately.

[Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar] [24th March 1933]

dated 8th March 1932, and a year has elapsed since then, the Board has not taken any steps to collect the arrears due, and they have not paid even the interest charges on the loan taken from the Government. I am sure, Sir, if only Government had reminded them properly and persuaded them to pay up at least interest, they would have been more prompt. I hear that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has not been able to collect a lot of funds due to neglect on their part to some extent. We hear that the Board has been exempting temples even when there are not proper grounds from payment of contribution. In some cases contributions due from temples and mutts, the maximum rate of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, have not been collected at this rate. They are recovering the maximum percentage from small temples and mutts. They are either exempting big mutts and temples or reducing the percentage of the contribution payable by them. I would request the Government to look to this matter and see that at least interest charges are paid by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board on the loan due to Government. If the Government are so minded, the amount due may probably be written off. But we do not want that the Public Accounts Committee every year should be bringing up this item in regard to which the Accountant-General has been finding fault with the Government.

"On the same page, Sir, we come to the next item, namely, that regarding Loans and Advances by Provincial Government—Irrregular grant of takkavi loans. It is said: 'The Accountant-General has referred to the case of a clerk in a taluk office who was granted under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act seven loans aggregating Rs. 4,965 against the total security valued at about Rs. 4,633.' This loan was granted to a clerk in the Revenue Department. We know, Sir, when the ryots apply for such loans, what lot of difficulty they find with regard to the grant of such loans. Their lands are undervalued and they cannot get these loans in time. What we find here is a large affair. Here is a clerk in the tahsildar's office whose lands have been valued at Rs. 4,633. If the lands are valued at that rate, the loan that is granted should be 90 per cent or so of such value. But what we see here is this. As against the value of Rs. 4,633, loans to the extent of Rs. 4,965 have been granted, and the investigation of this case showed that this was rendered possible owing to the failure of the subordinate officers responsible for the sanction of the loans to make adequate enquiries in the first instance. The report goes on to say:— 'In dealing with the explanations of the individuals concerned, the Board of Revenue observed that with regard to the last of the seven loans, the tahsildar who conducted the original enquiry had some interest in overvaluing the lands and that his successor (a deputy collector on probation) should have been more cautious and conducted a more careful enquiry specially in view of the fact that the taluk office clerk had already taken six loans and that a previous tahsildar had recommended the application for rejection.' So, in this case there is the recommendation of the tahsildar that the application should be rejected and the

24th March 1933] [Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar]

successor of that tahsildar recommended the grant of a loan which is in excess of the land value. And this has not been scrutinized by the deputy collector at all. It is not known what steps the Government have taken either to recover this loan or to punish the subordinates concerned. In the next paragraph in the report the Government say that they are framing rules that such errors should not recur. That may be with regard to future loans. But what about this present case? What steps the Government have taken with regard to the recovery of this loan is not stated in this report. Whether the clerk has been paid the amount against the security of the lands or whether the tahsildar has overvalued the lands for the seventh item, and whether any disciplinary action has been taken against the tahsildar and what steps have been taken against the subordinates who are responsible for overvaluing or inducing the tahsildar to overvalue the land, does not appear from the report.

"Next, Sir, on the same page, coming to commercial concerns under the head 'Nilambur Forest Division—Saw Mill at Beypore—Disposal,' we find a statement to this effect:—'We were informed in November 1932 that the mill was sold to a timber merchant of Calicut for Rs. 3,250 subject to the condition that the full purchase money should be paid before removing the machinery.' And the next sentence runs:—'We trust that the purchase money will be realized without further delay.' So, the right inference from this is that the machinery should have been delivered to the purchaser without getting the money from him. That has not been clearly stated in this report. If that is the only right inference which one can draw from this report, I do not know what steps have been taken to see whether the amount has since been realized, and whether they have taken any disciplinary action against the subordinates concerned, and who delivered the machinery even though the condition was that the purchase money should be paid before the machinery is handed over.

"Again, Sir, on page 22, we see there was a contract of sale of 54,000 cubic feet of teakwood sawn timber, and this has not been taken delivery of. But for some reason or other, subsequently, a further agreement was entered into with another contractor at lower rates, as the original contractor backed out of the agreement. I suspect that he should have been made to give up his right to get the right quantity of timber, namely, 54,000 cubic feet, simply because he would have incurred a loss thereby; just to help him the subsequent contract seems to have been entered into.

"At page 33 it is said under 'Heavy shortage in aloe fibre and 1 p.m. excess payments to suppliers in a central jail' that owing to difficulty in tracing the whereabouts of the judgment-debtor (ex storekeeper Govinda Rao) the decree could not be executed. Meanwhile Govinda

[Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar] [24th March 1933]

Rao filed an insolvency petition on the file of the Sub-Court, Kumbakonam. A report on the disposal of this petition is awaited. The point involved is that there has been a heavy shortage in the stock of alae fibre in a central jail. The stock has run short. Not only there is excess payment, but the stock is not there according to the register. For both these shortages Government without resorting to criminal prosecution quietly says that the decree could not be executed, and the man subsequently filed an insolvency petition. I do not know what action has been taken against this man. If only a criminal complaint had been filed I am sure either he or any of his relations would have made good the loss. It is not clear from this report what the loss involved in this transaction is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member likely to take a long time?"

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Just a few minutes, Sir."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, at page 33, item (vi) of the report it is said that the offer is conditional on the guarantee to supply a large quantity of teak logs to the mill each year and that the offer is under the consideration of the Chief Conservator of Forests. For the sake of having a purchaser for a mill, Government found themselves in this position and conditions other than those applicable to ordinary sale in the market are offered. In the absence of conditions that apply to the market, that is, the tender system, for the sake of finding a purchaser, Government should not commit themselves to such favourable terms. So, instead of the matter being considered, Government may instruct the Chief Conservator of Forests to reject the conditional offer.

"At page 39 in regard to court-fees it is said that court-fees are recovered at a rate lesser than necessary and it is because of the advantage of the imperfect wording of the Act. I fear it is not the only reason. Even the court officers take advantage of this and collect reduced rates. This will be evident from the fact that in subsequent years, when the High Court appointed an auditor, he had to recover a sum of Rs. 80,000 which would otherwise have been a loss to Government. Thus it will be seen that the reason given is not the only reason, but there is also the neglect of the court officers. If the system of audit is pushed through, I think much of the revenue can be spared."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Mr. President, Sir, some of the points in regard to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee have already been dealt with by Diwan Bahadur Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar. I would like to make some general observations with regard to the manner

24th March 1933]

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

in which this report has been presented to this Council. Government seem to think that the consideration of the report by this House is of no consequence. Last year this report was placed in March but it was not reached owing to other business. Subsequently it was again placed in August. Again it was withdrawn. Again in September it was placed on the agenda and then we know how Government withdrew all business from this House and consequently it was not considered then. Again it was in January that this report was subsequently placed and debated upon without much comment. But that report on the accounts of 1929-30 revealed a scandalous state of affairs in the administration of the Forest Department. The Public Accounts Committee in their report pointed out that in the administration of the Forest Department, Government have not been as scrupulous as they ought to have been. The report revealed also that a certain Forest Engineer was responsible for loss to the Government to the extent of one lakh. Yet Government have not thought it fit to take any action."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Are we referring to the report of 1929-30 or 1930-31, Sir, at present? The hon. Member seems to be going into the report of 1929-30 whereas we are supposed to deal with the report of 1930-31."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I am not going into the details. I was only pointing out how this report is important. In all countries the report of the Public Accounts Committee is considered as one of very great importance. The duty of the Public Accounts Committee is to ascertain that the money granted by the Legislature has been spent within the scope of the demand. As regards what the scope of the demand is, I hope the hon. the Finance Member is aware and I need not detain the House in explaining it. Well, I may point out that the recent reports of the Committee have revealed that the margin of difference between the estimates and the actual expenditure is very wide. In England the margin never exceeds one per cent. In our own Province, in certain departments it is three per cent and it goes up to 10 per cent. This is a scandalous state of affairs."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Will the hon. Member give some instances?"

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"If the hon. Member would like to have instances, I will be prepared to give any number of instances. But the House is anxious to get on with the Tirupati Devasthanam Bill. But if the hon. Member is anxious, I will forward a list of those cases where such expenditure has occurred. Sir, all that I want is that sufficient opportunities should be given to the House to go into the report of the Public Accounts Committee and it is placed before the House as early as possible and not in the belated manner they did last year."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"As regards the last remark of Mr. Arasu, I may point out that the report of the year 1929-30 was

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

[24th March 1933]

brought for the debate of the Council at least four times. It is certainly not the fault of the Government, if the Council had no time to take it up on the days on which it was placed on the agenda. As regards the manner of presentation of the report, I do not know what more we can do than to take the report and move for its discussion in the House. It is quite true that these reports are regarded by Governments in other countries, as also by us, as very important. But I am told that even the Mother of Parliaments pays very little attention to it. Mr. Arasu referred to the recent reports which revealed great differences between expenditure and the grant; he said that in some cases it was as much as 10 per cent. He gave, however, no instances. If he will give me the list of such cases, I shall be glad to consider them. I think that the various excess grants which the House have been asked from time to time to regularize show an extremely small percentage of excess. That, I think, disposes of the points raised by Mr. Arasu.

"Then, Mr. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar referred to the crittal steel doors and windows which have been used on the recommendation of the Public Works Department for certain police buildings and which have not been found to be satisfactory. He claimed on that account the Government had incurred a loss of Rs. 65,000. It appears to be true that these steel doors have not been a success. But you will find from the report of the Committee that these doors have not been taken out again but that they will not be replaced before they are worn out. Therefore it is not quite correct to say that the money is entirely wasted. On the other hand, when they are worn out, steel will not be used again.

"Then he referred to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and its debts. Well, Sir, I agree with him that the Religious Endowments Board's financial position is not satisfactory. But, as the result, I believe, of recent legislation passed by the House to expedite the collection of the outstandings, improvement may be expected. I think their future budget makes a provision for repaying part of its debts. There were other matters regarding the working of the Board to which he drew attention. I am not quite sure that those apply in this particular connexion, and I hope that, if he will address his remarks to the hon. the Chief Minister, he will get satisfaction.

"Then the next point was about a certain loan which was given to a clerk—it was a takkavi loan, I think—and the hon. Member asked whether he had paid it and what happened. As a matter of fact the man died and it had to be written off. Government regret that this unsatisfactory result was due to some of the officers, one a deputy collector, an inexperienced officer, for lax dealing with the matter.

"The next point referred to is at page 37 about the disposal of a mill by the Forest Department. I think the hon. Member thought that the man had been allowed to remove the machinery before the money had been paid. I do not gather that is the position and I do not see why it should be assumed that the condition will not be enforced.

24th March 1933]

[Mr. H. G. Stokes]

"Then there are two other items at page 33 in appendix A. One relates to the heavy shortage in the aloe fibre. The next item is No. (vi) where he urged that we ought not to give any timber guarantee to the mill purchaser. As regards the first point relating to the jail case the hon. Member's point was that the defaulter might have been prosecuted. I am afraid it is not clear why criminal proceedings were not started, but I presume probably there was no evidence to justify a criminal prosecution. Civil proceedings were taken but the man absconded somewhere to Pondicherry or Negapatam. I may observe, that, as the Public Accounts Committee say in paragraph 5 of their report, these items tabulated in Appendix A are regarded rather as minor points, while they have dealt with what they consider to be the major ones in the body of the report.

3-15
p.m.

"As regards the point about the timber guarantee, you will notice, Sir, that the Public Accounts Committee have stated that they are awaiting a final report on the matter, and I have no doubt they will then consider this suggestion, which will also be put before the Forest Administration about the question of guarantee.

"Then the other point raised was that a good deal of leakage in the revenue from court-fees was not so much due to defects in the Act as to the lack of supervision or strictness on the part of the court officials. I quite agree with my hon. Friend in that matter, and I may tell him that the special audit staff introduced on the recommendation of the High Court has been working with considerable and good effect for a year and more, and it is proposed to continue it. I hope it will give salutary results. I do not think I have got any other point to deal with."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I just want to refer to one fact, which I think probably the hon. the Finance Member would like to go into in further detail. You will find that 'in 1927, the Chief Engineer proposed to substitute crittal steel doors and windows for wooden doors and windows.' If I remember rightly, permission was given to the Chief Engineer to try these things only for one year and then make a report before he continued to make use of them. I fear that somebody has exceeded this instruction and continued to make use of those things beyond one year without obtaining the sanction of Government. If the report called for after their use for one year had been duly received, and if the orders of the Government had been obtained upon it, I do not think these losses would have occurred. I therefore just want the hon. Finance Member to examine the files if somebody has not exceeded the instructions of the Government."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I will take note of my hon. Friend's suggestion."

[24th March 1933]

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

'that the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this Province and the Report of the Audit Officer thereon for the year 1930-31 be taken into consideration'."

The motion was carried.

VII.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1932, FOR A CERTAIN PURPOSE (BILL No. 1 OF 1933).

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to present the Report* of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 1 of 1933), and move—

'that the Bill, as approved by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration'."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will put clause after clause to the vote of the House."

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

The Preamble was then put and carried.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to move—

'that the Bill, as approved by the Select Committee, be passed into law'."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I second it."

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

VIII.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920, FOR A CERTAIN PURPOSE (BILL No. 2 OF 1933).

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to present the Report* of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 2 of 1933), and move—

'that the Bill, as approved by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration'."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will put clause after clause to the vote of the House."

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

The Preamble was then put and carried.

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 780-783 infra.

24th March 1933]

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to move—

'that the Bill, as approved by the Select Committee, be passed into law'."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I second it."

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

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

IX.—THE TIRUMALAI-TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now pass on to the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill. I will read out to the House the Message of His Excellency the Governor, which is as follows:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

"I have given very long and careful consideration to the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill which was passed by the Legislative Council on the 5th of August 1932, and I am not convinced that the proposal for the election of four members of the committee by the Hindu members of the Legislative Council is the best that could be adopted. I would, therefore, ask the Legislative Council to consider carefully whether a better system cannot be devised. I am inclined to think that the provision for the election of these four members of the committee contained in clause 6 of the Bill may be replaced by the following provision, namely, that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board should nominate two members, that the Collector of Chittoor should nominate one member and that the President of the District Board, Chittoor, should, if he is not disqualified under section 7, be an ex-officio member and in case he is or becomes so disqualified, that the Collector should nominate a member from among the Hindu members of the Chittoor District Board.

"I accordingly return the parts of the Bill specified below to the Legislative Council under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act for reconsideration together with the amendments, appended hereto, which I recommend:—

Parts of the Bill returned.

Clause 6.

Clause 7.—The words 'election or.'

Clause 8.—The words 'member of the committee.'

Clause 8-A.—The figure and letter '8-A' at the commencement and the words 'member of the committee.'

Clause 9.

Clause 10.—The words 'election or.'

Clause 44 (1) (c).—The words 'removing any member of the committee' and the words 'or election.'

Clause 49 (1).—The words 'or election.'

[The President]

[24th March 1933]

*List of amendments.*Constitution
of the com-
mittee.

1. For clause 6, substitute the following clause, namely :—

“ 6. (1) The committee shall consist of—

- (i) three members appointed by the Local Government of whom the Mahant, if willing to serve, shall be one ;
- (ii) two members appointed by the Board ;
- (iii) one member appointed by the Collector of Chittoor ; and
- (iv) the president of the Chittoor district board ex-officio unless he is or becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in section 7, and if he is or becomes subject to any such disqualification, a Hindu member of that district board not so disqualified, appointed by the Collector of Chittoor.

(2) Every member of the committee other than the ex-officio member, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which his appointment is notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :

Provided that a person appointed under clause (i), clause (ii) or clause (iii) of sub-section (1) to fill a vacancy arising otherwise than by efflux of time shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed :

Provided further that a member of the Chittoor District Board appointed under clause (iv) of sub-section (1) shall hold office only so long as he continues to be a member of that district board and the president thereof is a person who is subject to any of the disqualifications specified in section 7.”

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Mr. President, I move—

‘ That for clause 6, the following be substituted—

“ The Committee shall consist of seven members, of whom the Mahant shall be one, if he is willing to serve. The remaining number of members shall be appointed by a committee of three Hindu hon. Judges of the High Court of Judicature, constituted for the purpose provided that not more than one person shall be appointed from the same community to the said Devasthanam Committee, and that every subsequent vacancy, casual or periodical, be similarly filled up ”.’

“ In moving this amendment, I desire to invite the attention of the hon. Members of this Council to the peculiar circumstances in which the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill was passed practically

24th March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

unanimously by this House. In the first place, it is very necessary to remember that this Bill was not moved by the Government. But notices of this Bill were given by hon. Members belonging to different groups of this Council. In the Select Committee, the original Bill underwent several changes, and at last it was able to receive the unanimous consent of all the sections of this House concerned. With regard to the composition of the Devasthanam Committee, very few dissentient opinions were expressed both in the Select Committee and perhaps also in the open Council. The best and the only manageable constituency that could be devised in the circumstances, having regard to the necessity for appropriate representation of the worshippers as such on the committee, will be the Members of the Legislative Council. To obviate the criticism that the whole Committee was monopolized by the Members of the Legislative Council, provision was made that members should be chosen even from outside the Council. His Excellency, in asking this Council to reconsider this Bill, I am afraid, Sir, is already on the path of ushering in the new Reforms under cover of Message Acts. This seems to be a sample of the prospective Message Acts. If so, I should ask this Legislative Council not to accept the suggested amendment. His Excellency cites the only reason for asking this Council to reconsider the Bill thus—

‘ I am not convinced that the proposal for the election of four members of the committee by the Hindu members of the Legislative Council is the best that could be adopted.’

I daresay that it will always be possible for some other person to suggest some little more perfect proposal than the one which has been unanimously arrived at by the House. The suggestion made by His Excellency with regard to the composition of the Committee is to monopolize by the Government in its three aspects. In the first place, the Local Government is appointing three members to that Committee; that is one aspect; in the second place two members are to be appointed by the Board. I daresay no Commissioner of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board will ever have the authority or the independence to nominate persons who are not recommended or are not likely to be accepted by the Government. Practically therefore it means that the Government is trying to nominate two more members through the channel of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. The third provision is, one member to be appointed by the Collector of Chittoor. Here again, Government in its executive authority is asking one to be elected. Then the President of the Chittoor District Board is one. It looks as if in contrast to the monopoly of the Government in the executive, judicial and other capacities that the President of the District Board is given the privilege of being a member of this Committee. Then again, if he is or becomes subject to any disqualification, the Collector of Chittoor appoints a Hindu member to this Committee. So practically it is a department of the Government that is going to administer the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam. It looks, Sir, rather ridiculous that the worshippers and others who are interested in the Tirupati temple should be entirely deprived of the privilege and the right

3-30
p.m.

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [24th March 1933]

to have anything to do with this Devasthanam. If we are not going to accept the amendment suggested by His Excellency, the chances are that the Bill will not become an Act and therefore the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam will continue to be under the present mismanagement. I am not quite terrified at this prospect. It has been under the Mahant for a long time and the Government themselves did not think it dangerous to allow it to continue, it is the worshippers and other people who have got to go there and have an interest in the management of the temple that felt dissatisfied about the continuance of the Mahant's management there. They want to change him; so that worshippers may have the privilege of administering the affairs of the temple. Now, if Government with its power of numerical strength is going to take away that privilege from us and there is going to be another department of the Government in charge of this institution, I am afraid it is very unfair to the Legislative Council and to those gentlemen who have sponsored this Bill: it is very unfair to all the groups who have joined their hands together to see that a Bill is framed for the better administration of this devasthanam. His Excellency the Governor, I think, is rather—if I may say so—unfair to this Legislative Council to ask this Legislative Council to say that the provision made by them should be deleted in order to substitute the one which has been suggested by him. On a matter like this, the Ministry ought to take a more independent and a stronger attitude than the one they seemed to have taken. It is just possible that the hon. the Chief Minister might have put the case very strongly before His Excellency, but even then he would be unfair to himself and the Legislative Council even to accept any of the recommendations made by His Excellency in his message.

It may be noted that in the provision made for the constitution of the Committee, there is no fear that any one particular party will have a dominating voice in the Committee. As a matter of fact, it was the desire of the Opposition and the Party in Power to avoid the interference of the Government even by an indirect exercise of its power; that was why a provision was made for proportional representation of all parties and groups in this Legislative Council and also a provision was made that two or three members outside the Legislative Council who are interested in the management of the temple might have a hand in the management. All this has been given the go-by and His Excellency is wanting to exercise the governmental authority in the constitution of the Committee which is to be entirely manned by Government nominees. It is too much to ask this House to agree to such a constitution of the Committee. I hope at any rate that suicide will not be committed by this House. I, therefore, suggest, if it should be necessary to revise what has been agreed upon by this Council, the least objectionable device would be to see that these nominations are above all reproach and above all political influence. So, we have suggested that a Committee of three hon. Hindu Judges of the High Court should be constituted for appointing the remaining six members

24th March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

to the Committee. It may be said that the Judges cannot be asked to undertake this work. It is not as a statutory duty that I want the hon. Judges to undertake this work. I do not think that an occasion will ever arise that any three Hindu Judges of the Court would refuse to help Government in a matter of this kind. Government have on previous occasions appointed committees wherein the High Court Judges were appointed as members and their assistance has been availed of. I therefore ask this Council not to allow the recommendation of His Excellency to be carried.

"If any improvement is suggested to this amendment, I daresay my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar, who has also given notice of the same amendment, will agree to it if it is not prejudicial to the principle involved in it. I know, if this amendment is passed, several consequential amendments will be necessary in the subsequent provisions. Owing to want of time I could not really think them out. If once this amendment is passed, I daresay the House will do the necessary subsequent amendments. Sir, I move the motion standing in my name."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—I beg to second the motion moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. The Committee that was appointed to consider the Tirupati Devasthanams Bill had for a very long time considered all aspects of the question. I may say, Sir, that the opinion of the Committee was almost unanimous that at least a large proportion of the Committee should be elected. We tried to evolve some method of arranging a satisfactory electorate and all suggestions that were made with reference to it were considered. Ultimately, to us in the Committee it looked as if no better solution of the constitution of the electorate could be found than that proposed in the Bill. We were not very much enamoured of this provision itself, nor were we anxious that this power of electing trustees to the Devasthanam should be appropriated by the Members of the Legislative Council. Sir, it is only after consideration of other schemes and finding no better could be suggested that we had to fall on this method of constituting the Committee. The position of the Tirupati temple is a peculiar one: It is not a temple in which only the local people are concerned; it is a temple in which the whole Province is interested. It was on that account thought that the electorate that is framed ought to be as representative of the Province as possible. Since we could not think of any other satisfactory electorate, we hit upon the expedient of utilizing the Legislative Council as the field from which the electorate should be formed. The Hindu Members of this Legislative Council were considered as persons who could be trusted to elect the members to this Committee. That was the idea with which this was done, not that we wanted to import any political interest in the matter, or retain any power in our own hands, or that one party or the other should be in a position of vantage in it.

"It is not a matter of surprise to any of us that His Excellency the Governor thought that it was not a satisfactory arrangement." But the

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [24th March 1933]

only question is whether a more satisfactory solution has been offered either by His Excellency or anybody else. If His Excellency is not prepared to accept the proposal made by this Legislative Council after anxious consideration, then the only alternative is to give up the main idea of having this Committee with a majority of elected members. His Excellency the Governor suggests that they may be nominated by certain agencies. The nominations by the agencies mentioned are objectionable and likely to give room for wide dissatisfaction in the country. If, Sir, political influence and political considerations have to be avoided altogether, the safest course is for the Government not to have a hand in the constitution of this Committee. If the idea is that there should be no political considerations and that no political influence should have anything to do with the appointment of members to this Committee, then the only safe course is to put nominations in the hands of people who are not likely to be actuated by political motives. It is with that idea that we have given notice of the amendment which stands in our name. We only request the Government to appoint a Committee of High Court Judges; we are not imposing any responsibility or liability on the High Court itself. We are only requesting Government to nominate three Hindu Members of the High Court to make the nominations, so that the Government itself might be free from any blame in the matter. I do not think we can have a better provision than this for avoiding all sorts of dissatisfaction in this country. I do not think any three people in this country could be found better qualified than three hon. Judges of the High Court. And the High Court is always above politics and so, Sir, there will be absolutely no trouble whatever. Further, we have not stopped there. To avoid any difficulty with reference to any communities having preference in the matter, we have also made it clear that no two persons of the same community should be nominated. In that way we have provided that the nominations that are made are as representative of the people as possible. It is for these reasons that we have proposed this amendment. I do hope the Council will find its way to agree to this amendment.

“I may also at this stage point out to hon. Members that His Excellency the Governor is not committed to the amendment he has suggested. It is clear from the message which says: ‘I would, therefore, ask the Legislative Council to consider carefully whether a better system cannot be devised.’ That is the message of His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency does not say that the recommended change ought to be made and that that is the only thing that can be done. His Excellency only wants the Council to consider whether a better system could not be devised. Here we suggest a better system and in this we are not going against the wishes of His Excellency. I request the House as a whole, therefore, to accept the amendment of which I have given notice.”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Sir, I move the following amendment which for practical purposes may be treated as an amendment

[24th March 1933] [Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

to the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. It runs as follows:—

‘For clause 6, substitute the following:—

“6 (2) The Committee shall consist of seven members of whom the Mahant shall be one, if he is willing to serve. The remaining members shall be appointed by a committee consisting of two Hindu Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras and the District Judge of Chittoor constituted for the purpose by the Local Government. In making their selection the Committee shall have due regard to the adequate representation of all sections of the Hindu community.”

“My object in giving notice of this amendment is that, while I agree with the arguments advanced by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti regarding the need for the High Court Judges being asked to select the Committee, I felt there was a force in the argument that the local interest of Chittoor might not come to the notice of the hon. Judges of the High Court to be appreciated by them in the selection of the Committee. It was therefore that I thought it necessary that there should be a change and that the Government might request two Hindu Judges of the High Court and the District Judge of Chittoor to form the Committee to consider applications for membership of the Committee of the temple.

“It has been pointed out both by the mover and the seconder that it was not the object of the Legislative Council that any political influence should be introduced in the management of Hindu temples, and least of all into the management of the Tirupati Devasthanams. But if it is considered that even the vote of the Legislative Council might, in some way or other, tend to introduce political considerations, I feel the only way in which that can be avoided is by asking the hon. the Judges of the High Court themselves to constitute the Committee. It is common knowledge that the advice of the High Court is very often sought on matters like this. Even with regard to the selection of Commissioners for the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, I know, Sir, a panel of High Court Judges was constituted by the hon. Minister or at least one or two Judges of the High Court were asked to give their opinion about the selection and on that the Government chose the Commissioners. If this is so, I fail to see why it should be improper for us to invoke the aid of the same High Court Judges. We are also aware of the fact that in matters concerning elections, for example, where election enquiries have to be held in connection with elections to the Legislative Council, the Assembly or the Council of State, a Board of Commissioners consisting of two Judges of the High Court and a District Judge is constituted by the Government. I remember that in recent years one or two committees like that were constituted for deciding whether the elections were properly held or whether there were mal-practices. Now, if it is the object of this Council that politics should not be introduced and if it is our object also that the best men should be chosen for the Committee, we cannot think of any other body than the one I have proposed.

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [24th March 1933]

"Another reason why this Committee, a Committee of this character, is necessary is that we are asking it to take up the duties of the administration of a big Hindu temple. It must be remembered that in framing schemes for temple managements, it is the High Court that is naturally asked to do so. If the High Court could itself formulate a scheme and the scheme could be worked, I fail to see why the jurisdiction of the High Court should not be invoked for the selection of this Committee. It was remarked by one or two Members before we met here that there might be some difficulty about asking the help of the High Court Judges. I do not see how any difficulty can arise. We do not say that it is obligatory on the High Court Judges to form a Committee like this. We feel that in other walks of life it is possible for us to get the help of the High Court Judges; and I do not see why the High Court should refuse to give their help in a matter like this, for the purpose of the mere formation of a Committee. Government would certainly be able to ask the High Court Judges and I am sure the High Court Judges would only be too glad to help the administration on a matter like this. I therefore have great pleasure in placing this amendment in the hands of the House for its acceptance."

"The one other change that I have made in my amendment is in the last sentence of it. I say that in making their selection the Committee shall have due regard to the adequate representation of all sections of the Hindu community. I have made this change because I thought it unnecessary to enter into such minute details as was done by the Member Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, namely, that one community should not be over-represented, there should not be two members belonging to the same community and all that. It is enough for us just to give an indication of our mind to the committee of Judges that we would like them to give due regard to the representation of all sections of the Hindu community. With this, I am quite sure that all members of the Hindu community including, I take it, even the depressed classes will feel satisfied, because they will know that whatever section of the Hindu community one belongs to nobody's claims will be ignored by an impartial tribunal consisting of two eminent Judges of the High Court and the Judge of a District Court."

MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"I second the amendment."

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, with your permission I may make a small correction. My amendment should be numbered as 6 (1) and not 6 (2)."

* THE hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The recommended amendment and the amendments of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar are for the consideration of the House."

* SIR A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, in this matter the common ground is that the Committee that is proposed to be appointed should be above all political influence. That is conceded on all hands. The question is how that could be achieved, whether by accepting the amendment proposed by His Excellency the Governor or by accepting the amendments now before the House. In regard to the amendments put forward

24th March 1933]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

by hon. Members, there is difference. The amendment moved by my hon. Friend representing the City suggests that three hon. Judges of the High Court should be constituted for the purpose, provided that not more than one person belonging to one community should be appointed and so on. Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar in his amendment says that two Judges of the High Court and one District Judge should make the selection. Now, as I said, what we have got to see is whether these amendments are better than the one His Excellency has proposed in his message. The hon. Member representing the City pointed out that it is the right of the people of this Province that they should have a voice in the election, while the hon. Member representing Coimbatore said that it should be the right of the elected representatives in this House to elect this Committee. Now, no one denies that the people have got this right. But we must bear in mind the fact that in this matter of the management of the Tirumalai, etc., Devasthanams there has been considerable anxiety among the people and considerable difference of opinion. It cannot be denied that there are more than two parties in regard to the affairs of the devasthanams. The country is divided on this matter. Some are pro-Mahants, some pose as Mahants themselves, while others are anti-Mahants. When that is the case, when that is the feeling in the country, it is not possible, I say, to secure adequate and proper representation on the Committee. I may say that I make no reflection against myself, because if I make any reflection against this House, it will be a reflection against myself, but what I do say is that, when elections of this sort have to be held in the midst of factions and parties, it is wise to give it to an outside agency and not to take up the responsibility ourselves. I do not agree with the hon. Member from the City when he said that, if we entrust this to an outside agency, it will mean that we confess our incompetence to discharge this responsibility. I am afraid he was greatly exaggerating when he said that. It is not so at all. This is a matter which, where feelings run high, we consider it desirable to entrust to an external agency for balancing matters.

"Therefore, Sir, in the very nature of things the composition of the Committee suggested by His Excellency is such that it will be beyond all political influence. If, on the other hand, my hon. Friend's (the Member for Coimbatore) arguments suggested that if we adopt the amendment suggested by His Excellency there will not be on the Committee the elected representatives of the people, I say why distrust the representatives of your own people who may for the time being constitute the Government? Hereafter the Government will be completely yourselves, and if you distrust your own people and say 'we want the hon. Judges of the High Court to help us in the matter,' then I say that argument does not stand the test of examination. When you have got your own elected Ministers as your representatives and they are to discharge their responsibilities, it is always too much of imagination to say that your people will do wrong. On the other hand,

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[24th March 1933]

for a second time or third time you may have a different set of people as Ministers in the future Government of the day who will have to discharge their responsibilities. So I beg of you to consider the question dispassionately. Remember that it will be your own people hereafter that will assume responsibilities as Ministers and whatever nominations they may make will be nominations made by your own Government and not by a foreign Government.

“Then, Sir, it has been suggested that two or three High Court Judges may be appointed for this purpose. Apart from the technical or legal objections that may be raised in regard to this matter, you are giving additional responsibilities or additional duties to the High Court Judges. It may be constitutionally impossible to work such a provision. Besides what I do submit is, are there not Judges of the High Court who hold different opinions with regard to temple entry? In the matter of temple entry are there not Hindu High Court Judges, eminent Judges, differing with one another? Then, how can we take the proposal of asking two or three Hindu High Court Judges to appoint members on this Committee to be an improvement over the amendment of His Excellency the Governor, viz., that the Ministers for the time being should nominate those members? Therefore the suggestion of having two or three Hindu Judges of the High Court in preference to Indian members of an Indian Government to nominate the members seems to me to be quite unsound.

“Then, Sir, the second argument that was advanced in regard to this matter by my hon. Friend, Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, was that in the matter of election disputes two or three High Court Judges sit together and decide the matter and so why not we adopt the same procedure here also. Now, Sir, lawyer as he is, he forgets the fact that when occasions for judicial decision arise, when facts are disputed and when the existing conditions are controverted the possession of judicial knowledge is necessary and the services of Judges are requisitioned for deciding those matters. But that is not so here. The question here is, who are the persons that should select the members of the Committee. It is not a judicial procedure, and therefore that analogy falls through.

“One other argument that is put forward is that adequate representation should be given to all communities on the Committee. Thus Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar proposes to bring in communal representation again into this Committee. I think this Presidency and the country as a whole were satisfied with the Communal Award. Hereafter, if we are to be marching towards a democratic form of Government, we should minimize this communal problem. I am surprised that Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar in the heat of the argument has forgotten the implication of what he was saying, viz., adequate representation of all communities. Is this a matter wherein you require the representation of all communities? This is a matter wherein you require the most competent people, people who will be able to judge thoroughly and independently. The administration of this devasthanam has been the subject of controversy for many years in this Province. You want a committee to

24th March 1933]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

manage its affairs. Therefore the only criterion should be, not that the members of this community or that community should constitute the committee, but that the best men reputed for their independence and courage should constitute it. Time may come perhaps when this committee may consist of representatives of scheduled castes such as the members of the depressed classes or others. Why then do you lay down in the beginning that the committee should consist of this class of people or that class? Therefore, I would respectfully submit that the proposals made by His Excellency the Governor are based on quite non-political lines and are intended to secure that independence which is most certainly needed for the efficient administration of this Devasthanam. What His Excellency said was that the members of the committee should be appointed by the local Government. On that account there should be no suspicion whatever in the minds of hon. Members of this House that the Government is going to abuse its powers. It is also contended that the two members to be appointed by the Religious Endowments Board may not be properly appointed. It is a great mistake to judge these matters in that manner. The Religious Endowments Board is a statutory body and you have entrusted it with certain powers and responsibilities and it has been administering its affairs quite efficiently. Therefore why not trust this Board and give it responsibility to nominate two independent people? It may be that the personnel of the Board at present may not be quite all right. We should not go into personalities.

“One other argument put forward was why should not the District Judge be asked to appoint one or two members of the district to the committee instead of the District Collector. Their functions are different. The District Collector is a person who has got ripe experience and has come in contact with various classes of people in his day to day administration, whereas the District Judge is working in a cell of his own and is not expected to be in possession of knowledge of all social and political conditions in his district. Therefore I do not see any point in that argument.

“Sir, I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. What I wish to say is that I am not much impressed with the reasons advanced by the Movers of the amendment and I am sure that the House also is not very much impressed with the reasons advanced and so will accept the proposals made by His Excellency.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, before I move my amendment I must express my emphatic protest and disappointment at the way in which the considered opinion of this House is sought to be set aside. His Excellency the Governor's message you have been good enough to read to us and I should not have objected to the amendment recommended by him if it can be honestly considered to be an improvement to the one that has already been decided upon by this House. It is very difficult for us to see in what way the recommended amendment is an improvement over the old one. It is alleged that

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [24th March 1933]

perhaps political considerations might influence the choice of members by this Council. This is not to be found in the message but it was given expression to, if I remember rightly, by no less a person than Sir Patro whom we all consider to be a responsible gentleman. I should like to know where these political considerations come in, in the recommended amendment or in the earlier amendment? According to this Council's decision, if the Council were to elect members to the committee, there would be a chance even for the minority community to have one representative. Whereas in the recommendation made to us there may be absolutely no chance of people of a different persuasion from those who may be in charge of the administration finding places there. The Hindu Religious Endowments Board to whom the hon. Member paid a high compliment, may not be useful to us. The hon. Member who preceded me said that we should not take into consideration the present personnel of the Board. Sir, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is after all a subordinate body and in whatever they may do, they will be open to the charge that they are acting according to the wishes of the Government. Different speakers in this House have expressed their opinion that in the matter of appointment of members to the Devasthanams Committee, there must be some consideration for the special interests being represented. How can that be assured by the amendment recommended to us by His Excellency the Governor? If the power of appointment is vested in various bodies and all of them make independent appointments without consulting each other, it may invariably happen that many important interests will go without any representation. I would therefore strongly object to the recommendation that has been made to us by His Excellency the Governor. I have therefore ventured to suggest that these appointments may as well be made by one body, i.e., by a Committee consisting of three Indian High Court Judges. I have omitted from my amendment the rider added by my hon. Friends Messrs. Sami Venkatachellam Chetti and T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar to tie down their discretion in regard to making the selection. I think such a provision is very undesirable. I am told that there is a statutory objection to the proposition that the Committee should consist of High Court Judges. If that is so, I would make an alternative recommendation which would make as few changes as possible in what has been recommended by His Excellency the Governor."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The alternative amendment may be moved later on."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Very well, Sir, what I submit is that the Government should make up their minds as to what they propose to do in the matter. Let those people who are responsible tell us which of these amendments they are going to accept. If they can tell us as to what they really propose to do, we may accept their amendment even if it be the same as has been proposed by their own people. So, I ask the hon. the Chief Minister to tell us definitely what

24th March 1933] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

he proposes to do in the matter. There is no good in all of us simply going on talking on this matter. If the Minister is helpless and says 'No, I cannot do anything else except to ask you to accept the amendment recommended by His Excellency,' let him say so. Therefore I want him to say straightway as to what he proposes to do in the matter so that we may know what to do later on.

"Sir, I move this amendment—

For clause 6 (1) substitute the following clause:—

'The Committee shall consist of seven members, of whom the Mahant shall be one, if he is willing to serve. The remaining members shall be appointed by a Committee consisting of three Hindu Judges of the High Court of Madras.'

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasaya:—"Sir, the first clause reads 'three members should be appointed by the Local Government.' This is common to the Bill as well as the proposals made by all. Of course, the message of His Excellency the Governor does not show the reason as to why that recommendation was made. If it is said that on political grounds there will be some difficulty in selecting proper men to the committee, then I fear there will always be this difficulty. If the Council elects any of these members to the committee, they will be generally persons who will be acceptable to the group by whom they will be elected.

"They may be men of very strong views and in such a case the committee may consist of incongruous and opposing elements and smooth and harmonious working will be impossible. It is quite true, but will the position be any the better under the proposals before us? If the Collector of the district is asked to appoint a member and if the President of the District Board is made an ex-officio member of the Committee, do we know what sort of men will form the Committee? Then again, I ask, why should the judgment of these individuals, who for aught we know may be under the influence of the Government of the day, be substituted for the judgment of the Council? No doubt, it is true that even in the case of election by the Council, the party-in-power will be able to elect a large number of members acceptable to them to the committee. There also will be political influence and political considerations. But the proposals contained in the message will put the entire power in the hands of the party-in-power and thus it is worse than the clause as it stands now in the Bill. If the clause stands as it does at present, there is a chance of at least one member who is acceptable to the Opposition being elected, but even that chance will not exist if the clause is amended on the lines of the message. The result will be that all the members nominated by the Government will be members acceptable to the party-in-power. Therefore I am not in favour of the amendment proposed by the Government. Again, Sir, with regard to the amendment which says that certain members of the committee should be appointed by a committee

[Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasaya] [24th March 1933]

of two High Court Judges or two High Court Judges and the District Judge of Chittoor, I am opposed here again to the judgment of these two or three persons being substituted for the judgment of the Council.

“How can we know even in the case of these independent Judges that they will not be influenced by political considerations in making their selections? Therefore in all these proposals now before the House there is that imperfection and it seems we cannot have perfection at all in this matter. If you say that the provision in the Bill is not good, judged by the same test the amendment recommended by the Governor also is not good. The other amendments given notice of by some of my hon. Friends are not also satisfactory. Everything depends upon the persons who make the selection and the persons who are selected, no matter whatever method you adopt in selecting the persons concerned. Whatever we may do now, whatever procedure we may fix for the selection of the persons concerned, how can we be sure that the best persons will be selected for the committee? When one method is quite as good or quite as bad as the other, I do not propose to object to any of these methods.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Sir, if I intervene in this debate, it is only to show certain inconsistencies in the message sent to us. I believe I heard Sir Patro to say that it was on account of the fear that if the Council was allowed to elect these members, political influences would have their play that these amendments had been proposed by the Government. But I want to ask whether if this power of appointment is transferred to the Government, the same sort of political influences will not have their play. I am afraid, Sir, that the political influences in that case will be more unwholesome than they would be otherwise. I wish to support the amendments of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, namely, that the selection should be made by three Judges of the High Court or two Judges of the High Court and the District Judge of Chittoor. This suggestion is only on the analogy of the Public Services Commission. It is only to prevent any political influences being brought into play in the case of appointments to the public services that an independent Public Services Commission has been constituted. Similarly, I think it is better that the Government do not have a hand in the appointment of the members of the Committee of this Devasthanam. Therefore I agree with the proposers of the amendment that the appointment of the members of the Committee should be entrusted to three independent Judges.

“Sir, I find that it is stated that, if the President of the Chittoor District Board is not a Hindu, he cannot be a member of the Committee, but even though the Collector of the District is not a Hindu he can nominate a member to the Committee. I do not know on what principle the framers of the amendment have made this discrimination. I wonder how it will be consistent for one person—the Collector—who may not be a Hindu, to have the right of influencing the Committee even to the

[24th March 1933] [Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

extent of nominating a member thereof, while at the same time you are excluding, of course quite rightly, members of other communities from having a hand either in the election of the Committee or from becoming members of the Committee. I do not see any consistency in enabling the Collector of the District whether he be a European, Christian or an Indian Christian or a Mussalman or a person of any faith other than the Hindu faith to appoint a member to this Committee. Therefore the best solution of the difficulty will be to leave the appointment of the Committee in the hands of three High Court Judges or two High Court Judges and the District Judge of Chittoor if he is a Hindu, so that these three independent gentlemen may appoint a committee which will be certainly more independent than any committee that may be appointed by the Government who will certainly be influenced by political considerations in any appointments they may make. Of course, if the original proposal of the House had been agreed to, it would have been a more liberal and more democratic system of election, but, on the other hand, we are now asked to transfer this power from the whole House to a small section of it even though it be the Local Government. I thought that in matters religious they would have agreed to the introduction of democratic methods in the elections to committees and that they would have been more liberal than they are at present, but I am sorry to see that it is proposed to vest the power of appointment in the hands of the Government when we do not trust them even with appointments to the public services of the province.”

* MR. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“Sir, I am sorry I cannot agree to the amendments that have been moved by my hon. Friends, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. The amendments propose that the members of the Committee are to be appointed by three hon. Judges of the High Court. Before knowing whether the hon. Judges are willing to accept the responsibility, it is certainly not correct to accept the amendment. Perhaps, it will turn out to be an unworkable amendment.”

* THE HON. THE RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“Sir, I wish to explain the main intention of His Excellency the Governor in remitting the Bill to the Council for making certain amendments thereto. The idea behind having the President, District Board, Chittoor, as an ex officio member of the Committee is that he is the representative of the responsible elective element in the district. The Collector of the district is the executive head of the district and is considered as best fitted to make a good selection of the most suitable individuals. It was decided to give the power of appointing two members to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. As for the rest, there is no change.

“First of all, I wish to correct the misapprehension of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that the Government have flouted the wishes of this House. That was not at all the intention of the Government. Of course, as everyone is aware, we are all interested

[The Raja of Bobbili]

[24th March 1933]

in the passage of the Bill and all including the Government are committed to the principle of the Bill. The object in making the recommendation is to remove any element of election in constituting these committees. Objection has been taken to giving the power to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board to nominate two members. I might remind Members of this House that the Board itself was constituted from the names selected by an impartial committee including two High Court Judges. How can we now come forward and say that we have not got sufficient confidence in the Board which has been so constituted?

"As regards, asking the High Court Judges to appoint this committee, I believe, Sir, the Local Legislature is not competent by Statute to delegate any work to the High Court, but at the same time it is no doubt open to the Government to ask individual Judges of the High Court if they would like to take this responsibility. But I believe it is not desirable to make a statutory provision like that and, even if the present Judges agree, there is no guarantee that their successors are likely to agree.

"It has also been stated that as a number of authorities nominate members to the Committee, it may be very difficult to give due and proper representation to the various interests and communities. The idea of the Government is that appointments by the Collector and the Hindu Religious Endowments Board should be forwarded to the Government and the Government by the power they have to make three nominations would correct all inequalities arising as a result of the above nominations.

4-30
P.M.

"I believe, Sir, though briefly, I have answered to the best of my ability the objections raised by my hon. Friends. In conclusion I would say that all of us are equally interested in the better administration of this Devasthanam and I would appeal to the House to give these proposals a trial, and not to press the various amendments of which notices have been given. I may also state for the information of the House that no option is left to me to accept any of the amendments which have been moved by hon. Members."

* DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is not in any sense due to the desire of Members on this side of the House to put obstacles in the way of the passage of this measure that notices of amendments, tabled by hon. Members on this side, have been given. The chief objection that has been put forward by His Excellency the Governor in regard to the constitution of the Committee is that it would be subject to political influences. Many avenues were explored before the Select Committee and the Legislative Council afterwards came to the decision about the constitution of the Committee.

"If I may take the memory of the House back to the passage of this measure, the single transferable voting system of getting Members of this Committee elected was adopted in order to give my hon. Friends, the members of the Depressed Classes a chance of getting at least one

24th March 1933]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

member elected to such a Committee. I think they rightly felt that by this method there would be a chance of at least one of their number getting on to this Committee. Yesterday, Mr. President, we had the cry of the members of this community that their interests would be neglected by any Government which was dominated by Ministers who would mostly be taken from the orthodox communities and so they pleaded that there ought to be special protection for them in the Constitution Act itself to safeguard their interests. I am sure that they will feel that we have neglected their interests unless some provision is made for their representation on this Committee. (Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—They will be nominated.) I am thankful for the remark that they will be nominated. I am not sure whether that will happen unless the Council is going to express itself in unmistakable terms that at least one place among the members of the Committee must be reserved for a member of the community concerned. I hope that, even if the Council rejects the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam, it would accept the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari which provides that, in the nomination of members, at least one seat ought to be reserved for this particular community. At the same time I do still feel that if the power of nomination is given to any authority, the responsibility ought to be fixed in one particular authority. The system as provided in the amendment which has been recommended by His Excellency the Governor does not throw the responsibility on any one particular body. On the other hand, if the Government had taken the risk of providing that all members of the Committee are nominated by the Local Government itself, I would have seen its point of view; then at least there would be fixation of responsibility in the Local Government. By the amendment as put forward by His Excellency the Governor, who, I am sure, was advised by the hon. Minister in charge of the particular department, the responsibility is divided among various bodies. No doubt my Friends on this side have said that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board might be influenced by the Local Government. Why should there be this doubt? I would rather prefer that the Government itself should take the responsibility of nominating all the members, if it cannot see its way of accepting the amendment of my hon. Friends which I think is a better solution. My hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar, said that he was opposed to this amendment because the High Court Judges are mentioned. I believe the hon. the Chief Minister also referred to the point that the High Court Judges may refuse to serve on such a Committee. Of course there is such a possibility. But at the same time from my experience of our Judges of the High Court, I am sure that, if the Government seek their help in order to fulfil a certain responsible function, even in the future, no High Court Judge would refuse to take this responsibility. Therefore, I do not think any objection could be raised on that point. I think the hon. the Chief Minister also mentioned the point that we should not make mention of the High Court Judges in the Statute. I quite realize the point that

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1933]

this Council under the Government of India Act has no power to throw any responsibility on the High Court Judges; that could be done only by Legislative Bodies in other places. But at the same time I do not think we are precluded from having a permissive amendment of this kind by which the Judges may be asked by the Local Government to serve for this particular purpose. I still feel, Mr. President, that there are only two alternatives left to this House; they would accept the amendment of my hon. Friends which would of course take away the responsibility from the Government of nominating these members because they could say that they had been nominated on the recommendation of three gentlemen who will not in any way be influenced by political considerations; or else, if really the nomination system is to be followed, I would far rather like that the Government should take the responsibility itself instead of throwing it on other persons."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, this House has a peculiar claim upon my hon. Friend, Sir Patro. He is a compeer of the great patriot, Gopala Krishna Gokhale. We expect of Sir Patro at least the courtesy of leading this House on proper lines. I am sorry the one thing, which is demonstratively visible in all the speeches made by Sir Patro, is the growing volume of inconsistencies. I do not know whether he was expressing his own views or the views of those who wish to denounce the arguments against the amendment I have suggested. With the best of intentions and with the greatest care that I can possibly command on this occasion, I cannot discover one sensible argument refuting the amendment that I have suggested in the speeches of Sir Patro. Sir Patro supported the message of His Excellency the Governor on the ground that the constitution of a Committee by the election provided in the Bill, by the Members of the Legislative Council, will import political considerations and influences and that they should be avoided. He is more loyal than the King himself. His Excellency the Governor has not stated his considerations on which he felt bound to remit a portion of this Bill for the reconsideration of this House. He left it vague, because I presume His Excellency knows more than anybody else that such an argument is indefensible. The question of political influence is too much exploited for various reasons by hon. Members of this House. Whenever you consider the question of the management of the affairs of any body, the question of political considerations and political influences come in. May I ask respectfully my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, to mention one single instance in which political influence has not been imported by the Party-in-Power? Is it not apparent in the case of every Temple Committee that is being nominated? Is it not apparent in every election for standing committees? Is it not apparent in every institution in which the public has got any concern? As I mentioned in proposing the amendment, the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill is above all party considerations and it would be unfair on the part of the Ministry to modify their attitude out of respect to the message of His Excellency the Governor, to take all help from the Opposition and

24th March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

to drop them down now. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, were here, he would have acknowledged without any hesitation that, though the Bill was moved by a single Member—even that Member belonging to the Opposition—it was actually shaped more by the hon. Members of the Opposition than the hon. Members of the Party-in-Power. I do not want to make mention of this by way of any complaint against the gentlemen of the Party-in-Power. They have given their entire support to suggestions made by several Members of the Council. After all, it is not considerations of party that have impelled us to move this amendment; this Committee is not a monopoly of either the Members of the Opposition or of the Party-in-Power. With a view to obviate any possible misunderstanding on the point, we have provided for what is called proportional representation; so that every community, every interest, every group may have a chance of being elected to this Committee. It is disastrous to deprive this Council, and through this Council the worshippers of this great temple, the right and privilege of conducting their own affairs. As has been very properly pointed out by my hon. Friend from Bellary, the power of nomination being vested in three different bodies, it is just probable that all considerations of the adequate representation of all communities might be entirely ignored. It is just possible that the District Collector in the independent exercise of his judgment may choose a person of a community which may have a chance of being nominated by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board or by the President, District Board, Chittoor. It is therefore desirable that all those who want that there should be due representation of all the communities, must be against the decentralization of nomination. If a compromise is necessary and if it is the intention of the Government to have full control over this institution, I shall be willing that the Local Government shall have the power of nominating all the Members, so that we can fix the responsibility on one body, and the Party-in-Power may keep the institution under proper control. If the hon. the Minister will even now say that he would take up that responsibility, I shall be very glad to withdraw my amendment; otherwise I would press it."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, as it has been made clear that the motion that has been moved by three or four Members on this side, viz., that the Committee should consist of High Court Judges, is not acceptable to some Members, I am willing to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar's motion first."

DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If I may venture to make a suggestion to you, Mr. President, I would suggest that Mr. Harischandrudu may be

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1933]

allowed to move his motion and a vote taken on that and, if that is carried, I would persuade my hon. Friends, Messrs. Ramaswami Ayyar and Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, to withdraw their amendments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If Mr. Harischandrudu's motion is proposed and carried, there is no necessity to persuade any hon. Member to withdraw any other motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Persuasion is to enable the hon. President to give preference to the other motion."

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I formally move the amendment standing in my name, namely:—

'Omit (i) to (iv) of the amendments recommended by His Excellency and in their stead read "seven members appointed by the Local Government of whom the Mahant, if willing to serve, shall be one".'

"Sir, according to this amendment, all the seven members are proposed to be appointed by the Local Government and this debars any political influence, inasmuch as these appointments are to be approved by His Excellency the Governor. Since I understand that His Excellency is anxious to avoid all political influences, it is better that these appointments are made by the Local Government."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, in seconding the motion, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that one of the members of the Committee would be an Adi-Dravida."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Mr. President, if it is the unanimous wish of the House that this amendment should be accepted, on behalf of the Government, I have no objection to support the motion. As regards the other suggestion of my hon. Friend from Bellary, I can assure my Friends of the Depressed Classes in this Council and also outside the Council that it will be the duty of the Government to see that all the interests and communities are properly represented in the Committee."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I propose that *'For sub-clause (2) of the amendment recommended by His Excellency, substitute the following:—*

"(2) Every member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which his appointment is notified in the Fort St. George Gazette".'

Rao Sahib D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"I second the motion, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

On account of the passing of Mr. A. Harischandrudu's amendments, the amendments of Messrs. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar automatically lapsed.

24th March 1933]

Clause 7.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will put the amendment as recommended by His Excellency, namely:—

'In clause 7, omit the words "election or".'

The amendment was carried.

Clauses 8-A and 9.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will put the other necessary amendments, namely,

'Omit clause 9 and re-number clause 8-A as clause 9'.

The amendment was carried.

Clause 10.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Omit the words 'election or'."

The amendment was carried.

Clause 44 (1) (c).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Omit the words 'or election'."

The amendment was carried.

Clause 49 (1).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Omit the words 'or election'."

The amendment was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The other amendments recommended by His Excellency have not been put because they do not arise. The Bill with the clauses, as amended, will be sent to His Excellency for his approval.

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. the next day."

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

[24th March 1933]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 763 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1933, page 720 supra.]

List of retired officers in civil employ drawing Rs. 100 and above.

Name.	Post held.	Pay. RS.
1 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Chairman, Madras Services Commis- sion.	3,000
2 Mr. R. D. Richmond, C.I.E.	.. Member, Madras Services Commis- sion.	2,000
3 Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatarti- hara Ayyar, I.S.O.	Registrar of Books	150
4 Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonslé, I.S.O.	Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.	375
5 Rao Sahib N. Kelu Nayar	.. Assistant Curator, Madras Record Office.	300
6 Mr. G. Forbes	.. Deputy Overseer, Government Mental Hospital, Madras.	100
7 Mr. C. S. Murugesu Mudaliyar	.. Resident Medical Officer, Government Indian Medicine School Hospital, Madras.	210
8 Mr. J. M. Abraham	.. Acting Horticulturist, South Presidency Division, Madras.	105

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item V on page 742 supra.]

BILL No. 4 OF 1933.

A Bill to provide for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigable from the Bhavani Reservoir.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Bill to provide for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigable from the Bhavani Reservoir (Bill No. 4 of 1933), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 24th January 1933.

3. We met on the 17th and the 22nd of February 1933 at the Committee Room of the Council Chambers, Fort St. George, for the consideration of the Bill.

4. The object of the Bill is to ensure that water-cess is paid on all lands the irrigation of which from the Bhavani Reservoir is permitted, whether such lands are actually irrigated with water from the reservoir or not, and thereby

[24th March 1933]

to safeguard the interests of the general tax-payer. While we are generally in favour of this principle, we think that satisfactory provision should be made by which any land may be excluded from the ayacut of the reservoir on the ground that it is not advantageous for the holder to take water from the reservoir. We have therefore provided that a permit should be served on or tendered to every registered holder of land sought to be made liable for the water-cess under this Bill and that only land for which permits have been issued should be liable for such cess. We have also provided that any person to whom a permit has been tendered may object to it before the Collector of the district, within three months of such tender, on the ground that it is not for any reason advantageous for him to irrigate his land with water from the reservoir. On such application, the Collector of the district will pass orders which will be subject to an appeal to the Board of Revenue to be preferred within three months of such orders. We have inserted necessary provisions to give effect to these intentions.

5. We also consider that the maximum rate of cess to be levied under the Bill should be fixed and are of opinion that Rs. 9 per acre would be a proper maximum rate. We have, however, inserted a provision that where the Local Government by notification so direct, a permit shall not be issued in respect of any land after the date specified in the notification, except on payment of an inclusion fee at a prescribed rate.

6. For the rest, we approve of the provisions of the Bill. A copy of the Bill as amended by us is annexed.

7. We do not consider that the Bill as revised by us need be republished.

T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTY (*Chairman*).

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.

A. KRISHNASWAMI.

J. A. THORNE.

C. S. RATNASABAPATHY.

M. S. SHRESHTA.

C. NATESAN.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd February 1933.

[24th March 1933]

[Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in Clarendon type.]

BILL No. 4 OF 1933.

As amended by the Select Committee.*A Bill to provide for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigable from the Bhavani Reservoir.*

WHEREAS the Government propose to construct a reservoir on the Bhavani river near its junction with the Moyar river in order to provide water to supplement rainfall for the irrigation of 'dry' crops;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary in order to safeguard the Government revenue that the payment of water-cess in respect of all lands the irrigation of which from the reservoir is permitted should be made obligatory whether the water is taken or not;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act, 1933.

(2) It extends to all lands the irrigation of which from the Bhavani Reservoir (hereinafter called the reservoir) is allowed by or under the orders of the Local Government but does not extend to any land which on the date this Act comes into force is entitled to irrigation with water of the Bhavani river, or any other source belonging to or constructed by the Local Government.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* appoint.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to levy every fasli water-cess on all lands the irrigation of which from the reservoir is allowed by or under the orders of the Local Government, whether such lands are actually irrigated with water from the reservoir or not; and the Local Government may by rule prescribe the conditions under which and the rates at which such water-cess shall be levied:

Provided that water-cess shall not be levied under this Act on any land unless a permit has been issued in respect thereof under section 3 and unless such permit is in force:

Provided further that the rate of water-cess charged under this Act shall in no case exceed nine rupees per acre.

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

Levy of
water-cess
on land the
irrigation of
which from
the Bhavani
Reservoir is
allowed.

Madras Act
VII of 1865

24th March 1933]

3. (1) Permits shall be issued in respect of all lands the irrigation of which from the reservoir is allowed by or under the orders of the Local Government. Permits under Act.

(2) Every such permit shall be issued by such authority and shall be in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe and shall specify the conditions under which the land in respect of which it is issued may be irrigated, and in particular the period in every fasli during which such land may be irrigated and the source through which water may be taken for such irrigation:

Provided that where the Local Government by notification in the district gazette so direct a permit shall not be issued under this sub-section in respect of any land after the date specified in such notification in that behalf except on payment of such fee and on such other terms and by such authority as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

(3) Every permit issued under sub-section (2) shall be served on, or tendered to the registered holder of the land in respect of which it is issued, in such manner as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

(4) The registered holder may, within three months from the date on which the permit is so served on, or tendered to, him, apply to the Collector of the district for the cancellation or modification of the permit on the ground that it is not advantageous to irrigate such land or any specified portion thereof either on account of the rate of water-cess prescribed by the Local Government or for any other reason such as the unsuitability of the water for the soil or for the crop usually grown on the land. Against the order of the Collector on such application, the registered holder may, within three months from the date of the order, appeal to the Board of Revenue which may pass such order on the appeal as it thinks fit. The registered holder shall not be entitled to call such permit in question except in the manner provided in this sub-section.

(5) Any permit issued under this Act may, by order, be cancelled or modified at any time by such authority as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

(6) Every permit issued under this Act with such modifications, if any, as may be made therein under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) shall—

(a) remain in force until it is cancelled under either of the said sub-sections; and

(b) be binding on the registered holder as well as the owner of the land, for the time being.

[24th March 1933]

Application of sections 1-A and 2 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.

4. The provisions of sections 1-A and 2 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, shall apply to the levy of water-cess under this Act as if it were a cess levied under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865. Madras Act VII of 1865.

Exclusion of jurisdiction of civil courts.

5. No civil court shall take cognizance of any suit or proceeding brought by any person questioning the rate of water-cess levied under this Act or the liability of any person to pay such cess **or any order passed under section 3:**

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any person from obtaining in the civil court **any relief to which he may be entitled on the ground** that he is not liable to pay any such cess **because** he is neither the registered holder nor the owner of the land in respect of which the levy has been made or on the ground that the land in respect of which the levy has been made is entitled on the date on which this Act comes into force to irrigation with water of the Bhavani river, **or any other source belonging to or constructed by the Government.**

Power of Local Government to make rules.

6. The Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, make rules consistent with this Act to carry into effect the purposes thereof.

Saving as to water-cess leviable under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.

7. Nothing in this Act shall operate as a bar to the levy of water-cess under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, for any water taken or used otherwise than under and in accordance with the terms of a permit in force issued under this Act. Madras Act VII of 1865.

APPENDIX III.

(Vide items VII and VIII at page 754 supra.)

BILLS NOS. 1 AND 2 OF 1933.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the following Bills—

(1) the Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 1 of 1933) and

(2) the Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 2 of 1933), have the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bills were published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 17th January 1933 and in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani on 21st February 1933.

[24th March 1933]

3. We met on the 2nd March 1933 in the Committee Room, Fort St. George. We are of opinion that in the interests of efficiency, the appointments of Health Officers and Engineers in municipalities and district boards should be under the control of the Local Government and that the provisions of the Bills are on right lines. We have therefore approved of the provisions of the Bills. The republication of the Bills is unnecessary.

A. B. SHETTY (*Chairman*).
R. RANGA RAO (Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili).
E. C. SMITH.

* P. SUBBARAYAN.
V. G. VASUDEVA PILLAI.
D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI.
C. NATESAN.

* T. C. SRINIVASAN.

* B. POCKER.

† C. BASU DEV.

A. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIAR.

M. D. T. RANGANATHAN.

* Subject to a minute of dissent.

† Subject to a note.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Dated 2nd March 1933.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

We think that the Bills should be made applicable to the Assistant Engineers and Assistant Health Officers.

T. C. SRINIVASAN.
B. POCKER.
P. SUBBARAYAN.

Note.

In signing this report, I wish to make my position clear. I want that the Government should take up at once the bigger question of ensuring efficiency of all the employees of the municipalities and local boards or at least the heads of departments. I, therefore, suggested that in the first instance Revenue Officers, Managers and other heads should be included in the Bill. But as these Bills are amendments of particular sections of the concerned Acts and as my suggestions cannot be fitted in, I did not press the suggestion; but contented myself by commending them to the Government for necessary action.

C. BASU DEV.

[Annexures

[24th March 1933]

ANNEXURES.

I

BILL No. 1 OF 1933.

(As approved by the Select Committee.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for a certain purpose.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act, 1933.

Insertion of new section 76-A in Madras Act V of 1920.

2. After section 76 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Local Government to appoint health officers and municipal engineers.

“ 76-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—

(a) the Local Government may, by notification, take power to appoint the health officer or the municipal engineer in the case of any municipality or class of municipalities;

(b) the Local Government may recover from the municipal council concerned the whole or such proportion of the salary and allowances paid to any such health officer or engineer and such contribution towards his leave allowances, pension and provident fund as the Local Government may, by general or special order, determine;

(c) the Local Government may, at any time, withdraw any such health officer or engineer and appoint another in his place; and

(d) the Local Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the health officers and engineers appointed under clause (a).”

24th March 1933]

II

BILL No. 2 OF 1933.

(As approved by the Select Committee.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for a certain purpose.

Madras Act XIV of 1920

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Local Boards (Third Amendment) Act, 1933.

Madras Act XIV of 1920.

2. After section 73 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 73-A in Madras Act XIV of 1920.

“ 73-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—

(a) the Local Government, may, by notification, take power to appoint any or all of the officers referred to in section 69, in the case of any district board or class of district boards;

(b) the Local Government may recover from the district board concerned the whole or such proportion of the salary and allowances paid to any such officer and such contribution towards his leave allowances, pension and Provident fund as the Local Government may by general or special order determine;

(c) the Local Government may, at any time, withdraw any such officer and appoint another in his place; and

(d) the Local Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the officers appointed under clause (a).”

Power of Local Government to appoint district engineers, health officers and panchayat officers.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 25th March 1933.

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

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Luker, Mr. F. G.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the .	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Rajan, the hon. Mr. P. T.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, K. P. V. S.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib, V. I.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Narasimbaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, M.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Indriah, Mr. C.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.	Pattagar of Palayakottai.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Raja of Kallikote.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Ramachandra Padavachi, Mr. P. K.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	Ramanmurti, Pandit Ganala.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.

[25th March 1933]

PRESENT—cont.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.	Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.	Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.	Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.	Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Sesna Reddi, Mr. B. P.	Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.	Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.	Wright, Mr. W. O.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.	
Sriramulu, Mr. G.	

I.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Control of Vehicles

Reorganization of the service of Bus Inspectors.

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

(a) the districts in the province for which bus inspectors are yet to be appointed;

(b) the districts in which the bus inspectors are working though the buses plying for hire in them are less than in the districts for which bus inspectors have not yet been appointed;

(c) the number of buses plying for hire in each of the latter districts and the arrangements made in those districts for carrying on the work performed elsewhere by the bus inspectors and the average remuneration paid per year for such services and the officers eligible to receive it; and

(d) whether the Government are contemplating the reorganization or retrenchment in the cadre of bus inspectors and, if so, on what lines?

A.—(a) Kurnool, Guntur, Anantapur and Cuddapah.

(b) In the districts of South Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, Ganjam, West Godavari, Nellore and Trichinopoly, the number of buses plying for hire is less than in Guntur district, and in Ganjam and South Arcot districts the number is also less than in Kurnool.

25th March 1933]

There are fewer buses plying for hire in Cuddapah and Anantapur than in any other district of the Presidency (apart from the Nilgiris).

(c) The work of half-yearly inspection in the four districts is done by the District Superintendents of Police. The number of vehicles examined in 1932 and the maximum monthly honorarium now payable to each District Superintendent of Police is given below:—

District-	Number of vehicles.	Monthly honorarium.
		RS. A. P.
Kurnool	71	67 8 0
Guntur	118	67 8 0
Anantapur	55	45 0 0
Cuddapah	49	67 8 0

The Government have no information as to the actual amount received by the officers concerned.

(d) The Government are now considering the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee in the matter.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask the reason why, when in districts where the number of buses plying for hire is less bus inspectors are appointed, these officers are not appointed in districts where the number of buses plying for hire is larger? "

The hon. SIR MAHOMED USMAN:—" As a matter of fact the Government were considering the question of appointing more bus inspectors, but unfortunately on account of the financial stringency, they could not come to a favourable conclusion."

Law and Order—General

Alleged obstruction to the depressed classes by the caste Hindus of Enathur village, Chingleput district.

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

(a) whether there are three tanks in Enathur village in Chingleput district;

(b) whether the tanks are under the control of the Government;

(c) whether the caste people obstructed the Adi-Dravidas from taking water from the tanks;

(d) whether representation was made to the District Superintendent of Police concerning this; and

(e) whether caste Hindus were warned against this?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The tanks are reported to be registered as 'poramboke tanks.' The village in which they are situated is a 'Shrotriyam' village.

[25th March 1933]

(c) & (d) In June 1932 the Adi-Dravidas attempted to assert their right to take water from one of the tanks called Pidarikulam though usage and custom did not support it. A petition was received by the District Superintendent of Police on 22nd June 1932 stating that the water-pots carried by the Adi-Dravida women going to the tank on 16th June 1932 had been broken by the caste Hindus.

(e) No warning was given to the caste Hindus but the Circle Inspector of Police reported that urgent orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were required and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Conjeeveram, issued an ex parte order on 3rd July 1932 forbidding the Adi-Dravidas from entering the tank to take water. The matter came up to the District Magistrate who cancelled the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's order. The police subsequently applied to the Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, for binding over both parties which he did.

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Was any explanation called for from the Sub-Magistrate as to why he issued an order forbidding the Adi-Dravidas from taking water from this tank?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"No, Sir."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is not the tank a public tank, Sir?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"The hon. Member may easily infer from the printed answer."

Alleged ill-treatment of the women-folk of the depressed classes of Enathur village, Chingleput district.

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

(a) whether the women of the depressed class were driven away from Pidari tank of Enathur village on 15th May 1932;

(b) whether alleged infringement of this right of the people was reported to the police;

(c) whether the Circle Inspector of Police ordered both parties to take water from the tank on 18th May 1932;

(d) whether he reversed the order and admitted only the caste Hindus to take water from the tank;

(e) whether an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was passed against the Adi-Dravidas;

(f) whether the Government are aware if a protest was made against this; and

(g) when was the order rescinded by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) There was no report of any trouble prior to 16th June 1932. A petition was received by the District Superintendent of Police on 22nd June 1932 stating that the water-pots carried by the Adi-Dravida women going to the tank on 16th June 1932 had been broken by the caste Hindus.

25th March 1933]

(c) & (d) No.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (e) of question No. 773.

(f) No.

(g) The order was rescinded by the District Magistrate on 8th October 1932.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What is the policy of the Government with regard to this matter, Sir? Are they not allowing the members of the Depressed Classes the elementary right of taking water from a public tank?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"That is a question which may be addressed to my hon. Colleague, the Chief Minister."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Why should the District Superintendent of Police interfere in this matter, Sir?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"Of course, whenever they find that there is likely to be a breach of the peace, the Police will interfere."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it to enforce the rights of the people or to deny them their elementary rights?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"To preserve peace."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Did Police interfere on behalf of the Adi-Dravidas, Sir?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"They interfere only when there is a likelihood of a breach of the peace. If the Adi-Dravidas are in the right no doubt the Police will take their side in the interests of justice and peace."

Police

Alleged irregularity on the part of the District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot district.

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

(a) whether the Panchayat President of Vagai village, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot, presented a petition, dated 22nd February 1933, on 1st March 1933 to the District Superintendent of Police, Vellore, alleging serious highhandedness on the part of the Police constables stationed at Doosi police station, Cheyyar taluk;

(b) whether the District Superintendent of Police on the receipt of the petition then and there without any inquiry into the matter, sent an endorsement that "the Police will not interfere unless you have been misbehaving;" and

(c) if so, whether the Government have issued any recent instructions that petitions could be disposed of without even an enquiry?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(c) No.

[25th March 1933]

Irrigation

Action taken on the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee.

* 776 Q.—Mr. A. Pl. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table

(a) all the Government Orders passed on the various recommendations of the Cauvery Committee between 1926 and 1932;

(b) a talukwar statement of the irrigation and drainage improvements executed by the Government (Public Works Department) with their respective actual expenditure in each case during the said period;

(c) the Chief Engineer's final flood reports and the action taken by the Government after 1931 in improving the drainage facilities of the Mannargudi and Tiruturaipundi taluks especially with reference to the Government assurance published at pages 207 and 208 of the Council Proceedings, dated 14th March 1932; and

(ii) to state at what stage the construction of a regulator below the Salavanar head stands now and whether it would be completed before the commencement of the next cultivation season?

A.—(i) (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statements placed on the table in answer to question No. 553 at the meeting of the Council on 12th March 1931. The statements^a have been brought up to date with reference to the information readily available with Government and are placed on the table. G.O. No. 2684 I.^a, dated 19th December 1932 passing orders on the proposals for the remodelling of sluices, etc., referred to in statement No. IV is also placed on the table.

The Government do not consider it necessary to place on the table all the Government Orders, which are numerous, on the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee.

(i) (b) The Government have not the information.

(i) (c) G.O. No. 3194 I., dated 18th December 1931, dealing with the reports on the floods of 1930 was placed on the table on 24th March 1932. A statement^a of action taken subsequent to the issue of that Government Order so far as the drainage of the Mannargudi and Tiruturaipundi taluks is concerned is laid on the table. The Government are unable to place the Chief Engineer's flood report on the table.

(ii) The Government have not the information. It does not appear that the question of constructing a regulator across the Korayar above the Salavanar head has been revived after 1931.

^aPrinted as Appendix I on pages 870—878 infra.

[25th March 1933]

Programme of work for the years 1933 to 1935 for the maintenance and repairs of river banks.

* 777 Q.—Mr. A. Pl. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a list of all river banks proposed to be maintained and strengthened by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation at Government's cost in 1933, 1934 and 1935 with orders passed by the Government on my previous representations and the memorials of the Tiruturaipundi taluk in 1931 and 1932?

A.—The Government have no information as to the particular river banks on which expenditure will be incurred in the years mentioned. G. O. No. 405 I. ^a, dated 17th February 1932, passing orders on the memorial of the mirasidars of Tholudur village is laid on the table. No other memorials either from the hon. Member or from the ryots of Tiruturaipundi taluk are traceable.

Supply channel from Peyyar river to Gondi Vainamadi tank, North Arcot district.

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

(a) whether Gondi Vainamadi tank in Vellore taluk, North Arcot, has a supply channel from the Peyyar river and whether the water to the supply channel was diverted by an anicut;

(b) whether the anicut was washed away and the supply channel overgrown with prickly-pear and quite blocked up;

(c) whether on the representation of the ryots the Government asked them to deposit a sum of Rs. 600 for clearing the prickly-pear and digging out the channel;

(d) whether though the prickly-pear was cleared the channel was not dug out and cleared from impediments so as to receive the supply of water from the river; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to make the supply channel really useful and to feed the tank with the river water?

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

Land Revenue Administration

Resettlement in Bellary district and enhancement of land-tax.

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

(a) when the last resettlement in Bellary district took place;

(b) whether there has been an enhancement of land-tax on dry and wet lands as a result of such resettlement; if so, what percentage;

(c) what the prices of cotton, korra and cholam were at the time of the last resettlement in the Bellary district; and

(d) what the prices of these articles are at present?

^aPrinted as Appendix II on page 879 infra.

[25th March 1933]

A.—(a) Resettlement was introduced in the year 1923-24 in the black soil taluks, i.e., in Bellary, Siruguppa, Adoni and Alur.

In the other (red soil) taluks, resettlement was introduced in the year 1924-25.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. Statement I^a annexed shows the percentage increase sanctioned at resettlement.

(c) & (d) Prices of cotton are not available. Statement II^a annexed shows the prices of cholam and korra at the time of the introduction of resettlement and the average of the prices of the crops in the months of December 1932 to February 1933.

Average wet rate of assessment in each district.

* 780 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of this House a statement showing the average wet rate of assessment in each district?

A.—A statement^b is annexed. The average assessment for each district shown therein is the arithmetical average of the rates prevailing in that district. It is not possible, without a great deal of labour, to ascertain the actual average assessment per acre in each district.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“The Government have given in this annexure Rs. 5-7-0 as the average for the Guntur district. The settlement report shows that the rate is Rs. 8-8-0. May I know which rate is correct?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“It has been stated in the answer, Sir, that what is given in the statement is merely the arithmetical average of the rates prevailing in the district. I do not know what the other figure to which the hon. Member has referred to is.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“I want to know which figure is correct, the figure given in the annexure to this answer or the figure given in the Settlement report?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“Probably both figures are correct.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“How can that be, Sir?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“The figures may represent two different facts.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“From the statement given in answer to the question, I find that the average rate for Chingleput

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 879-880 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IV on page 880 infra.

[25th March 1933]

is Rs. 4-8-0, for Chittoor it is Rs. 5-5-0 and for North Arcot it is Rs. 5-14-0. May I know how this highest rate comes to be fixed for North Arcot?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“Probably it is due to the superiority of the soil. The rates are also affected by the date of settlement.”

Imposition of higher water-rate in the North Deltaic area under the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

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

(a) the water-rates proposed to be levied on the various classes or sorts of soils in the North Deltaic area commanded by the main canal connected with the Mettur Project known as the Grand Anicut Canal and the corresponding existing rates on similar soils in the deltaic area and if the rates vary, the reasons for the same; and

(b) whether the land owners affected by the new rates have agreed to their imposition and take water to their fields and if they have not, what the Government propose to do in their cases?

A.—(a) The new rates of water-cess are contained in Part II of the Tanjore District Cauvery Water Rules published with G.O. No. 1853, Revenue, dated the 5th September 1932, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. The rates were fixed with reference to the capital cost of the project and not with reference to the class and sort of soil. The rates previously in force are those contained in the standard scale of water-cess in note (2) of section A of Appendix I to B.S.O. No. 4, paragraph 2.

(b) The consent of each individual ryot has not been taken. If the water is not used for irrigation no water-cess will be charged.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the rates levied by the Government under the Government Order mentioned in the answer are identical with those raised under the Board's Standing Orders? I also asked whether, if the rates vary, what the reasons are for the variation, at the end of clause (a). There is no answer to that part of the question.”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“It has been already stated in the answer, Sir, that the rates were fixed with reference to the capital cost of the project and not with reference to the class and sort of the soil. That answers the whole question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Do they differ from the rates prescribed for similar soils?”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“There are not different rates for different sorts of land but for different projects.”

[25th March 1933]

Alleged severity of the Tahsildar of Nannilam in kist collection work.

* 782 Q.—Mr. A. Pl. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the nature of the complaints of excessively irregular coercive processes enforced last month and the distraint proceedings undertaken by the Tahsildar of Nannilam last month and whether he has been posted and retained as Tahsildar in the taluk wherein he has got lands, houses and relations among village officers; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and lay on the table a statement of the number and names of all village officers fined and suspended and dismissed in Mannargudi, Tiruturaipundi and other taluks for the so-called backwardness in kist collection work owing to the economic depression prevailing thereat?

A.—(a) The only complaint received by the Government is a copy of a petition addressed to the Collector of Tanjore by two pattadars of Neikuppai village, Nannilam taluk. The complaint is apparently not in respect of the legality of the proceedings, but in respect of the manner in which they were conducted.

The Government are not aware whether the officer who holds the post has property or relations in the taluk.

(b) The Government do not think that any public interest would be served by ascertaining the number and names of the village officers.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar of Nannilam has circulated a printed pamphlet to the villagers of that taluk suggesting to them to pledge their jewels in the Imperial Bank of India at Negapatam, in order to pay their kists? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I am not aware of the fact, Sir.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know what is the nature of the complaint against this tahsildar? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I am afraid I must ask for notice of the question. I have not got the papers with me now.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ It is stated in the answer to clause (a) that the only complaint received by the Government is a copy of a petition addressed to the Collector of Tanjore by two pattadars of Nannilam taluk. I want to know what is the complaint made in that petition.”

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

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the Government is prepared to take the explanation of this officer if it happens to be a fact that this officer forces the people to pledge their jewels in the bank? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ That is a hypothetical question.”

[25th March 1933]

Assignment of disafforested lands in the Vavveru Reserve to the Depressed Classes.

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

(a) whether the lands in the disafforested area of the Vavveru reserve forests have been granted to the Depressed Classes; if so, under what conditions they have been granted and whether any cost was imposed on the lands so granted;

(b) when the Government expect the lands so granted to be given necessary irrigation facilities and whether any attempt has been made to open any model agricultural farm in that locality; and

(c) whether reservation is made for the sake of assignment to the students from the Coimbatore Agricultural College or any school of Agriculture?

A.—(a) Orders have been issued to sell 1,000 acres of disafforested lands in Vavveru and other villages in Kovvur taluk in Nellore district to members of the Depressed Classes in the locality at Rs. 200 an acre or such higher rates as the lands will fetch in public auction. The purchase price will be recoverable in ten equal annual instalments without interest. The ayacut will after completion of the project continue to be classified as dry, a water-cess of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre being charged if water is taken.

(b) It is expected that irrigation facilities will be provided by September 1934. The Government do not propose to open an agricultural farm in the locality.

(c) No.

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask why a price has been fixed with respect of the assignment of these lands to the Depressed Classes, and why the Government did not consider favourably the question of making a free gift of these lands to the Depressed Classes? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Unless there is any particular reason to give the lands free, the practice is to assign the lands at the market price, but allow members of the Depressed Classes the advantage of paying the price in annual instalments without interest.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ If this disafforested area has been reserved for assignment to the Depressed Classes, will the Government consider the feasibility of giving it free to them? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ This area comes under an irrigation project. And if we assign the land free, we have got to recover the cost in some form from the other ayacutdars who get

[25th March 1933]

water from the project. It is unfair to recover the cost from only some of the people who are going to be benefited by the project."

Levy of penalties in the Tanjore district for petty encroachments.

* 784 Q.—MR. A. PL. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI: With reference to the answer to question No. 431 given on the 23rd January 1933, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a copy of B.P. Mis. No. 894, dated 30th May 1922?

A.—An extract* from the Board's Proceedings is laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

Public Service

Representation of the Andhras on the Secretariat establishment.

* 785 Q.—MR. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in accordance with the reply given by him on 17th March 1931 to the motion of Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya in connexion with the Budget discussion on Demand X, he has enquired whether the Chief Secretary's circular in regard to the making of appointments in the Secretariat on a linguistic basis, particularly of the Andhras, has had the desired effect, and if not, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter;

(b) the number of posts on Rs. 500 and above in the Madras Secretariat on 1st January 1933 and how many of such posts are held by the Andhras;

(c) the number of permanent posts of Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents and clerks in each department of the Secretariat and the Legislative Council office on 1st January 1933;

(d) how many of these appointments are held by Tamilians, Malayalees, Kanarese, Andhras and Oriyas, respectively;

(e) how many permanent vacancies of Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents and clerks have occurred in each department of the Secretariat and the Legislative Council office since the issue of the Chief Secretary's circular regarding the making of appointments in the Secretariat on a linguistic basis; and

(f) how many of these vacancies were filled up by appointment of Tamilians, Malayalees, Kanarese, Andhras and Oriyas?

A.—(a) The enquiries were made. The question of adequate representation of the Andhras in the Secretariat will be considered in connection with the constitution of the Madras Secretariat service.

* Printed as Appendix V on page 881 infra.

[25th March 1933]

(b) The number of posts on Rs. 500 and above in the Madras Secretariat on the 1st January 1933 was 28 and none of them was held by an Andhra.

(c) & (d) A statement* is laid on the table of the House.

(e) & (f) A statement* is laid on the table of the House.

MR. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"With reference to clause (a), it is stated that enquiries were made. May I know, Sir, what the result of these enquiries is?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The result, I think, will appear from the statements placed on the table of the House in answer to this question."

MR. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"We see from these statements, Sir, that there is a paucity of Andhras in the Secretariat. May I know when the Madras Secretariat service will be constituted?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"As soon as the connected rules are passed; I cannot say exactly when it will be constituted."

MR. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"Will the vacancies now existing be filled up by Andhras, Sir?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I cannot promise that, Sir."

MR. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to give us a definition of what the Government means by the term 'Andhras'?"

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

MR. A. HARISCHANDRUDU:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member what steps will be taken to ensure adequate representation of Andhras in connexion with the constitution of the Madras Secretariat service?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I explained that at considerable length in my reply to the Budget debate the other day. I stated then that a proposal is under consideration that in future we should obtain our lower division clerks by transfer from the mufassal offices. This will to some extent enable Andhras to come in."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government consider the claims of the Kanarese-speaking people? Will they take note of the fact that they are very inadequately represented in the Secretariat?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The same principle applies to the Kanarese-speaking people also. Clerks from South Kanara may be transferred to the Secretariat."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, when the service is constituted, whether the claims of the Ceded districts will be considered?"

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 882—883 infra.

[25th March 1933]

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I think we shall remember the existence of the Ceded districts."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is Madras city a part of the Andhra Desa or Tamil country?"

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

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Is the hon. the Revenue Member aware, Sir, of the fact that the Telugu-speaking people constitute the largest number of people in this Presidency speaking a single language?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the claims of the Malayalees will also be considered when the Madras Secretariat service is being constituted?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Yes, if necessary. But I believe that the Malayalees are looking after themselves very well."

Local Self-Government

Delay in the payment of salaries to teachers employed by taluk boards.

* 786 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of taluk boards which are running on deficits on the following heads for the last year:—

The name of the taluk board. (District).	Actual deficit figures.
---	-------------------------

(b) whether the Government have received information that some of the above have not paid the salaries of the poor teachers for months together—in some cases even 11 months salaries are not paid;

(c) what steps Government will take to help the sad plight of the teachers; and

(d) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that some teachers are compelled to go to the extent of filing suits against their respective boards in the civil courts and whether the Government would justify their action?

A.—(a) A statement * showing the particulars required is appended.

(b) Yes, in few cases where the salaries were in arrears for some months.

(c) In certain cases which came up before the Government, the Government have sanctioned advances to cover the deficits of the taluk boards, e.g., Calicut and Kasaragod. In the case of the Rayachoti taluk board the Government sanctioned a subsidy in advance, pending the issue of orders

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 884 infra.

[25th March 1933]

regarding the distribution of subsidies. Each case will be considered on its merits when it is brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) No such case has come to notice.

Discrimination in grants to panchayats.

* 787 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that grants are sanctioned to panchayats which were panchayats under the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1920 and are denied to panchayats which were union boards under the Local Boards Act before its amendment in 1930; and

(b) what the reason is for differential treatment in giving grants by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities?

A.—(a) & (b) Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 800.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the Government is aware that the grants intended for the new panchayats are not reaching these bodies, which were the old union boards?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am not aware of any such thing, Sir; but if the hon. Member brings to my notice specific instances, I shall consider."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Do the Government mean that whenever grants are made over for distribution, special mention is necessary as to which particular union boards the grants have not reached, when as a matter of fact they are not reaching at all?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Special mention is necessary, Sir. Some of these grants do reach the union boards concerned."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to question No. 800, Sir, may I ask, when the Government will come to some definite conclusions on the question of sanctioning teaching grants to elementary schools under panchayat boards which were formerly union boards through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, which I understand, is under their consideration now? When is it likely that the consideration will be concluded and conclusions reached?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is under investigation, Sir, and I cannot definitely say when it will be concluded."

Medical Administration

Qualifications of the Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras.

* 788 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the name, qualification and previous service record of the Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras;

(b) the terms of service on which he has been appointed;

[25th March 1933]

(c) whether the appointment was made by the Madras Services Commission; if not, why not;

(d) whether any special Committee was constituted to examine the applications;

(e) whether any Madras men applied for it; and

(f) if so, why their claims were ignored in favour of a man from another Province?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(c) & (d) The appointment was made by the Government on the recommendation of the High Commissioner for India and the Madras Services Commission. The applications received in England were considered by the Selection Committee constituted by the High Commissioner. The applications received in England as well as in India were considered by the Madras Services Commission.

(e) Yes.

(f) Because none of them was considered equal to Dr. A. N. Goyle.

11-15 a.m. Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is the necessity for Government to call for applications from abroad when there are men available in India?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Applications have been received both from India and England."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The answer does not state the number of applications from India. May I know if the post was advertised in India and whether applications were received and, if so, how many?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have not got information as to the actual number of applications received, but my information is that applications from India were also considered by the Commission."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Are the Government bound to accept the recommendation of the High Commissioner?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As far as my information goes, we have accepted the recommendation of the Commission."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that both the Madras Services Commission and the High Commissioner made their recommendations independently and Government accepted the recommendations of the High Commissioner?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The Commission have accepted the recommendation of the High Commissioner."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether it was the only name recommended by the High Commissioner?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I believe only one name was recommended."

* Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 884—886 infra.

[25th March 1933]

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"What is the salary on which this officer has been appointed?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am afraid I cannot say off-hand."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what were the recommendations made by the High Commissioner and whether they were reconsidered by the Services Commission along with other names?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already stated that the Commission was consulted."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know the qualifications of Dr. Goyle?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is in the answer."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to (f), viz., that none of the candidates was considered equal to Dr. Goyle, is that the opinion of the Government or that of the Services Commission?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"In the first instance he was selected by the Selection Committee in England and their recommendation was forwarded to the Services Commission and approved by them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to lay on the table the names of applicants and their qualifications?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is not usually done."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will the hon. the Minister consider at least this time?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no objection, Sir."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask if one of the physicians in the General Hospital was an applicant to that post?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No information is available."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to inquire why a person holding such a high post was not considered fit?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The Services Commission considered that Dr. Goyle was the person most competent."

Veterinary

*Appointment to the post of Disease Investigation Officer,
Civil Veterinary Department.*

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

(a) whether any nominations have been received by the Government for the post of a Disease Investigation Officer in the Civil Veterinary Department;

(b) if so, what their names and qualifications are; and

[25th March 1933]

(c) whether seniority and qualifications will be given due consideration in making this appointment?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The selection of an officer is under consideration and the information cannot, it is regretted, be published at this stage.

(c) Due consideration is always given to seniority provided special qualifications required for the post are also available in senior men.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know if it is a fact that a junior officer who stands 135th in the establishment cadre without any previous experience was selected to that post? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I cannot say what the rank is.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know the name of the officer? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I am not able to give it out now.”

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ May I know if a memorial has been received? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Yes.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know if the claims of senior men with previous experience of laboratory work and records of good work will be considered? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ They have been considered.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ What is the special reason for as many 130 as men being overlooked? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Probably the officer possesses the requisite qualifications.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if those qualifications necessary for the post of the investigation officer are not possessed by those who have applied for it? ”

The hon. M. P. T. RAJAN:—“ They might possess but not to the extent necessary.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know if it is a fact that a cablegram was sent to the man to give up his post graduate course and return immediately to take charge of the office? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I am not aware of it.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Are the Government aware that this officer whom actually they thought fit for appointment as special officer does not possess any clinical experience but possesses only laboratory experience? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I can't say offhand.”

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether this officer is to be taken on a contract basis? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Not exactly on contract basis; but it is an appointment outside the cadre and for a stated period.”

[25th March 1933]

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Services Commission objected to this gentleman being taken on the regular service? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ I cannot answer offhand.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ The hon. Minister at one time says that the claims of the senior people will be taken into consideration and at another time says that the selection has been made. May I know which is correct? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ The recommendations have been sent to Government and they are under consideration.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Has the hon. Minister applied his mind to the qualifications of the large number of senior men in preference to this particular gentleman? ”

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ It is not the opinion of the Government; it is the opinion of the head of the department.”

Education

Appointments to and discharge from the Madras Ministerial Service made by the Director of Public Instruction as a measure of retrenchment.

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

(a) the posts in the Madras Ministerial Service to which appointment was made by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, which were abolished as a measure of retrenchment in 1932;

(b) the scales of pay of these posts and the number of appointments in each scale;

(c) whether in selecting the persons for disbandment, all these posts were treated as one unit as required by the rules for disbandment and the persons for disbandment were selected in accordance with the procedure laid down in those rules;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Senior Superintendent of this office, who belonged to this unit and who had not only completed 30 years of service but also attained the age of 55, was given extension of service and retained in service, while candidates who had not yet attained the age of 55 or completed a service of 30 years were discharged;

(e) whether the future vacancies in this unit were filled up not by persons of this unit discharged but by persons belonging to other units and services;

(f) how many such appointments were made after the issue of the rules for the disbandment and re-entertainment, and why and under what authority they were made; and

(g) whether the Director of Public Instruction maintains a list of persons disbanded and, if so, what steps he took to select persons for the vacancies from that list before he appointed persons belonging to other units and services?

[25th March 1933]

- A.—(a) Three posts of head clerks in the offices of District Educational Officers due to the amalgamation of District Educational Officers charges, one post of head clerk in the office of an Inspectress of Girls' schools due to the abolition of an Inspectress's circle and one post of head clerk in the office of the Institute of Commerce due to the decision to close the institute.
- (b) The pay of the first four of the posts referred to above is Rs. 60—4—80 and of the fifth post Rs. 65—4—85. The total number of posts in these two scales is 33 and 7, respectively.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Clerks in the offices subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction are not normally promoted or appointed to posts in the Director's office. The post of Senior Superintendent does not therefore belong to the unit in question. The previous incumbent of this post was granted an extension of service. No one who had not attained the age of 55 or completed 30 years' service was discharged.
- (e) & (f) Three vacancies arose in the office of the Director of Public Instruction subsequent to the issue of the rules in question. As the ministerial posts in the Director's office form a separate unit and as no post in that unit was abolished, persons disbanded from other units were appointed to fill the vacancies.
- (g) This question does not arise as ministerial posts in the Director's office form a different unit.

Qualifications and experience of the Professors of Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, Engineering College, Guindy.

* 791 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the names, qualifications and previous service record of the Professors of Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, Engineering College, Guindy;

(b) whether they have taken first-class Degrees in Engineering;

(c) on what terms and for how many years they have been engaged;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Professor of Mechanical Engineering has been appointed on a salary higher than that of the Principal;

(e) whether any applications were called for by advertisement or otherwise;

(f) whether the appointments were made by the Public Services Commission;

25th March 1933]

(g) if they were not made by the Public Services Commission, who made the appointments;

(h) whether any special committee was appointed to examine the applications; if so, the names of the members of the Committee;

(i) whether there were none in the Engineering College or the Engineering Department who could have been appointed to the professorship in his place; and

(j) whether the Government intend to continue the present professors after their period of contract is over?

A.—(a) A statement ^a containing the particulars is annexed.

(b) No.

(c) Both the officers were engaged for a period of five years in the first instance on a scale of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500 plus overseas pay of £25, the Government having the option to renew the contract for a further term of five years. Mr. W. A. Wales was started on a pay of Rs. 1,000 and Mr. J. H. C. Kann on Rs. 1,250.

(d) Yes.

(e) Applications were called for by advertisement both in England and in India.

(f) & (g) The appointments were made by Government prior to the setting up of the Public Services Commission.

(h) The applications were examined by the Board of Visitors of the College of Engineering, Guindy, and also the Principal of the College. The members of the Board of Visitors were:—

(1) For the post of Professor of Electrical Engineering—

1 Mr. R. F. Stoney, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (*President*).

2 Mr. J. G. R. Marsh, Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

3 Mr. W. Fyffe, Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust.

4 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E.

(2) For the post of Professor of Mechanical Engineering—

1 Mr. R. F. Stoney, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (*President*).

2 Mr. J. G. R. Marsh, Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

3 Mr. F. Whyte, Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust.

4 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E.

[25th March 1933]

(i) The vacancies were advertised and it was open to persons working in the Engineering College or in the Engineering Department to submit applications. The Board of Visitors made their recommendations after considering all the applications received.

(j) This question has not yet been considered by the Government.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Does the hon. Minister consider it right in principle that a professor should get a higher salary than the Principal of the College?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sometimes it happens like that."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"After the expiry of the period of five years, will they terminate the service and the salary?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I think, Sir, revised scales of pay have been introduced for the post."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether these appointments are proposed to be treated as special appointments or as general appointments with a separate cadre?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the number of qualified people available as engineers, will the hon. the Minister consider their case when the next opportunity arises?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"When it arises, the qualifications of all the candidates will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the recommendation was unanimous?"

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

Payment of educational subsidy to wrong parties by oversight.

* 792 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: 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 disbursed the subsidy sanctioned for a taluk board in Anantapur district to another taluk board in the same district continuously for five or more years;

(b) if so, the taluk board to which it should have been paid, the taluk board to which it was wrongly paid, the amount which was so wrongly paid every year and the number of years for which it was so wrongly paid;

(c) who the Deputy Director was that was responsible for so wrongly sanctioning the subsidy in the first year;

(d) how and under what circumstances the subsidy was so wrongly paid;

25th March 1933]

(e) what action the Government propose to take to recover the amount paid in excess and from whom it is proposed to recover it;

(f) why no action has been taken against the officer and subordinates responsible for this gross and continued negligence for a number of years; and

(g) what steps the Government propose to take to reform and improve the working of the office of the Director of Public Instruction?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 6,912 payable to the Taluk Board, Gooty, was wrongly disbursed to the Taluk Board, Anantapur, in each of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33.

(c) & (f) The matter is under enquiry.

(d) An error was first committed in 1927-28 but rectified in the same year. The same error was, however, unfortunately repeated in subsequent years.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

(g) The Government have not considered the question whether any such steps are called for.

Teaching grants to Muslim maulvis and Christian clergymen.

* 793 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Christian Reverends are allowed to draw L.T. grants whereas Muslim Reverends (maulvis) who take their diplomas similarly are only allowed to draw a primary grant?

A.—There is no such grant known as the "L.T. grant." Holders of L.T. certificates are usually employed in secondary schools and the grants paid to these schools are based on the net cost of the schools and not with reference to the qualifications of the teachers.

If, however, the hon. Member is referring to rule 14 of the Madras Educational Rules, under which members of certain approved Christian societies who have gone through a regular course of study are allowed to be ranked as if they held collegiate trained teachers' certificates, I would reply that if it can be shown that maulvis undergo an educational course of a similar standard, the question of granting them a like concession will be considered. As it is, a Moulvi who has had his education purely in an Oriental College, when employed in a recognized elementary school, is treated as a teacher of the Lower Elementary grade since his qualification does not correspond to any of the qualifications prescribed for teachers in recognized schools.

The hon. Member S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib was seen to be putting some questions to the hon. Minister who was equally inaudible.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member kindly speak up so as to enable the Chair to find out whether the hon. Member is making a speech or putting a question?"

[25th March 1933]

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is the hon. the Minister for Education aware of the fact that the course which a maulvi undergoes extends to a period between 8 and 12 years and covers all the modern subjects and whether that being the case, Government will issue orders ranking recognized maulvis as if they hold collegiate trained certificates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"A person who is fit to be a professor in the Oriental College need not necessarily be qualified to be a teacher in the school?"

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am referring to maulvis who are trained to a regular course of study in Urdu, Persian and Arabic languages in well-known and long established Madrasas (Arabic colleges), just like Christian missionaries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I will look into that?"

Building facilities for Muslim schools.

* 794 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether any buildings separately for Muslim Elementary or Higher Grade Elementary schools have been constructed anywhere in the Presidency; and

(b) whether it is a fact that playgrounds for Muslim High schools are not provided even though some of the Muslim schools have had their existence for more than ten years?

A.—(a) & (b) It has not been possible to obtain the necessary information in the time available for answering this question

Distribution of Muslim girls' ranges in the II and III circles.

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

(a) how many circles of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools there are at present;

(b) how many Muslim girls' ranges have been formed for the presidency as a whole and how they are distributed among the different circles;

(c) what the number is of Muslim girls' schools in each range in the Second Circle and the Third Circle; and

(d) whether the Government propose to transfer a Muslim girls' range from the Second to the Third Circle?

A.—(a) Six.

(b) Two ranges, both in the Second Circle; one is for the Ceded districts with headquarters at Bellary and the other for the districts of Kistna, Guntur, Chittoor and Nellore with headquarters at Nellore.

[25th March 1933]

(c) The information is not available.

(d) No.

Text-books in Indian languages for the T.S.L.C. Examination, 1934.

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

(a) when the recommendations of the advisory committees for text-books for detailed study in Indian languages for the T.S.L.C. Examination of 1934 were received in the office of the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for each of the languages and each of the Higher and Lower Elementary grades;

(b) when communications were issued to the editors of these books to prepare the manuscripts for the press;

(c) when the manuscripts were received in the office in each case; when the manuscripts were sent to the press in each case;

(d) when the proof was received from the Government Press in each case; when the corrected proof was returned to the press for revision in each case;

(e) when the revised proof was received from the press in each case; when the revised proof was returned to the press with the strike order in each case;

(f) when clean copies of the books were made available for sale in each case;

(g) whether it is a fact that in some cases the remuneration was paid before the printing was completed, and if so, in how many cases and why;

(h) whether the previous order of the Commissioner or the Government were obtained by the Secretary before paying the remuneration in these cases; and

(i) if not, why was money drawn and disbursed in these cases before the remuneration became due?

A.—(a) to (i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 462 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1933, which contains particulars relating to the Telugu text-book for the higher elementary grade of the T.S.L.C. Examination, 1934. Particulars relating to the text-book in that language for the lower elementary grade and the text-books in other languages for both the lower and higher elementary grades of the examination are not available; they have been called for.

Boarding houses and orphanages maintained by Government or receiving aid from Government.

* 797 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boarding houses and orphanages maintained by the Government or receiving aid from Government;

[25th March 1933]

- (b) the districts in which they are located;
- (c) the persons or bodies by whom they are managed;
- (d) the number of the inmates in each institution;
- (e) the community which is lodged in each institution;
- (f) how many for Hindus; how many for Muhammadans; how many for Christians and how many for Adi-Dravidas;
- (g) the total expenditure to Government under this head in 1932-33 and the cost for each institution;
- (h) the number of pupils in the Chidambaram Nandanar Hostel in 1932-33; and
- (i) the aid given by the Government to the institution for feeding the pupils?

A.—(a) There are no orphanages or boarding houses for destitute children under Government management. The number of Indian orphanages and boarding houses under private management that received aid during 1932-33 was 173.

- (b) The statement* annexed gives the information.
- (c) Of the 173 orphanages and boarding houses, 157 are managed by Christian agencies, 11 by Hindu agencies and 5 by Muhammadan agencies.
- (d) The total number of inmates in the 173 orphanages was 11,926 during 1932-33. The number in each orphanage varies from 4 to 218.
- (e) & (f) The information required is not readily available.
- (g) The total expenditure on boarding grants to Indian orphanages in 1932-33 was Rs. 1,99,899. The grant given to each institution is shown in the annexure.*
- (h) 44.
- (i) Rs. 536.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to (c), may I know from the hon. the Education Minister how many orphanages are managed by Depressed Classes institutions?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"A statement is appended containing all the available information."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to (e) and (f), will the Government kindly call for the information and lay it on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, I shall consider it."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to (h), may I know if it is humanly possible to feed 44 people with 536 rupees for the year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The aid that is given is not intended to cover the whole cost of maintenance."

* Printed as Appendix X on pages 887-891 infra.

25th March 1933]

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"What is the basis for the calculation of the grant for other institutions?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is ordinarily Rs. 3 per head."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know why it should be reduced in the case of the Depressed Classes? Is it because they can eat less?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The money available has been distributed. I am inquiring how this sum was arrived at, in this particular case."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know if the Government are going to raise the amount?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No proposal is under consideration at present."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"In the Appendix to this question, I find that Rs. 536 is paid to the Nandanar Orphanage, Chidambaram, and Rs. 886 to the Tamil Evangelical Mission Orphanage, Chidambaram. May I know the strength of these institutions?" 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Beyond what is found in the statement in answer to this question, I cannot give further information."

Industries

Abolition of the post of Leather Expert.

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

(a) whether the Government or the Director of Industries called for the opinion of the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association of South India with regard to the proposal to abolish the post of the Leather Expert and his staff and if so, what the opinion given by the said Association is;

(b) will the Government be pleased to place on the table of this House the communication to the said Association calling for its opinion and also its reply thereto;

(c) whether the Government or the Director of Industries called for the opinion of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce with reference to the proposal to abolish the post of the Leather Expert and his staff and what the opinion was which the said Association gave in that matter; and

(d) whether any mercantile body from whom the Government or the Director of Industries called for opinion in this matter expressed any view in favour of the abolition of the Leather Expert and his staff?

[25th March 1933]

- A.—(a) The Association was consulted by the Director of Industries as to whether they would contribute towards the maintenance of the Leather Trades Institute as a research centre. The Association urged the retention of the Institute with the Leather Expert and suggested that if the expenditure on the Institute could not be met from general revenues, an export cess of 2 per cent *ad valorem* might be levied on exports of raw hides and skins from the Presidency.
- (b) The copy of the Director's letter addressed to the Association is not available. The Government have no objection to placing a copy of the Association's reply on the table but naturally must first obtain the consent of the Association.
- (c) The Southern India Chamber of Commerce was consulted by the Director of Industries. This Chamber considered it necessary to retain the Leather Expert and his staff for continuance of research. They recommended that if it was not possible to finance this section from general revenues, the expenditure might be met from the proceeds of a small cess of 2 per cent *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins exported from the Province.

(d) No.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether, in the reply sent by the Skin and Hide Merchants Association of South India, they said that this Leather Expert is a very capable man with intensive and extensive experience in the line and that he has been of great assistance to the leather industry in an increasing measure?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I believe they have stated so."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the offer made by the Skin and Hide Merchants Association and also the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Chamber of Commerce, will the hon. Minister be pleased to consider favourably the retention of this Leather Expert?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have said the matter is under consideration, and that is all I can say at present."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"I understood that opinion was asked from Trade and Commercial Associations to ascertain whether this Leather Expert should be retained. Is it a fact that the Skin and Hide Merchants Association, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Chamber of Commerce have all testified that the Leather Expert was doing very useful work?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have already answered the question."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know with effect from which date the post has been abolished?"

[25th March 1933]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The required notice of three months has been given, and I think the period expires on the 1st April next."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the skins and hides trade is passing through a serious depression, will the hon. Minister be pleased to retain this Expert for another year at least?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The matter will be considered."

Mr. V. T. ARAST:—"I understood the hon. Minister to reply to Mr. Pocker Sahib that the matter of the retention of this Expert was still under the consideration of Government. May I know whether he is aware of the fact that there is no provision for him in the Budget Estimate for 1933-34?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"This I do not think need stand in the way of the matter being considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether in spite of the fact that the Skin and Hide Merchants Association have agreed to the levy of a 2 per cent cess on hides and skins exported from here, the Government did not consider that suggestion, and have decided to send away the Expert?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"This proposal of a duty on raw hides was put forward recently and not at the beginning when they were consulted."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"May I know whether the decision to send away the Expert was taken before those bodies were further consulted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They were consulted at one time and then they said they were not willing to pay any contribution for the retention of the Expert. Later on, this proposal has been made by them."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the reasons for which the services of the Leather Expert are being terminated?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"This is one of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is there any reason, Sir, for the Retrenchment Committee proposing to the Government the abolition of this post at all?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"This post was originally intended as a temporary one to last for 18 months, and it was continued further for a year and more. The Retrenchment Committee proposed the abolition of the post, and the Government accepted the recommendation."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Has the Expert finished the experiments he was carrying on?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I cannot say that experiments on all kinds of stains have been finished."

[25th March 1933]

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Is it a fact that this Leather Expert is entitled to a long leave of about 24 months which must be granted to him if he is to be sent away, and that the Government will be a gainer if his services are to be retained further?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I want notice."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is it a fact that this Leather Expert has been publishing pamphlets giving the results of his research work, and was holding discourses with those engaged in the hide and skin trade?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"He has been sending the results of his researches to Government, and Government were publishing them. He has not been publishing anything."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"May I request the hon. Minister that in consideration of the strength of the recommendation made by three important trade and commercial associations in this Province this question of retaining the Leather Expert will be favourably considered?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have already said that the matter is being considered."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the name of this Leather Expert upon whom such encomiums have been showered?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. Guthrie."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House the reply sent by the Skin and Hide Merchants' Association?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I do not know if it will serve any useful purpose, because the hon. Member himself has been reading from that reply."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Government propose also to abolish the Leather Trades Institute?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I suppose the correspondence with the trade bodies relates also to the question of the retention of the Institute."

[For further list of Starred Questions, please see page 817 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Law and Order—General.

Alleged Hindu-Muslim tension at Nandyal.

799 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what date and at what hours did the Hindus take the last procession before the Mannam Sahib mosque, Nandyal, according to the magisterial order;

[25th March 1933]

(b) whether it is a fact that the Muslims were not allowed to sit in the mosque between 12 noon and 9 p.m.;

(c) whether it is a fact that lathi charge was ordered on the Muslims sitting in the mosque, at the instance of the Joint Magistrate;

(d) if so, at what time and what the reasons were for doing so;

(e) whether it is a fact that two Muslim lanes near the mosque were surrounded by the Police and no Muslim male was allowed to enter his house; and

(f) whether it is a fact that nearly 25 Muslims were arrested on that date and then let off?

A.—(a) The last procession taken by the Hindus before the mosque was on the 9th October 1932 at about 3-30 p.m. This was the Dasara procession, and as the rights of the two parties were in dispute in the civil courts and neither party would yield to persuasion, the District Magistrate decided as a compromise to allow the procession to pass the mosque with music at fixed hours only.

(b) The Muslims were prohibited from gathering in the Chinna Mannam Sahib mosque between 2-30 and 5 p.m. on that day by an order issued under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandyal.

(c) & (d) No lathi charge was ordered on the Muslims sitting in the mosque. The building was cleared at 2-30 without difficulty and without the use of force.

(e) The whole of the street was patrolled, and all bye-lanes and important points where there was a likelihood of crowds gathering were properly guarded.

(f) Only five Muslims of whom three were found armed in the street and the other two disobeyed orders to disperse, were arrested in the afternoon and were afterwards let off with a warning.

Local Self-Government

Denial of grants to panchayats known as union boards under the Madras Local Boards Act prior to its amendment in 1930.

800 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that grants are sanctioned to panchayats which were panchayats under the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, and are denied to panchayats which were union boards under the Local Boards Act before its amendment in 1930; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to state the policy underlying the rules and regulations for sanction of these grants and their reason for making such a distinction between the (old) panchayats and the (old) union boards?

A.—(a) Government grants for village communications and rural water-supply schemes are sanctioned through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to Panchayat Boards which were panchayats under the Madras Village

[25th March 1933]

Panchayat Act, 1920. Such grants are also paid through district boards for the benefit of panchayats which were formerly union boards. Teaching grants in respect of elementary schools are sanctioned to Panchayat Boards which were panchayats under the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, but such grants are not directly sanctioned to panchayats which were formerly Union Boards. However, in the case of schools transferred from taluk boards to Panchayat Boards (whether of union or non-union origin) the Government grants due for the schools continue to be paid to the taluk boards and these boards have been directed to make to the Panchayat Boards concerned a contribution not exceeding the average of the expenditure incurred on the schools from Government grants and from taluk board funds, in the three years prior to the date of transfer to the panchayat.

- (b) The principles governing the grants for the improvement of village communications are mentioned in Appendix I* and those governing the grants for rural water-supply schemes are mentioned in Appendix II*. The principles governing the sanction of teaching grants to panchayats in respect of elementary schools are mentioned in Appendix III*. Before the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act in 1930, grants for village communications and rural water-supply were distributed to non-union Panchayat Boards through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards (who was then also the Registrar-General of Panchayats). As this system was found to work satisfactorily, it has been continued even after the amendment of the Act.

Before the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was amended in 1930, the opening and maintenance of elementary schools was not the duty of Union Boards. Taluk Boards were discharging the duty in union areas also. The question of sanctioning teaching grants in respect of elementary schools to Panchayat Boards which were formerly Union Boards through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is under the consideration of the Government.

Education

Postings and transfers of District Educational Officers to Kurnool since January 1931.

801 Q.—Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) how many District Educational Officers were posted to Kurnool and transferred from Kurnool since January 1931 and the duration of their stay at Kurnool; and

* Printed as Appendix XI on pages 891—896 infra.

[25th March 1933]

- (b) what action the Government intend to take in the matter of avoiding frequent transfers?

A.—(a) The names of the officers and their length of stay in the district are given below:—

	Name.	Period of stay.
1	Mr. K. Muhammad ..	12th December 1930 to 9th June 1931.
2	„ D. Samuel ..	28th July 1931 to 12th January 1932.
3	„ V. R. Ranganathan.	21st February 1932 to 7th October 1932.
4	„ H. Perayya Sastri ..	24th October 1932 to 22nd November 1932.
5	„ Damodara Mudaliyar.	13th December 1932 to

- (b) The transfers were made in the interests of the public service, but it is hoped to avoid such frequent transfers in future.

Location of the Government Girls' High School, Salem.

802 Q.—Diwan Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Government Girls' High School in Salem is located in a highly congested and filthy area of the town; and

- (b) if so, whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to shift the school to a healthier area?

A.—(a) The locality in which the school is situated is known to be very congested.

- (b) Yes. The question of removing the school to a new and more suitable site is receiving the earnest consideration of the Government.

[For further list of Unstarred Questions, please see page 822 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Local Self-Government

Allegations against the Chairman, Tanjore Municipality.

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

- (a) the allegations made against the Chairman of the Tanjore Municipality by the deputation of certain councillors of the said municipality which waited on him on the 2nd of March 1933;

- (b) whether the Government have caused an enquiry to be made into those allegations; and

- (c) if so, whether they would be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the finding of the officer or officers who conducted that enquiry?

A.—(a) & (b) The deputation presented a petition containing allegations against the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tanjore, regarding the compulsory resignation of the Municipal Engineer, the alleged illegal appointment of the

[25th March 1933]

municipal Electrical Engineer and other irregularities. Government have forwarded the petition to the Collector of Tanjore who has been requested to call for the remarks of the Chairman on the allegations and, if he finds sufficient ground therefor, to institute a detailed enquiry and report the result to Government.

(c) The suggestion will be considered on receipt of the Collector's report.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister has subsequently received any petitions from the residents of the Tanjore Municipality that the Chairman is pursuing them with a vindictiveness and has cut off water-supply to their houses? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I think a number of petitions have been received."

Moir's Causeway and Flood Damage Work.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the " Moir's Causeway " flood damage work is still in progress on the Tirumuzhi-Satyavedu road; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government pay half the contribution to the said work? "

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know when the causeway gave way? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I think in 1930 or 1931."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Is it a fact that this causeway has been under repair ever since and has not been completed up to date? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It has been under repair for a long time. It is expected to be completed before the close of this financial year."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know the reason for taking such a long time for repairing a small portion of this causeway? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I am not aware of the reasons. But I believe the repair was partly completed, and the causeway was again damaged."

Contributions to panchayats on account of markets.

* 805 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Honorary Organizer of Panchayats, Mayanur, forwarded a letter to the Government in May last requesting contribution from markets in respect of certain panchayats in Kulitalai taluk;

25th March 1933]

(b) whether the Government asked the District Board, Trichinopoly, to send up proposals regarding contributions and, if so, when; and

(c) whether any reply has been received; if not, the steps taken to obtain an early reply?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Are the Government satisfied that these panchayats have been given their share of money on account of markets? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have no information, Sir."

Public Health

Leprosy among beggars in the Madras City.

* 806 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the number of beggar-lepers is increasing day by day in the City of Madras;

(b) what steps the Government are taking or intend taking to check this menace; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to open a Leper Hospital outside Madras for all such beggar-lepers?

A.—(a) & (b) Such increase has not been brought to the notice of Government. The Government have, however, opened leprosy clinics in the Rayapuram and General Hospitals, Madras.

(c) No.

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" May I ask whether the Corporation is considering the question of opening a hospital for beggar-lepers? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government have no information in the matter."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether Government have ever considered the necessity for legislating for the compulsory segregation of indigent lepers in the City? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It has been considered once."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask what the proposals of the Government are on this question? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The question of legislation has been dropped.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether there is a leprosy clinic in the General Hospital? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" There is, as is stated in the answer."

[25th March 1933]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Will the hon. Minister consider the need for introducing the Leper Act in this Presidency? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ As stated in answer to a previous question, the matter is under correspondence with the Government of India.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Loans advanced to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 807 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the aggregate amount of loan advanced by the Government to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, is;

(b) the amounts paid back; and

(c) the total amount due to the Government up-to-date?

A.—(a) Rs. 3,76,500.

(b) Rs. 54,000.

(c) Rs. 3,22,500.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ The answer says that there is still a very large amount due to the Government. May I know, Sir, when the Government expect the clearance of the loan and what steps they propose to take for the speedy recovery of the loan? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Since the recent amendment of the Act, I hope the financial position of the Board has been improving and we are carefully watching the situation. I cannot say definitely when we can expect the entire loan will be cleared.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ May I know whether the Government is aware that the Secretary of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is at present drawing Rs. 600, the maximum for that post and that he would have been getting only Rs. 380 in his post as Superintendent in the Council Secretariat, and whether Government would consider the question of reducing the salary of the Secretary? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ That supplementary question does not arise on this.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask the hon. Minister whether from the manner in which the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has been functioning, there is any reasonable expectation of the repayment of this loan by the Board? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I have already stated that, since the recent amendment of the Act, they have been getting larger funds, and we hope to realize the loan.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ The improvement in the financial position by the amended Act will go to maintain their present position. What about the arrears due? Is the Government considering the question of writing off the arrears? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ No such proposal is under consideration.”

[25th March 1933]

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ In view of the heavy indebtedness of the Board, will the Government consider the question of retrenchment in the pay and staff of the Board? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Some retrenchment has already been carried out, I think.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is not time for provincializing the Board? ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Does this loan carry any interest, Sir? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I believe it carries some interest.” 11-45

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ May I ask whether it is a fact that the Public Accounts Committee in their last report have suggested the need for retrenchment in the Hindu Religious Endowments Boards? ” a.m

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I must ask for notice.”

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—“ Is there any limit up to which this Board can raise loans? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ The Government decides each case on its merits.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ May I know what the total amount is that is due to the Board from the various temple committees? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“ May I know whether owing to the rigorous exaction of the Board many of the temple committees have to auction some of their properties to pay the amount? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I have no information.”

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the office of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board submits reports to the Government with regard to the collection of the amounts due from the various temples? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Reports are not submitted to Government.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“ Are the officials of the Board having payment of their salaries every month or are they in arrears? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ There have been arrears on many occasions.”

Elections to the Temple Committees in the Trichinopoly district.

* 808 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state when elections to the temple committees of the Trichinopoly district will be held?

A.—The Government understand that the electoral rolls relating to the Trichinopoly Circle Temple Committee are under revision

[25th March 1933]

and that it is proposed to hold elections after the rolls have been revised. As regards the Thuraiyur and Ariyalur Circle Temple Committees, a proposal to combine them into a single committee is under consideration.

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"Will the hon. the Chief Minister ask the Endowments Board to have the elections to the committees completed before June?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"As soon as the electoral roll is ready, Government propose to have the elections held."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister is aware that in several other districts no elections to the temple committees are taking place and, if so, what steps Government propose to take to make these committees function properly?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Owing to lack of funds it was not found possible to have elected committees in many districts; as a temporary measure, in some cases Government have nominated advisory committees."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether there is an advisory committee in Coimbatore?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I believe so."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"What steps are they taking to have elected committees constituted for the districts?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The policy of the Government is to constitute such committees wherever possible."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Coimbatore advisory committee has applied for elections being held?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no information. Generally these things are disposed of by the Endowments Board."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that the Board have addressed Government in that matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not think they have addressed the Government. I will enquire."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Local Self-Government

Grants to Panchayats in Guntur district for works.

809 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the panchayats in the Guntur district to which grants were sanctioned for works by the Inspector of Local Boards during 1931-32 and 1932-33 up-to-date;

(b) how many of these panchayats have completed the sanctioned works and submitted claims for grants;

[25th March 1933]

(c) how many have been paid their claims and how many still remain to be paid;

(d) whether it is a fact that claims from other districts for 1932-33 have been paid while claims of panchayats in Guntur district have not yet been paid although the works had been executed in 1931-32; and

(e) if the answer to clause (d) be in the affirmative, what the reasons are for the delay in meeting these claims and the preference shown to panchayats of other districts?

A.—(a) It is presumed that the question refers to grants for works relating to the improvement of village roads and rural water supply. A statement* showing the required particulars is laid on the table.

(b) Forty-nine.

(c) All claims for sanctioned works were paid as and when they were received. There is no bill still remaining to be paid.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

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

III.—STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS RECEIVED AND ANSWERED DURING THE SESSION.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This being the last day of the session I have to inform the House that the number of questions of which notice was received during this session was 1,027. Of this the number admitted was 841, that withdrawn before admission 8, that disallowed 130, that referred back to Members of the Legislative Council for further information but not received back from them 44, and that in respect of which the seven days' notice was not waived 4. Of the 841 questions admitted, 13 have been withdrawn by the Members putting them and 819 have been answered by the Government. Nine questions will lapse unanswered."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to that statement, may I know whether there are any questions now remaining to be answered by Government?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Nine questions have not been answered and they will lapse."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have given notice of a question and I think the rules require that in the prescribed time the question must be answered. I sent even reminders, and the question has not been answered. I wish to know how it is that it still remains unanswered."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With regard to the nine questions that lapse, to which departments do they relate?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Eight questions relate to the Local Self-Government Department."

[25th March 1933]

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" May I suggest that the Government be asked to send the replies to the Members concerned? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" My question relates to the retirement of certain district medical officers. I have not received any intimation that it was irregular or inadmissible for any reason. I want to know how it lapses."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will see that the matter is examined."

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

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

The Velliyakundam Impartible Estate Act, 1933—28th February 1933.

The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Further Amendment) Act, 1933—28th February 1933.

The Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1933—28th February 1933.

The Madras Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1933—11th March 1933.

The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1933—11th March 1933.

The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1933—11th March 1933.

The Madras Marumakkattayam Act, 1932—21st March 1933.

The Madras Nambudri Act, 1932—21st March 1933.

V.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1933-34.

DEMAND XXI—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The discussion on Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's cut motion will continue."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" Mr. President, Sir, in speaking on this Demand I would confine myself to the agricultural education which is being offered by this department in our Province. It appears that this particular kind of education is not progressive. Some agricultural schools have been closed for want of students. This, I think, is due to the policy our Government have adopted in this department. Educational systems are made for man and not man for educational systems; and what these systems shall embrace must necessarily be governed by the dominant interest of the community. In communities in which a majority of rural children are bound to work out their destiny through farming the most vital interest is undeniably agriculture. If you give to rural education an increasing agricultural trend, it may be taken that we shall soon be in a fair way to solve the rural school problem. I do not deny that there are those who argue that such schemes of educating for the farm, have been tried in other countries and failed and that we lack teachers properly equipped to cope with the difficulties of the

25th March 1933] [Mr. G. R. Premayya]

situation. Such objections while in part true are not insuperable. The European countries which have taken a lead in nature study and school gardens, have continued this work in a more advanced form under the name of elementary agriculture. In some cases the causes of failure were easily found out and remedied. The lack of trained teachers was the chief cause of failure but this is already being remedied by offering and very often making obligatory agricultural courses in the state normal schools and other training schools for masters. Past failures can only point the way to eventual success.

" France has offered optional courses in agriculture in its primary schools ever since 1879. France does not stand alone in this field. Belgium has within the last 15 years developed a system of agricultural education unexcelled anywhere. Agricultural theory and practice are taught as part of the regular rural school curriculum. To meet the demand for efficient teachers all the State normal schools in that kingdom offer courses in agriculture. The Government has been remarkably successful in meeting local needs and solving local problems. For practical application of agricultural teaching Belgium stands perhaps first among European nations.

" In Holland the work is given a marked nature study trend; however it includes enough of things agricultural to permit students from the rural schools to enter secondary agricultural schools. Denmark illustrates in a striking way what elementary agriculture in the rural schools can do for a people. As a result of the disastrous war with Prussia and Austria in 1864 the small kingdom lost two of its most prosperous provinces. Danish hopes of political prominence were thenceforth blasted; but with a zeal born of despair the people set to work to make amends for the lost territory by developing to the utmost what was left. Wonders have been wrought. Swamps have been drained and sandy heaths planted and redeemed. Agriculture and horticulture have become scientific and intensive. Danish farm products—butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables and meat—receive the top prices in the world markets on account of unequalled quality. And this story begins in the rural schools. Elementary agriculture under various names is taught in every rural district.

" Other European countries such as Germany, Austria and Switzerland teach elementary education chiefly in separate schools established for this purpose and therefore need not be mentioned in my speech. Norway, Sweden and Finland offer practical courses in a number of elementary schools. Servia and Portugal too are accomplishing tangible results. Even Japan is alive to the possibilities to come from practical study of agriculture. The progressive nation has already over 500 schools for the teaching of agriculture.

" The United Kingdom has pursued a wiser policy with her Colonies. In the British West Indies, for instance, elementary agriculture is taught in the lower schools, the system being similar to that used in the French rural schools.

[Mr. G. R. Premayya] [25th March 1933]

"The Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Malta freely make use of agricultural primers in the schools. South Africa and the Australian Commonwealth are making remarkable progress. South Australia teaches agriculture as a specific study in the country schools.

"It is really unnecessary to state what Canada is doing in elementary agriculture as the country is known to the world. Suffice it to say that the example set by the Canadian Government and the Macdonald movement in their unprecedented success in bettering and increasing the yield of farm crops and dairy products, *through first lessons in the rural schools* should be emulated and imitated in our own country, for we have not yet started anything at all so far as agricultural instruction in rural schools is concerned.

12 noon. "I will here quote a passage from the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which visited India two or three years ago. The report says:

"Our concern with secondary education is the extent to which and the manner in which agricultural education can best be given in secondary schools. This subject has been much discussed. The divergences of opinion in regard to it have led to the evolution of two entirely different types of schools, the vocational school and the ordinary rural secondary school in the curriculum of which elementary agriculture is included. The former type finds favour in Bombay and in the adoption of the other the Punjab has led the way. . . . In the Punjab type, elementary agriculture is an optional subject in the curriculum of the ordinary vernacular middle schools. In the words of a circular which was issued in 1923: "the aim is to enrich the middle school course in the rural areas by the inclusion of agricultural training and thus to bring it more in keeping with the environment of the pupils; and the object is to use agriculture as a means of mental discipline and training and as an important accessory to the general subjects taught in these schools."

"Under this system, the instruction given in the class room is both illustrated and supplemented by practical work in all agricultural processes on the land. For this purpose, farms of about three acres in extent were attached to the schools in which the new course was first introduced but, owing to financial stringency, the alternative of school gardens, half an acre to an acre in extent, was adopted in 1923. Six periods per week are devoted to the course by each of the four classes which make up the vernacular middle school in the Punjab. All the work on the farms and gardens, except that of looking after the bullocks on the farms, is done by the boys themselves and it is interesting to note that many of the farms and gardens are not only self-supporting but have an annual balance to their credit."

"These facts prove that agricultural education, if given along with secondary and primary education, is more profitable to the rural areas. Our Presidency, without knowing what is taking place in the other countries, has kept its eyes shut and has so far not adopted a wiser policy. So I appeal to the hon. Minister in charge—even now it is not too late yet—to sanction the taking up of a course like this; but if he adopts the example set by the other countries, I think it will be beneficial to the country and to the ryots."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, the Agricultural department seems to be confining its attention to the problem of increasing production by improved methods of cultivation. Extension of the area of cultivation and increasing the outturn of cultivation will be of little use, if the prices of the agricultural produce continue to be at a low level and cultivation ceases to be a profitable occupation. The Agricultural department should, therefore, pay as much heed to the problems of consumption

25th March 1933] [Mr. A. B. Shetty]

and distribution as to those of production. As observed by the Viceroy at the time of opening the present session of the Legislative Assembly, some sort of economic planning is necessary in every country in the present world conditions. We must have accurate statistical information for evolving a co-ordinated economic policy in this country. With regard to every important agricultural product we must find out how much is produced in different parts of the Province, how much can be consumed within the Province and how much can be exported outside with profit. An economic survey is necessary for the purpose. We must have balanced production and consumption. The Agricultural Commission has pointed out the importance of collecting statistical information for the successful development of agriculture and suggested what staff should be employed for this work. There is at present no proper statistical organization in any Province. I would like to know what action has so far been taken in regard to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission on this matter.

"The marketing of the ryots' surplus produce should receive expert attention. The Agricultural department has not paid attention to the problems connected with the marketing of the ryots' produce. A marketing survey should be carried out as suggested by the Agricultural Commission. The establishment of well-regulated markets will help the ryot to obtain better price for his produce and it will have a favourable reaction upon production. The ryot will put forth proper effort to improve his agricultural practice, when he is helped in this way. The system of regulated markets should, therefore, be extended to products other than cotton. Scales and weights and measures are now manipulated against the ryot. Standardization of weights and measures and regular inspection in a market will help the ryot by securing to him fairer weightment and freedom from illegal deductions.

"I am glad that the department has taken up the question of finding out what more profitable crops could be grown in the place of paddy and in rotation with it. The prices of paddy are at a low ebb. There is little prospect of any decided improvement in the future. In view of the fall in price and the loss of markets on account of the competition of paddy from Burma and other places, the problem of finding substitute crops for paddy is one of the biggest problems which the Agricultural department has to tackle and I hope it will receive the attention from the Government.

"Before I close I wish to draw attention to one matter in regard to the Livestock department. I understand that there are 111 breeding stock locked up at Hosur now. Government are spending money to feed these 111 animals at Hosur but their use is restricted, as there are not sufficient cows in the farm for serving. We have more than a hundred veterinary institutions in this Presidency, but there are only 27 bulls stationed at some of these institutions. If the bulls now locked up at Hosur are distributed and stationed at the veterinary institutions all over the Province, they will be of use to the people in serving their cows and they will also bring revenue to the Government in the shape of service fees. I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this matter and request him to take the necessary action in the matter."

[25th March 1933]

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Mr. President, Sir, with reference to the demonstrations that are carried on by the Agricultural department, I should like to know whether much use has been made of the results that have been obtained in the various demonstration farms. Talking particularly of the Nilgiris, I would like to bring to the notice of Government that the experiments carried on at the Nanjanad station have not been taken to the notice of the cultivators. This has been the subject of discussion in this House for many years. At a time like this when the rural cultivators have taken to fertilisers and chemical manures that are being sold, I do not know what arrangements have been made by the Government to advise the cultivators as to the utility of those things. Of late large areas have been brought under potato cultivation in the Nilgiris on account of the attraction of these artificial fertilisers. The consequence is that the output has been greatly increased leading to a fall in prices to the extent of one-third or three-fourth of what they were in ordinary times.

" Sir, when the Commercial Crops Marketing Bill was under discussion in this House, suggestions were made to include potatoes for which ryots were finding it difficult to get proper price. I should now like to know from the Government whether they are going to control the widespread sale and utilization of chemical manure in the districts. Moreover, it is the duty of the demonstrators to advise the agriculturists as regards the crops which could be best raised with the aid of artificial manure in the Nilgiris. I do not think so far any attempt has been made in the direction. Moreover, in a district like the Nilgiris where green manure is abundant, something must be done by the department in co-operation with the Forest department or the Public Health department which has also been carrying on some experiments in connexion with manure, to supply the ryots the best possible manure at cheap rates. I may say for information of the hon. Minister that Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, the Director of Public Health, when he came to Ootacamund arranged with the sanitary staff to make certain manure experiments. If the Government in this department would co-operate with that department in finding out the best manure available, it will go a long way to improve the lot of the agriculturists.

" I shall now say a few words about fruit culture in our Presidency. Even though the Nilgiris are very suitable for fruit-growing, I do not think the experiments carried on both at Coonoor and at the Burliar Botanical Gardens, have in any way helped the fruit-growing population there. I see that some reference has been made to the plants and other things that are obtainable in these stations in the Agricultural Calendar that has been sent to hon. Members of the Legislative Council. I do not know if this information has been furnished to the fruit-growers in the Nilgiris.

" With regard to fruit-growing, another point I wish to mention is that though people have been able to produce very good fruits in the Nilgiris, they have no knowledge regarding preservation. Countries like Canada and Australia which are growing large quantities of fruits,

[25th March 1933] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

have well-developed fruit-preserving schemes, so much so they are flooding the Indian market with fruits preserved in tins and otherwise and our people are paying a very high price for them. When we grow such fruits in our own Province itself, it is necessary for us to devise some ways by which we can preserve them. I think it will greatly add to the advantage of the agriculturists on the Nilgiris. Moreover, in admitting students to the Agricultural College, I think people who have experience of agriculture—I mean students that come from the families of agriculturists—must be given the first chance. Sir, even in the matter of services, those who come out of the college want to go out as demonstrators or want to get some employment in the Agricultural department. Sir, in this connexion, I would like to quote what the Administration Report says:—

" At all the agricultural research stations there is provision for those who are interested in taking a course in practical farming. Unfortunately the general public have not made use of these facilities to any appreciable extent. Where students have been forthcoming it has been with the object of obtaining employment on the stations and not of developing their own cultivation."

" Therefore, I would like the Government not to select those people as students for the Agricultural College who after their course want to take up employment, but only those who want to take up agriculture in their practical life and want to lead the lives of agriculturists.

" There is one other point to which I would like to refer. My hon. Friend, Mr. Rajagopala Pillai, at the time of general discussion on the Budget, drew the attention of the hon. Minister in charge to the necessity of opening an agricultural colony near the Mettur Dam to which the hon. Minister gave a sympathetic reply. As a matter of fact very near the Cauvery-Mettur Dam thousands of acres of lands are available for improved agriculture. If the hon. Minister would care for the uplift of the depressed classes, I would request him to make an attempt to bring some scheme for the improvement of agriculture in that area so that the economic condition of those communities who are living in that area may be greatly improved."

* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI:—" Sir, the total land revenue of the Province is somewhere about seven crores and odd and out of this amount only some seventeen lakhs of rupees are provided for the Agricultural department. I should like to point out that more money should be spent on this department. For example, there are about 316 livestock research stations in the Presidency, but so far as the Ceded districts are concerned, I do not think there is even a single research station. Therefore, it is very necessary that at least one should be opened there. It is also very essential that a breeding station should be opened in the Ceded districts so that the livestock of these parts may be improved. Secondly, experimental research stations should also be opened at many places there, because the ryots should know the advantages of improved methods of agriculture. There should be more demonstration farms opened, so that the ryots of each and every village may know the advantages of improved methods of agriculture. So far as the Anantapur district is concerned, I submit that an Agricultural school should be

12-15
p.m.

[Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi] [25th March 1933]

opened there because we have been feeling the necessity for it for a very long time. Most of the ryots there are poor and they cannot afford to go to the Agricultural College at the distant town of Coimbatore.

"Then with regard to the work of the Agricultural demonstrators, I may be permitted to state that they should be made to pay more attention to their legitimate work. Of course there are some who do their work conscientiously but the generality of them, I am sorry to say, are not so. These people must go to the villages and mix with the ryots and explain to them the advantages of improved methods of agriculture. They must come into living contact with the ryots. Such people are a *sine qua non*. A stricter watch over their movements is necessary.

"There are large stocks of groundnut lying undisposed off in rural areas and the ryots are unable to sell them at any profitable price. I understand that many companies, such as Rally Brothers and others who used to buy these groundnuts have now taken advantage of the large stocks of groundnuts in the market and have entered into a pact among themselves that they should not purchase the groundnuts at more than a prescribed rate, so that the ryots may not get any profit at all. I think it is high time that the Government should turn their attention to this problem and do something for the ryots."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I would press on the attention of the Government that more attention should be paid to this department. I consider that this department is only next to Education. Money spent on the Agricultural department goes to the benefit of the ryots. You know, Sir, in our parts the agriculturists are very much indebted.

"Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain matters which require his immediate attention. The number of demonstrators is to be increased. Now one demonstrator is in charge of two taluks. The few demonstrators that are now working must follow a method—I realize that they are doing some service to the people—by which they will be able to make the ryots take more and more interest in improved methods of agriculture. I would suggest that wherever there are demonstrators, there should be demonstration farms. I would urge on the attention of the hon. Minister that he should make an earnest attempt to open more demonstration farms. As a matter of fact I met one demonstrator and asked him as to what he was doing. He said he was simply going about the villages and talking to the ryots about the advantages of the improved methods of agriculture and so on. I also asked some of the big ryots in my district as to whether they got any help from these demonstrators. They said they would not be able to get any benefit unless there was a demonstration farm near their villages. In some places it is very difficult to get lands for opening demonstration farms. I should like the hon. Minister to take up this question and see whether he cannot make arrangements for the department purchasing lands wherever they needed such lands

[25th March 1933] [S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur]

for the opening of demonstration farms so that the ryots living in villages near those farms may be benefited by the advantages of improved methods of agriculture adopted in those farms. In this connexion, I would particularly mention the work that is going on in Visalore. But I find there is not a single demonstration farm in Cumbum taluk. I wish to impress upon the attention of the hon. Minister that Cumbum has got one of the biggest tanks in my district and if a demonstration farm is opened in that taluk and more demonstrators are employed there, I am sure that paddy cultivation will very largely increase in the areas irrigated by the Cumbum tank. The demonstrators who are now employed by this department should make arrangements with the village munsif of each village to make known to the people by beat of tom-tom that demonstrators are going to give lectures on agriculture on such and such date, so that the people of the village may come and attend those lectures. As a matter of fact under present conditions the presence of these demonstrators in villages is not at all felt by the ryots.

"Sir, I would like to join my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, in saying that this department should make some arrangements with the Forest department in the matter of securing manure leaves from forests which are very close to the villages. If this is done, the ryots will be greatly benefited. These manure leaves which are in abundance in forests are not at all used by the ryots and they go as mere waste. I think some facilities should also be given to the ryots for removing fodder leaves from these forests. I would like to mention that Kurnool has got a very large forest area where not only manure leaves but also grazing grounds are available. These manure leaves and grass go waste every year as no use is made of them. So I would request the hon. Minister to do something in the matter so that the ryots may be benefited.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, suggested that fruit cultivation must be undertaken by this department. I fully agree with him. You know, Sir, that fruits are imported into this country in tins from foreign countries. When you have got good places for fruit cultivation, why not this department take up this question and see that fruits are grown in abundance, preserved and exported to those places where there are no fruits available.

"There is one other grievance which I would like to place before the hon. Minister and that is that my community feels that they are not properly represented in this department. Of course the hon. the Minister may say that qualified people from the Muslim community are not coming forth to join the Agricultural College. I may reply him that at present we have a large number of candidates who are available and who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination. He is well aware that my community is very poor. I hope that he would take steps to award a sufficient number of scholarships to Muhammadan students so that they can take advantage of the instruction given in these Government Colleges."

12-30
p.m.

[25th March 1933]

The PATTAGAR OF PALAYAKOTTAI spoke in Tamil.

12-45 p.m. Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, there are one or two points which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. The Government have not been taking any steps which will be of great importance to this Presidency. We have been agitating in this Council for the big Tungabhadra Project. Twice or thrice, I have specifically drawn the attention of the Government to the necessity of having some preliminary investigation before this project becomes an accomplished fact. The original Tungabhadra Project was designed by Mr. Mackenzie; it was intended that water should be given for the dry lands in the Ceded districts and not for irrigation. The idea was that the ryot of the black-cotton soil parts could not take water for irrigation purposes. The Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee pointed out that the notion which actuated Mr. Mackenzie in recommending that scheme, was not quite right and that the people would be quite willing to take water for irrigation purposes. The experiment whether the black-cotton soil would be suitable for irrigation purposes has not yet been tried and it is an open question from the point of view of the Agricultural department. The popular impression is that it may not be of very great use to take water to the black-cotton soil for purposes of irrigation. It would make a world of difference. The question is whether the black-cotton soil can be habituated for irrigation. In view of the great importance of this problem in connexion with the Tungabhadra Project, I wanted this Government to conduct this experiment and find out whether the black-cotton soil cannot be utilized for irrigation purposes. The Tungabhadra Project may be completed, say, in the course of ten years; but this experiment should be conducted now by the Agricultural department. The Government should find out what the estimated cost would be and how far it would be beneficial from the point of view of the ryot to take water for black-cotton soil.

"I am glad that the Government is opening its eyes in the matter of encouraging the growth of fruit trees. It is well known that the average man is eating very little fruit in this country; it is due to the enormous cost of the fruits and to their non-availability. Compared to many other countries, our country has a very small production of fruits. The climate of this country is suitable and there are water facilities for the production of fruits. I hope the Government would take up this questions seriously and see whether larger variety of fruits can be cultivated. Recently I saw in the papers that there is a proposal to open a fruit farm in Chittoor district. I cannot see why Chittoor district was pitched upon for opening a fruit farm, when better facilities are available in the neighbouring district of Cuddapah. I challenge the Minister; let him take the statistics regarding the amount of cultivation and the acreage of various kinds of fruit trees both in the Cuddapah district and in the Chittoor district. It is no doubt true that we have a large number of mango trees in Chittoor.

"There is one kind of fruit, namely, Batavia oranges, which you get from Cuddapah. The oranges you get in Madras are received from

[25th March 1933] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Cuddapah. Most of the Battavia oranges come from the Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district. In addition to these oranges, many other fruits are grown in the Cuddapah district. I hope that area will become all garden without any other cultivation. Let the hon. Minister investigate whether it is not advisable to have the fruit farm in the Cuddapah district. He has been very unfair to my district. I do not know why the hon. the Minister chose Chittoor. Cuddapah is more suitable than Chittoor, and the fruit farm should be located in the Cuddapah district.

"I wish to refer to another point. The working of this department is not satisfactory, as I shall presently show. When the Chintaladevi farm with a large acreage was closed, none of the students who had studied in the Agricultural College came forward to take up that farm for purposes of cultivation, even though facilities were given to them. It shows that the training that is given in that college is not useful to them in any way. None of them is able to cultivate lands remuneratively. In these days when there is much unemployment, why should not people, who have passed out of the Agricultural College, come forward to take up this farm for cultivation. Look at that country, Japan; it has within a decade increased its production; what has this Government been able to do within the last 20 years? Apart from the advertisements in the village calendars, what is the value of the increased production as a result of the working of the department? This country cannot be compared with other countries which have done very much in the matter of increased production. The Government get the largest income—90 per cent of the income—from the ryots. Is it not therefore quite proper that better attention should be given by the Agricultural department, in the matter of helping the ryots? The Agricultural department is a developing department. This is a department which will get tenfold the money spent on it. Retrenchment should not touch the Agricultural department. This is a department in which money is to be invested and we can get back tenfold the amount invested. I once again wish to inform the hon. the Minister that he should go into the question of the location of the fruit farm and see whether it should not be established in the Rajampet taluk in my district."

* Mr. T. NARASA REDDI:—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this occasion, it is with a view to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the department has given very little attention to the Cuddapah district. It is a well-known fact that the black-cotton soil of the Cuddapah district is very suitable for cotton production. Once cotton was produced on a large scale in the district of Cuddapah and the cotton market of this district was one of the biggest markets in the Presidency. After the introduction of the groundnut, for want of facilities by way of improved methods of cultivation of cotton, it is not produced in large quantities in this district.

"Sir, the ryots were growing cotton on hundreds of acres of land in the past, but now they are not able to grow even on one acre of land. 1 p.m.

[Mr. T. Narasa Reddi] [25th March 1933]

This is due to the lack of improved methods of cultivation. If only the Government come to the rescue of these ryots by opening up farms where they can demonstrate improved methods for the growing of cotton, I think every ryot will be willing to take up cotton cultivation.

"Sir, there is another thing which I wish to bring home to the attention of the Minister and it is this. While every other district has got a demonstration farm to demonstrate the improved methods of producing cotton, improved methods of producing paddy and cholam, which are the main products of the districts, my district has been altogether ignored by the Agricultural department. We have only got a demonstrator, who does nothing else than the selling of the grain like a Komatti. He does not go to the villages and does not demonstrate what the ryots have to do to improve their lot, so much so, nobody knows what is the duty of this demonstrator. So, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact, so that he may instruct the demonstrator to see that he goes to every village at least once a year and demonstrate to the people the improved methods that the department has evolved.

"There is also another thing which I would like the hon. Minister to bear in mind, namely, to select a farm somewhere in the centre of the district, for instance near the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal or the Chapod Project, where water is available for at least nine months of the year, to demonstrate to the people improved methods which the department has been aiming at.

"Another thing to which I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Minister is the question of cattle. The people of the Cuddapah district, and the people of the surrounding districts, are dependent upon the adjoining district of Nellore for their cattle. For this purpose, a breeding centre might safely be located somewhere in the centre of the district, so that a number of breeding bulls can be sent to the other taluks of the districts from there. I understand there was a proposal to take the bulls to the various taluks in the district, but for reasons not known to the Members of this House, that proposal was abandoned so much so, there is no breeding bull in my district at all. I wish to press upon the attention of the hon. Minister to see that a breeding centre is located in the centre of the district.

"There is also another point which I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and that is in regard to the inordinate delay on the part of the department in granting agricultural loans to poor agriculturists. For instance, there are two or three officers through whom the ryot can approach the Government, namely, the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector. For getting a loan of this kind, it takes several months and by the time he gets the loan, the necessity of the ryot in respect of improving his land or other necessities are over and the loan is of no use to him. I therefore request the hon. Minister to see that a speedier method is adopted so that the loans might be disbursed to the ryots in as short a time as possible."

25th March 1933]

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the prosperity of this country depends upon agriculture and no Member of the House will deny having any interest in the cause of agriculture of this country. The resources of the Government also come from the agricultural population of the country who form the majority. In this connexion, I have to say that we are imitating western countries in having a department for agriculture, but I want to know what that department is doing. I find there are schools and colleges intended for the improvement of agriculture, but I feel constrained to say that these schools and colleges do not help the agriculturist in the least. Of course they help certain persons to beguile their time but they do nothing more. Certain crops for instance, paddy, cotton and sugarcane are subject to pests and I want to know what the officers of the Agricultural department are doing to prevent such pests. Of course, occasionally, they go about and demonstrate what should be done when such pests prevail, but when actually these pests prevail in certain parts, they do not go to the spot and render help to the ryots; the result is that the poor ryots suffer a good deal and they do not get a good return for the labour they have invested on the land. Most of the Inspectors and Deputy Directors employed in this department, sit at home theorizing certain principles, or spend their time in the model farms, which are nothing when compared with the vast area of waste land to be brought under cultivation. These officers do not go to the fields when ryots actually suffer for want of water. They do nothing more than publish some pamphlets and issue a calendar to almost all the members. Apart from this, I do not find any tangible work done by the department.

"Sir, in the Administration Report that has been placed in the hands of hon. Members, it is admitted that organic manure is much better than artificial manure, but what does the department do in regard to this matter? They simply advertise artificial manure and do nothing more. On the other hand, it should be the duty of the Government to give as many facilities as can be afforded to the ryots. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he has furnished sufficient facilities to the ryots for the improvement of the land and whether he has found out that there is sufficient quantity of green manure or organic manure to meet the needs of the ryots, and whether sufficient facilities are being offered by the Government to the ryots in the matter of getting water for irrigation purposes. Most of the ryots suffer for want of water in several places. It is not the theory of breeding good cattle or raising good crops that should be attended to first, but the question whether sufficient supply of water is secured for the ryots. Further at the time the ryots are in need of their services, these Deputy Directors and Inspectors do not visit the places. I would therefore urge upon the attention of the hon. Minister to see that these officers also know the difficulties of the ryots and also as to when they are in need of water without which no yield is possible from the land.

"Sir, the hon. the Minister has recently introduced a Bill called the Commercial Crops Markets Bill, but he has confined his attention

[Mr. M. Devadasan] [25th March 1933]

only to three crops, that is, cotton, groundnut and tobacco. That is not enough. The ryots do not get sufficient facilities for disposing of their paddy. Now that the price of paddy has fallen, I hope the hon. Minister will take steps for the disposal of paddy by finding a good market for the ryots.

"I also wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that no effort has been made in the direction of improving the palmyrah, about which I also put an interpellation in the Council. You know, Sir, that jaggery is produced out of the palmyrah and it is converted into sugar by Messrs. Parry & Co. Sir, the wealth of the Tinnevely district depends upon palmyrahs as well. There are 9 millions of palmyrah trees in the Tinnevely district, but now the industry is declining. Several of my Friends in my district have been asking me what steps have been taken by Government against the deterioration of this industry in several parts of the Presidency. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has taken any steps to prevent the decline of this industry.

"In regard to Agricultural Schools, my hon. Friend, Mr. Muni-swami Pillai, said that these places are merely intended for providing employment for certain people who are not employed. I agree with him. These schools and colleges, should be opened to those people who really come from the agricultural classes. I was told, Sir, that when some students from Tinnevely belonging to the agricultural classes applied for admission, they were refused. I do not know for what reason these students should be refused admission into the agricultural college. Further, most of the people employed as Deputy Directors of Agriculture do not belong to the agricultural classes. They have chosen this walk of life only to find some avenue for their employment and so they care for nothing else, so much so, no tangible work is done by them in the cause of agriculture. As a matter of fact, the mass of the agriculturists do not know that there is such a department as the Agricultural department. They follow old methods of cultivation instead of the improved methods because the demonstrators and Directors do not sufficiently bring to the notice of the people that there are better methods of cultivation which can be adopted by the ryots with great advantage to themselves. With these few words, I resume my seat."

Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI spoke in Tamil.

1-15 p.m. * The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the speeches of my hon. Friends, Messrs. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar and A. B. Shetty covered the field generally so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned. I shall reply to them first and then answer the points raised by other hon. Members which raise issues mostly connected with particular localities.

"Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar for having acknowledged the very good work that has been done by the department, especially the Research Institute at Coimbatore. In his speech, while acknowledging the good work that is being done by the research stations,

25th March 1933] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

he said that sufficient publicity was not given to the results of the researches conducted there and more demonstrators should be appointed to teach the ryots these results and how they are to benefit thereby. The results obtained in Coimbatore are sent to the local research stations in various districts. They are there tested on a field scale to suit the local conditions. The results of tests are made known to the people through demonstration plots, exhibitions, festivals and fairs, by means of pamphlets, bulletins and calendars. That is how the ryots come to know the work that is done in the Agricultural College Research Institute at Coimbatore, and take advantage of this research.

"Now, Sir, I should like just to point out some of the improvements effected by the department in connexion with paddy and cotton first and then to the various diseases which affect the main crops in this Presidency and the remedies devised by the department to counteract them.

"The department has popularized several improved strains of paddy—both disease-resisting as well as giving a better outturn—of sugarcane and cotton. The department is distributing these strains according to the suitability of particular localities. The following are some of them:—

Paddy.—G.E.B. 24, G.B.E. 24, C.O. 1-3, C.O. 4—Gobi Anakomban; C.O. 5—Chinna Samba; C.O. 6 and 7—Sadai Samba, A.E.B. 3, etc.

Sugarcane.—C.O. 213; E. 1528; Fiji B.B. 208; 247B; M.A. 21; P.O.J. 2878; C.O. 283; C.O. 28, etc.

Cotton.—C.O. 2; H-1: Nos. 67 and 75; C. 7; N. 14, etc.

"These are some of the important strains which have been distributed to the ryots and which have helped those ryots to increase their production. Further, Sir, the diseases that affect the crops and the remedies of the department are as follows:—

(1) Rice grasshopper, (2) the paddy stem borer, (3) paddy weevil, (4) Deccan grasshopper, (5) thrips on chillies, (6) hairy caterpillar on cotton, (7) coconut caterpillar, etc.

"These diseases are dealt with by the Entomological section of the department. Again, Sir, the following are some of the plant diseases for which remedies are being popularized by the Mycological section:—Paddy blast, footrot on paddy, mosaic disease on sugarcane, seedling blight on cotton, bollrot on cotton, wilt on groundnut, plantain, redgram, betel-wine, budrot on palmyra.

"These are the diseases and the remedies which the department have discovered to counteract these diseases have been used by the ryots with great advantage to their crops.

"I should like to further point out to the House that the various schemes have been adopted by the department with the help in the case of cotton from the funds provided by the Indian Central Committee and in the case of paddy, sugarcane and oil seeds from the funds supplied by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Central Cotton

1-30 p.m.

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

[25th March 1933]

Committee has been advancing for the Herbaceum scheme, the physiological scheme, the fodder cholam scheme and in all the funds available come to about Rs. 35,000. There are some of the schemes which have been sanctioned but work has not been started. I hope they will be started soon. The Co. 2 Cotton Multiplication scheme, and the Nadan Cotton Multiplication scheme will be attended to in 1933-34. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned the scheme of rice research station at Berhampore involving an annual grant rupees 25,000. The following schemes have since been granted, namely, an economic enquiry into the cost of production of crops like sugarcane, potatoes and fruits and an enquiry into the cost of coconut industry in South India. These will show the House that the department is earnestly trying to improve the conditions of the ryots and help to increase their income by adopting improved methods.

"I should like to remove a misconception as regards the research stations. Unfortunately these research stations are not demonstration farms. They are research stations and the functions of these stations is to test the results obtained in the main research block in Coimbatore, and make them suitable to local conditions and then make them available to the ryot. That is the function of these research stations. They do not have any demonstration made in those farms and even if demonstrations are made there it will not be possible to make people go to these stations from long distances. For the purpose of demonstration three or four centres are chosen in a taluk and experiments are carried out by the demonstrators on the lands of the ryots themselves so that others may know the results and copy the methods in their lands."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the hon. Minister is not able to answer the points raised due to want of time I withdraw the motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-35 p.m.)

DEMAND XXII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 8,59,600 under Demand XXII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred.'"

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 18,200 for Direction—Pay of Establishments, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"The hon. Minister is in charge of departments which are very important for the future material development of the country. The

25th March 1933]

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

attention of Government has been repeatedly drawn to the importance of the work which the Veterinary department is doing. But in spite of that this department is continuing to be neglected. The provision made for expenditure in this department is being reduced from year to year. In the year 1931-32, Rs. 10.17 lakhs was provided for the Veterinary department; in the current year's Budget Estimate, it was reduced to Rs. 9.21 lakhs, and in the Budget for the next year it has been further cut down to Rs. 9.05 lakhs. The veterinary receipts show an increase, while the amount provided for expenditure shows a decrease in the Budget for 1933-34. At the time when reduction in the expenditure on the Veterinary department was being considered by the Retrenchment Committee, it was pointed out that the establishment of a Serum Institute would bring about a saving of about Rs. 2 lakhs, and that it would not be necessary to make 8 per cent reduction in the amount allotted for this department as a matter of retrenchment. But, Sir, in spite of that the amount allotted for this department was cut down and the axe is being applied year after year, as pointed out by me. The importance of the work of this department and the close relation which it bears to the development of agriculture has been often pointed out. The livestock are the working capital of the cultivator. The cultivator suffers great losses directly from the death of his cattle and indirectly from the illness of his working livestock. He is obliged to borrow a great deal of money from the co-operative societies for the purchase of cattle. I understand that the accounts of co-operative credit societies show that the greater part of the extensive borrowings of the agriculturists is made for the purchase of cattle. The losses caused to ryots by the diseases of livestock cannot be calculated. But there is no doubt they are immense. The provision made for veterinary aid is admittedly inadequate. We have only about 264 veterinary assistants and 114 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in this Province. The Agricultural Commission have pointed out that there should be at least one veterinary officer for every 25,000 heads of cattle. If we have to reach the standard laid down by the Agricultural Commission, we shall have to multiply the number of veterinary assistants seven or eight times. The Government had a scheme of providing six new dispensaries or hospitals and six new touring assistants every year. This expansion of the department has now come to a stop. No new hospitals or dispensaries have been provided for in the coming Budget, nor is there any provision for any new appointments of veterinary assistants. The Veterinary College is turning out an increased number of students, but no employment is available to these students. I understand that about 45 students who have come out of the college last year and the year before are remaining unemployed. They have to go in search of employment to the neighbouring States and Provinces. What is the use of maintaining this college and turning out students for whom no profitable occupation can be found in this Province? Is it for the benefit of the neighbouring States and Provinces that we have to maintain this college and put the burden of its expense on the tax-payer? Even outside the Province they find it difficult to get employment, and it is well known that there

[Mr. A. B. Shetty] [25th March 1933]

is little or no scope for any private practice for these men. Government must find out ways and means of giving employment to these men or close down the Veterinary College. Sir, there is great need for employing more officers as I have already said.

2-45 p.m. "More dispensaries and hospitals ought to be opened. There is need for Veterinary institutions, particularly in rural areas; and in the existing dispensaries and hospitals we can have more men and they can be sent out to tour in the neighbouring districts. By attaching more men to the existing dispensaries and hospitals we can increase the value of these institutions.

"Now that there is a serum institute which produces sufficient quantity of serum at a comparatively cheap cost, we should have a sufficient number of men for doing inoculation work and combating effectively the ravages of rinderpest which is levying such a heavy toll in this Province. Government ought to find out new avenues of employment for veterinary assistants. They can make it obligatory on municipalities, at least the bigger municipalities, to employ veterinary men for inspecting milk and meat and acting as a sort of veterinary health officers. Excepting the premier municipalities, veterinary people are not employed even in our big cities for doing this sort of work. There is also necessity for appointing a number of veterinary surgeons for doing propaganda work. People must be made to know what the cattle diseases are, how they can be prevented, and how they can go to veterinary institutions for aid in this matter. I may, for instance, bring to the notice of the Government a disease called Nasal Granuloma, the cause of which and mode of infection of which has recently been found out by a veterinary officer at the Veterinary College Laboratory. He has found out that this disease which is prevalent in Chittoor and other places is caused by cattle drinking water from ponds where there are snails. If a matter like this is brought to the notice of the people they could prevent the disease and save their cattle by taking necessary action. So it is very necessary that some men should be employed for propaganda work.

"Before I close I desire to draw once more the attention of the hon. the Minister to the muddle that has been created in regard to the appointment of a Special Diseases Investigation Officer. This post is one of the two items of expenditure provided under Part II schemes. There seems to be some difficulty in the matter. The answer given to a question put on this matter to-day makes me think that the Government have in a way committed themselves in the matter of the appointment of this officer. I want the hon. Minister to assert himself in this matter and see that no injustice is done to the senior officers who have better claims for being selected to this post on account of their experience of field work and their record of long and efficient service in the department. The report that a particular junior officer who occupies the 135th place in the establishment list of the subordinate cadre has been selected for this post has caused a great deal of heart-burning among senior men in the department. I trust the hon. Minister will not treat this matter

25th March 1933] [Mr. A. B. Shetty]

lightly but see that no injustice is done and that he selects the right man and a senior man with proper qualifications for this office which has been created this year."

The PATTAGAR OF PALAYAKOTTAI spoke in Tamil.

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Mr. President, Sir. I heartily support the motion so ably moved by my Friend, Mr. Shetty, and in doing so, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to one or two points. In the Budget memorandum it is stated that the expenditure has diminished in the year 1932-33 in the revised estimate because of the retrenchment of salaries and closing of four veterinary dispensaries. In the coming year they have provided amounts for the restoration of the cut in salaries, but they do not seem to have thought it fit to reopen the dispensaries that have been closed. For the taxes they are paying, the agriculturists are not getting any appreciable benefits. If it is the policy of the Government to close veterinary dispensaries in this manner and not reopen them even when circumstances have improved that shows that the Government are not sympathetic towards the agriculturists. Government must be progressive in their policy in such matters like veterinary and other things in which agriculturists are concerned. So, Sir, I request the hon. the Minister to adopt a progressive policy and see that more and more dispensaries are opened in the rural parts which will be of much help to the agriculturists.

"The other point on which I have given notice of a cut motion is that the rural parts are not able to enjoy the benefits of this department to the fullest extent. The Government employ touring veterinary officers with a view to help the agriculturists residing in rural parts.

"But these officers generally visit fairs and festivals, see the cattle 3 p.m. brought there and think that their business is over. That should not be the case. These touring veterinary officers should visit each and every village in the interior camp there and give veterinary aid at their doors to the villagers owning cattle. At present the ryots, as they are not much impressed with the utility of this department, do not take the trouble to journey long distances with their cattle to seek the help of the veterinary officers. Therefore, to begin with, the department should make its existence known to the ryots by useful work chiefly by propaganda so that the public may take the fullest advantage of this department. I request the hon. Minister to increase the number of touring officers and make them visit the remote villages to popularize the activities of this department and render medical aid to the innumerable dumb creatures owned by the poor ryots."

* Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the veterinary department is not at all popular in rural areas, because the veterinary dispensaries are unknown in many areas. For every district roughly, either in the taluk headquarters or in the headquarters of the district, they have opened one dispensary and each touring assistant attached to it has to cover three taluks in the district. At the time

[Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari] [25th March 1933]

cattle diseases break out, these veterinary doctors do not have medicine on hand and so the immediate needs in respect of veterinary help are not met. When His Excellency the Governor visited our place last time, the district board presented him an address in which they made a request for a dispensary at Ponur which is a centre for three taluks. His Excellency agreed to refer the matter to the Ministry for its consideration. This was about two years ago and yet nothing has been done. I request the hon. Minister to consider this request sympathetically."

* Mr. T. NARASA REDDI:—"Sir, my grievance against this department is that, though I have been insistent in my demand for a dispensary at Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah district, the hon. Minister has not sanctioned one. I may mention that sometime ago he promised to grant my request, but he has not actually opened a veterinary dispensary yet. I take this opportunity to request him to see that a dispensary is opened in the centre of the Jammalamadugu taluk which, as I said, would serve three taluks."

"Sir, I have a great complaint against the opening of these dispensaries, rather, against the choice of places for their location. Some of these are opened at places which are inaccessible to the rural population. They are located at district headquarters far away from the reach of the ryots. So much so, the ryots for whose benefit these are opened are unaware of their existence at all. Sir, in the matter of dispensing medicine at these hospitals also I have a complaint to make. The Surgeons in charge of these dispensaries are now dispensing medicine only to cattle that are actually taken to the dispensaries. They should be asked to send their assistants to tour the rural areas so as to be on the spot when epidemics break out among cattle. What happens at present is that when an epidemic breaks out, the owners of the cattle concerned request the village munsif to report the matter to his superiors and his superior the Tahsildar then communicates with the Veterinary people. By this time a week or two elapses and the disease goes on unchecked. To prevent this it is necessary that arrangements should be made by which the report about the occurrence of this disease reaches the concerned doctor in good time. In this connexion I would also suggest that these veterinary dispensaries and the doctors might be placed at the disposal of the presidents of taluk boards or local boards. If this is done, it will be possible for these people to see whether these doctors discharge their duties properly or not. As it is, there is nobody to check the work of these veterinary doctors. If my suggestion is adopted these doctors will become more serviceable to the people. I hope the hon. Minister will bestow his kind attention to these suggestions."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"Sir, several of my Friends have been asking the hon. Minister to open dispensaries in their own districts. I think I too can make a similar request and refer the hon. Minister to a promise made by the Government that they will establish a dispensary

25th March 1933] [Mr. P. Peddi Raju]

in Tadipalligudem taluk. As a matter of fact the promise was conveyed to the taluk board two years ago, but subsequently the Government said that the finances of the Province did not permit the opening of that dispensary in that year, and that it would be opened later on. Now the people of the deltas have no veterinary assistance at rainy seasons when cattle are infected with disease. Most of the cattle in the delta are taken to the uplands soon after the transplanting season through Tadepalligudem and, at the end of the rainy season, are brought back to the delta through the same route. This was investigated by the local officials and the need for having a veterinary dispensary at Tadepalligudem was urged on the Government several times. The Government then decided to open a dispensary there and issued a Government Order to that effect. The matter ended there and no further steps were taken. Now I see that some provision has been made for additional dispensaries in the Presidency. I do not know why the Government have not kept their promise to open one at Tadipalligudem where it is absolutely necessary. I bring this fact to the notice of the Government so that they may now at least take necessary steps for the purpose."

"Several of my hon. Friends referred to touring veterinary doctors. As was pointed out, it is a fact that touring veterinary doctors cannot be approached directly. You will have to approach the doctor through the village munsif and the Tahsildar and then in which part of the district the doctor at that moment is nobody knows. All this means delay in a matter which would admit of no delay, as numbers of cattle would be dying meanwhile. I suggest that as in the case of cholera outbreaks, the village munsifs should be made to treat sending up of reports concerning the prevalence of cattle diseases as part of their duties. (Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: 'That is already the case.') But it is not done. I request the hon. Minister to consider this question of having a veterinary doctor in a place where infectious diseases generally break out at particular seasons in the year."

"Some hon. Members complained about the location of these dispensaries at municipal headquarters. My feeling is also the same. Government must remember that most of their income is got from the ryots who live in the villages and therefore it is their duty to look after the conveniences and needs of the villagers. These veterinary dispensaries are of great use to the village agriculturists and hence it is the duty of the Government to see that these are opened at places which are within easy reach of the people. I am not sure that if it is established in a taluk centre it will be very useful. That is why, when this question was under consideration, we suggested Tadepalligudem through which cattle come and go. I hope the hon. Minister will examine the proposals submitted to him from time to time and see that the interests of the agricultural people are safeguarded more than those of the noisy people in towns."

Mr. V. T. ARAST:—"Mr. President, in the Budget estimates for 1933-34 I find provision for the appointment of a new officer called

[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

[25th March 1933]

Disease Investigation Officer on Rs. 400 a month. In this connexion I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that it would really cause heartburning in the services if a junior man who is considered to hold the 135th rank is appointed to this new office in preference to his seniors who have had several years' meritorious service in the department. I must enter my emphatic protest against any such action. I hope it is not now too late for the Government to give up the idea of appointing a man of that kind. The Government should only appoint for that post one of the senior officers who have clinical and laboratory experience. Sir, the importance of clinical experience must be recognized by Government. The officer whom the Government intend to appoint has only laboratory experience. He has studied the science but has not had practical training in the art of curing diseases pertaining to animals. As I was saying, the importance of clinical experience is acknowledged on all hands. It is only the other day that the Special Officer under the Government of India for Animal Husbandry in one of his addresses laid great emphasis on this fact that, if the Provincial Governments want to improve the condition of the cattle and to check the spread of diseases which are common to cattle in our country, they should see that all officers in charge of this department are people who have had actual training in the curative side of diseases.

3-15 P.M. "I know for the matter of that that this officer has no experience of the curative side. I trust that the Government will at least now change their minds and appoint a senior officer to that place."

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, if I intervene in this debate now it is with a view to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister two or three important facts and also to elicit information whether those facts were brought to the notice of the Government previously. Sir, the poor ryots of Cumbum taluk are suffering very much on account of this rinderpest. It is for more than one year that this disease has been prevalent in that particular area. I do not know whether this department is doing anything for helping the ryots. I know there are two Veterinary doctors at Markapur and Cumbum. But it is very difficult for them to go to the several villages and render help to the ryots. I have also mentioned this fact once or twice to the hon. Minister. Personally I do not know whether anything has been done in the matter. I really regret that these poor ryots suffer very much on account of the prevalence of this rinderpest and even if it prevails in a particular area, they are practically undone. The cattle that are particularly very useful to the ryots and are purchased at a high cost die on account of this disease. If they lose their cattle they are very much upset. I therefore specially bring this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister so that he may do something in the matter at least in areas where the disease has been prevalent for more than a year.

"I would also suggest to the hon. Minister in charge, that when it is possible to open more dispensaries in the Presidency, he should open a dispensary in the particular place I have mentioned.

25th March 1933] [S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur]

"Lastly I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister this important fact; owing to pecuniary circumstances, the Members of my community are unable to join the Veterinary College at Madras for undergoing veterinary training. Although Muslim students are available at the present time and many of them are passed candidates, they are not able to seek admission in the Veterinary College on account of their pecuniary circumstances. Some of them were selected but on account of financial difficulties they could not continue their courses in the college. Therefore I appeal to the hon. Minister to see whether anything can be done to see that Muslim candidates are given some scholarships after they are selected, although I know that scholarships have been stopped on account of retrenchment. In view of the facts that I have placed before the hon. Minister, I do hope that the hon. Minister will take particular care of the students of my community, at least those who are very poor and who cannot afford to spend for their courses in the Veterinary College, and do something to help them in this direction by way of giving scholarships or otherwise."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, with reference to the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty that the allotment for this department has varied for the last two or three years and that the allotment this year is very much less than it was for last year, I may say that if my hon. Friend looks into the Budget estimate, he will find that the allotment for 1932-33 was Rs. 8,33,000, whereas for this year, i.e., 1933-34, we have allotted Rs. 9,00,000. That shows that as a matter of fact the allotment for this year is very much greater than it was for last year. (Mr. A. B. Shetty: 'What about the Budget estimate of last year and the Budget estimate of this year'.) Sir, if there is a decrease in the veterinary expenditure, it is due to the opening of a Serum Institute which gives a saving to Government in that serum is not purchased from Muktesar. No doubt he says that the expansion of the department has stopped and no new appointments have been made. It is not the case particularly with reference to this department. It has been the case in all other departments and the same thing has been done in this department also as a measure of retrenchment. When better time comes and when funds are improved, we can think of expanding the activities of this department.

"Some references were made to the closing of veterinary hospitals. In this connexion I may say that it was not done so much as a measure of retrenchment as for the reason that people did not take advantage of these veterinary hospitals. That is why they were closed and, as I said before, when funds are available and when we think of opening new dispensaries certainly we will give preference to those places which are seriously in need of veterinary services and I shall see that the requests made by various hon. Members are taken into consideration then.

"Mr. Peddi Raju told us that Government are more concerned with the opening of dispensaries in towns than in rural areas. The Government do not make any distinction between people living in towns and

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

[25th March 1933]

those living in villages. I should like to point out that people in rural parts do not take advantage of these veterinary dispensaries and that is why they were closed. If the hon. Member refers to the attendance made by the rural people to these dispensaries, he will find that it was so poor that the Government were obliged to close them. In the case of dispensaries in towns, the people there take advantage of those dispensaries and that is why they were not closed. At the same time, if Government have not opened new dispensaries at various other places, they have done the next best thing by appointing touring Veterinary assistants to be in charge of various centres and help the poor ryots. It is not true to say that there is only one touring assistant for every district. As a matter of fact there are 123 Veterinary assistants and each officer is in charge of two or three taluks. This is only with reference to normal times. In times of any outbreak these men are supplemented so that they may be able to cope with the disease and do something to the ryots.

"Then my Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, said that the Veterinary College turns out every year a number of graduates, that Government could not provide them with employment, and that they had to seek employment elsewhere, especially in the Native States. When Government opened the college it was not with a view that Government should be able to provide jobs for all those who have undergone training, but it was with a view that Government might recruit as many as they wanted or were necessary, at the same time giving facilities for younger men to set up private practice. I am afraid that if students who go to this college go there with the idea that they will get jobs under Government, they will be sadly disappointed, and the sooner they give up that idea the better will it be for them. No doubt young men will have some difficulty in setting up private practice. I do realize that. In that connexion the local bodies should come to their rescue and give them such help as they can to start their career."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANIYA BHATT:—"Is there any scope?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Certainly there is scope for one who is trained in cattle diseases, and so on. A number of Veterinary graduates are available and it is open to the local bodies to give them such financial aid as is possible for them to enable them to set up private practice.

"Then my Friend said that municipalities and local boards should appoint these graduates as Veterinary health officers. Fortunately my Friend is the President of a district board and he should easily set an example by appointing a Veterinary health officer. If the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the place to which my hon. Friend belongs does likewise they can set an example to other local boards and municipalities.

"Then my Friend said with regard to propaganda work that we should employ more men for that purpose. He quoted an instance where cattle were allowed to drink water in tanks where snails were found and

[25th March 1933]

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

how the cattle were attacked with some disease or other. Certainly the department will give advice to the people. The advice given is very seldom taken up. In any case, I shall speak to the Director of Veterinary Services and see that the officers of the Government in the mufassal carry on some propaganda in this connexion.

"My Friend also referred to the appointment of the Disease Investigation Officer, which was also the subject of a question in this House. This appointment is to be made from the grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and there are certain conditions attached to it. The Director of Veterinary Services recommended a particular officer for the post. In the first place he happens to be a junior officer and in the second place he is not now available, as he has gone to England on study leave to study some important subjects. The Government pointed out to the Director that the officer he recommended was a junior officer and asked him to recommend a senior officer. The Director replied that there were one or two senior men available and that they knew the work but they were not willing to take the post. That was why this junior officer had been recommended by him. My Friend Mr. Bhatt referred to a telegram which was sent to this officer. I am sorry there was some misunderstanding about it. The telegram did not ask him to discontinue his studies and go over here immediately, but it merely asked him whether he would be available within a particular time and whether he would be willing to take up the post. If he comes back he has to undergo some practical training at Muktesar and it depends on whether the Muktesar authorities will be able to keep a seat vacant till he returns. It is only then he can be appointed as a Disease Investigation Officer. As I told the House, the question is not settled and the matter is still under consideration. We do not know what reply we will get from the officer, but I may say this that in making this appointment we shall see that the claims of senior officers are in no way jeopardized. If a junior officer is to be appointed, it will be just in the nature of a contract or a special post outside the cadre, so that the appointment may not affect the interests of senior officers. I am sorry I cannot say anything more for the time being.

"Then my Friend, the Pattagar of Palayakottai, who has a great deal of experience about cattle mentioned a number of diseases from which the cattle suffer. He said that the Government should take steps to cure them. Yes, Sir, the department is doing all that it can to meet the situation. In this connexion, I may say that if the Government should take the preventive measures he suggested, it would cost them not only a good deal of money but they would require also a huge staff which they have not at present. But in case there is any outbreak of any disease, the Government will take prompt steps to meet the emergency.

"My Friend also said that no fee should be charged for inoculating the animals. As a matter of fact, in deference to the wishes of hon. Members who referred to this question last year during the Budget

3-30
p.m.

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

[25th March 1933]

discussion, the Government are not charging any fees at present for inoculation. Then he said that there should be more dispensaries or more touring Veterinary Surgeons especially in forest areas where the cattle are sent for grazing in large numbers and that facilities should be provided for drinking water also. Sir, if my hon. Friend will give me more details as to the areas in which these things are needed most, I will be glad to consider the matter very carefully.

"My Friends, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari and Mr. Peddiraju, referred to the need for more dispensaries in their respective districts. My Friend, Mr. Narasa Reddi, also referred to the need for a dispensary at Jammalamadugu. Though there is no dispensary at Jammalamadugu, there is a dispensary somewhere near it and there is also a touring Veterinary Surgeon. (Mr. Narasa Reddi: 'The dispensary is 20 miles off from Jammalamadugu.') But there is a touring Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the taluk. Anyhow, the question of opening more dispensaries will be taken up when we have more funds. The claims of the districts which have a strong case for more dispensaries and Veterinary Surgeons will receive the attention of the Government.

"Then my Friend said that touring officers arrived after the disease had taken its toll. Probably in some cases, it might have happened like that, but in the case of an outbreak, if the people concerned would write to the Director at Madras or to the Deputy Director in charge of the district concerned, certainly steps would be taken to send enough number of men and materials to cope with the situation. Then my Friend made a very novel suggestion that these Veterinary assistants in the mufassal should be placed under the control of district and taluk board presidents. I am afraid that such an arrangement would lead to dual control and I do not think any satisfactory purpose will be served by it.

"My Friend, Mr. Bevabani Sahib, talked about the difficulties in his district. I shall certainly consider what can be done in the matter of removing those difficulties. With regard to the grievances of the Muslim community which he mentioned, I have pointed out to the House time and again that this department is doing its level best to see that the members of that community get adequate representation in the services and in the various technical institutions under it. With this idea, some time back, we raised the age-limit in the case of Muslims from 25 to 27 so that Muhammadans may get facilities to enter service. If more members of that community get themselves qualified and apply to the Madras Services Commission whenever they advertise for posts, I am quite sure they will get their due share.

"That is all I have to say in reply to the various criticisms put forward by hon. Members and I hope that the House will be pleased to pass this grant."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is far from satisfactory, particularly in regard to the selection for the post of the Disease Investigation Officer. Yet, I beg leave of the House to

25th March 1933]

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

withdraw the motion in the hope that he will pay better attention to the needs of the department and do justice in the matter of this appointment."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIII—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,03,400 under Demand XXIII—Co-operative Societies—Transferred'."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move—
'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,200 for Direction—Pay of officers by Rs. 100.'"

"Sir, that the co-operative movement itself is passing through rather difficult times is a matter which is well known to hon. Members of this House, but things have been made more difficult by the views of responsible officers expressed from time to time. Quite recently, only last week, we had the confession of faith as it were of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the lecture he delivered in the University. He seems to have given his experience of his three years' administration of this department. I for one should think that that lecture was throughout conceived in a spirit of hopeless pessimism for which there is not much room really. The co-operative movement being a human institution and a movement relying on the people for its finance and progress, no doubt in a time of depression like this, there will be many difficulties and the difficulties will be more acute in this department than in others. But to conclude from that and say that the movement was not from the beginning needed or that it has failed in its object at the present moment and that in a few years it would have to restrict itself to almost nothing and abandon what is being thought at present as the special work of the department—to say that is unjustified. It is a great misfortune that these sentiments should proceed from the Head of the department.

"The movement was originally started to help the ryots and save them from their heavy indebtedness. After 29 years of the working of this movement, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has come forward with the statement that 'the problem of rural credit in Madras was not acute and that the creation of a large number of rural credit societies was not a matter of proved necessity.' This is the considered opinion of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Well, Sir, as I said, it is unfortunate that the Government should have placed as the head of this department an officer who does not believe in the policy of the Government, a policy deliberately adopted by the Government and intended to be given effect to by the creation of this special department. It is well known that rural indebtedness is very heavy and that the ryots are being ground under it. Even the societies that are at

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [25th March 1933]

present in existence are able to relieve them only to a small extent and are not able to give the full relief that is necessary to meet the necessities of the case.

3-45 P.M. "I wish that the ryots should not borrow from outside and that they should get money from the Co-operative Societies which should be in a position to finance them both for their short-term and long-term loans. That has been the conception of those who are in the movement. The Registrar says that we must prove the necessity for this movement and for societies coming into existence. We believe that the Co-operative movement, in addition to helping the poor ryots to get out of their debts, should be the means by which production and distribution can be organized in such a way that all the benefits can go to the ryots. It is only for the last two or three years that attempts are being made to bring into existence societies for giving facilities for marketing. The few societies that were started for giving help to persons like the weavers, have not been working successfully. But *still* attempts are being made in co-operation with the Industrial department to give facilities to the producers to combine together and create organizations for the production of goods and for the marketing of the same. At a time like this, to say that these societies cannot be worked and would be a failure is, I think, unfortunate. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies says the only way in which the societies could be worked is by finding a Raffeisen in each village. This is a very large order. It may be that we may not be able to act in an ideal way and it may be that it is not possible to work all the societies satisfactorily. That brings to my recollection the statement made by the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar when he was a Member of the Executive Council here; when the proposal was made that at least in a few taluk boards, non-official presidents may be appointed, he came out with the statement that, unless you have got Gopalakrishna Gokhale in every place, it was not possible to work the taluk boards with success. You know how far we have progressed from those days, and how much we can rely on a statement like that for our practical experience. In order to encourage the co-operative spirit in the villages, we depend on publicity; the success of the movement depends upon the people in the villages coming together and taking interest in matters affecting a large number of people. By the Co-operative movement we want to cultivate these things in the villagers. To say that you must have first a Raffeisen in each village and then only you can start Co-operative Societies, seems to be the impracticable way of putting things. What he speaks to be improper function of the movement is a matter which the Government will have to consider seriously. The Registrar says:

"I would contemplate, say ten years' hence, the Co-operative movement as a smaller thing devoting itself more to rural reconstruction than to credit—a body of unselfish workers—not Government servants I trust—but missionaries or servants of India, not turning over vast sums in the way of loans but spreading the gospel of brotherly love and mutual help in the villages, inculcating ideas of cleanliness and health, fighting against pernicious customs and bringing nearer the day, when a loftier race than ever the world has seen shall rise with flame of freedom in their souls and light of knowledge in their eyes."

25th March 1933] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

"I fear that these are not the objects with which the Co-operative movement was started. The movement was started for the specific purpose of helping the people in their economic advancement. It is for that purpose that the movement came into existence and not for doing other things. We do expect to improve the standard of living of the people by helping them to improve economically. So I beg to submit that this confession of faith by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies shows clearly that things are not very happy as they are. I would like to know from the Government what their attitude is with regard to all these matters. Do the Government endorse and accept the views expressed by the Registrar? Are they going to follow his advice and say 'we do not want any more credit societies, there was no necessity for these societies in the beginning and there is no necessity for them at the present moment.' Do the Government wish that the Co-operative movement should take the form of small committees of non-officials appealing or preaching to the people in the villages about cleanliness, etc.? Is that the view of the Government? I want to know whether the Government would follow the advice of the Registrar or accept the views of the co-operators who have always been saying that this is a big movement intended for the purpose of organizing the country as a whole economically so that difficulties of capitalism may be surmounted by the spirit of co-operation. Some of us have been holding high ideals about this movement. We have been thinking that this is the only method in the present day of tackling difficulties, viz., by people joining together. It is only by this movement of co-operation that you can raise the people as a whole by combining together and doing whatever will be for the uplift of the nation. I would like to know from the hon. the Minister whether he and his party are going to accept the enunciation of policy made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or not.

"As a corollary to that, I would wish to point out that in the matter of appointing officers as heads of departments, the Government must see what sort of officers they are appointing. Simply because a person belongs to a particular service, it should not be a reason for appointing him to a particular post. In such matters as this, faith and enthusiasm are very much more important than anything else. So far as the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies is concerned, he is, I know, a very conscientious man; I know he is hardworking. There have been occasions when the Registrar said that the Government ought to withdraw at once from the movement and hand over the whole responsibility to organizations that have come into existence. Unfortunately it was my unhappy position on such occasions to take up the other side and to say the time has not come for the Government to withdraw, and that the Government is after all a popular Government, and that the Government and non-officials should work together in the Co-operative movement. As I said, it fell to my unhappy lot more than once to take up that attitude. It is unfortunate that the Government should appoint persons who have no faith and no enthusiasm for

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [25th March 1933]

the work they have got to do, to be in charge of the department. The time is coming—probably in a few months more—when the present Registrar will have to vacate his place, as three years of his office is soon coming to completion. I would only repeat what I said both last year and the year before last that in a movement which concerns very closely and very intimately the needs of villagers, an Indian Head of the department can realize the difficulties of the villager and of rural life better. I would request the hon. the Minister to consider the suggestion that I made. I would appeal to him to consider the question carefully and to appoint an Indian; and even if he is an Indian, we do not want a person who has no faith and no enthusiasm for the work he is doing. Before appointing the person, the hon. Minister will have to see what his views are about the movement and whether he is going to accept the views of the Government and put them in practice. I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind the difficulties we have had and that he will select a suitable successor to the present Registrar. I have absolutely no sort of grievance against the present Registrar. Both of us have been always acting quite amicably even when we had to differ. He has been working hard; he has been doing whatever he thought best. But the views he holds are radically different from what we think to be the right thing.

“There is another matter which I wish to refer to. The question of audit has been raised in this House more than once. I have been always pressing upon the Government that the audit should be done by the Government themselves. That duty should never be entrusted to others. Final orders of the Government were passed only recently; they do not go far enough; it is a sort of half-hearted document. I want the Government to reconsider the matter as early as possible and take over the entire audit themselves. It is well-known fact to all co-operators that the fees fixed are very high; those fees were fixed with a view to force the societies to organize audit unions themselves to audit the accounts. I believe that this was admitted by the Registrar himself on more than one occasion. It was said that in every district there should be an audit union formed and that all societies should join that audit union. So, the fees fixed by the Government were very prohibitive. I think, Sir, that the Government have changed their views. It is time that the Government consider the rates of fees to be charged and reduce them. All that they will have to take into consideration in a matter like this, is the actual cost of auditing the accounts of the societies; they should not try to make a profit out of this. Looking at the matter from that standpoint, I think that the rates of fees might be reduced by 40 or 50 per cent. I hope the hon. Minister will go into the matter carefully and see that the rates are reduced.

“Then there is the question of the Land Mortgage Banks which is looming large now. The privileges which the Government are prepared to give to these Land Mortgage Banks are not found sufficient. Then there is also the question of recognizing the debentures of these Land Mortgage Banks as trust securities; we have raised this question several

25th March 1933] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

times. Unfortunately the Government of India have not agreed to our proposals. I must ask the hon. the Minister again to make representations to the Government of India and to see that these debentures are treated as trust securities.

“Sir, the other day I raised the question of registration fees which are charged for the registration of documents executed to or by the co-operative societies. This is a matter which the hon. the Minister will have to take into consideration and make representation in proper quarters to see that the fees are abolished. These fees were charged during a time of emergency and it is only fair that when the emergency is over and Government are able to provide money for other purposes, this should be one of the points which should be considered favourably by the Government. Now that the Provincial revenues are in a better position, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the question again and see that the old concession is revived. 4 p.m.

“Well, Sir, with reference to societies other than credit, this is the time when we should consider the question. In the old days people did not find much difficulty even if they had debts. Now, from the ordinary income, people are not able to pay back their debts and unless their income is increased, it is not possible for them to make their livelihood even. So attempts have to be made, organizations will have to be brought into existence for the purpose of improving the income of the people. That is really the turn the movement will have to take now. Already there are efforts made for the improvement of marketing facilities and in some cases production societies are also being formed. I want the Government to take responsibility in this matter and see that proper societies with proper knowledge and proper management are brought into existence. I may here state for instance the case of sugarcane production, which was raised this morning. Sir, sugar production is not possible at least so far as Southern India is concerned, except on a co-operative basis. Any capitalistic factory will have to flounder on the rock of finding the necessary money for purchasing sugarcane farms, for taking a sort of speculative risk with reference to manufacture and sale. So, it is only by means of the co-operative movement that it is possible to bring together sufficient sugarcane for a factory. If this is to be done, Government will have to bear some responsibility for finding proper management and proper technical men for running a factory, as it will not be possible for a co-operative society, at any rate in the beginning, to pay for the expenses of technical experts and proper management. It is only after a time when the business improves and the income comes in, that the factory will be able to bear the whole responsibility. But, at the beginning, it is the duty of the Government to make enquiries as regards the possibility of starting such factories. In regard to giving the necessary help, Government should give their help in the matter of sending some responsible person as manager. They may also require the services of Chemists in a pioneer venture at the beginning. But, after some time, societies will be able to have a strong footing and bear all the burden. In this connexion,

[Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar] [25th March 1933]

I would like to instance the case of the Cotton Committee in regard to the help given by them to societies. If a society comes forward with a scheme of production and sale, what the Cotton Committee does is, it always gives the society the help of a manager or an expert. Even in this Province, in the Tiruppur Cotton Society, they have given them a manager to look after the affairs. In the case of sugarcane unless factories of a more important character develop this industry, it is for the Government to give all the necessary help in the beginning and it is one of the duties of the Government to undertake to do that. I would therefore request the hon. the Minister to consider what are the possibilities of co-operative manufacture not only of sugarcane, but of other things also and to give their help in a direct manner in the organization of these societies and to give them in the beginning at least whatever help they require. In this connexion, I would also say, in regard to many of the producing societies, like the weaver societies, the great difficulty that has been felt is the marketing of the produce. The want of proper marketing for the sale of goods produced has been in the way of the successful working of most of the societies. As a matter of fact, many of the weaver societies in the beginning of the movement, in this Province, had to be closed for want of proper marketing facilities for their produce. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to investigate the possibility of having a sort of emporium or a central selling place in Madras itself for the produce of these several production societies in the Province, so that that emporium may co-ordinate the needs of the whole Province and serve as a sort of clearing house for the goods produced by these societies. Sir, for that purpose an investigation will have to be made and the necessary facilities should be given. I do not want to take any more time of the House as there are other Members to speak, but I will only ask the hon. Minister, in view of the policy enunciated by the Registrar, what he is going to do in the matter."

* Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"Mr. President, in supporting the token cut motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, I wish to point out only a few of the defects for taking measures to eliminate them early.

"Firstly, regarding cost of establishment. The movement was managed very well in the early days by persons acquainted firsthand with the needs and necessities of the people. Heads of the Co-operative Department such as Messrs. Hemingway, Gray and Hood, who personally understood the people well never lend their ear to the politically-minded people either for fear or for favour. In the present Head of the Department, we see a different mettle. In one of his lectures under the Madras University Extension Board on 17th March 1933, published in the *Hindu* on 18th March 1933, to which I draw the attention of the Government, he finds that all his predecessors erred in starting a number of societies for the poor people, and that the villagers are not really indebted to the extent mentioned by the various committees. It is not right to assume that a credit society is not essential for every ryot. That rot has set in in

25th March 1933] [Mr. H. M. Jagannatham]

Central Banks and that Land Mortgage Banks are in his own words 'un-co-operative' in the sense that mortgage lending is not co-operation and that the borrower is not controlling the management of the Banks' funds. He also feels certain that the co-operative movement 10 years hence should be a smaller body controlled by unselfish workers and not by Government servants. All such utterances are due to his lack of a proper understanding of the realities of the situation and his inability to free himself from the preachings of a few, who are at the helm of affairs of the movement as non-officials. That these are theories can well be proved beyond doubt when we read his ideas as to how money could be secured easily at 12 per cent if it is between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, 9 per cent between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and 6 per cent above Rs. 1,000. He is probably unaware of what many of us know that the rate of interest paid by the poorer classes is 2 annas per rupee. It has been in the experience of the Government also that, especially in the matter of the promulgation of the Provincial Audit Scheme, the present Head of the Department agreed with the views of the few who claimed to be the leaders of the non-official movement. Thanks to the Ministry who turned down the proposal in spite of the official backing given to the non-official self-imposed programme for selfish purposes by one Mr. Ramdas, a co-operative juggler. It is now high time that the Registrar should have adequate staff for supervision, and audit of societies and in the matter of recruitment depressed classes, are entertained in good proportion.

"As to the other charges incurred in the Co-operative department, I am against the appointment of a number of officers for the benefit of the Central and Primary Land Mortgage Banks which are presumably not intended for the poor and the landless nor are they intended to provide appointments for the poor or the lower middle classes. The Central Land Mortgage Bank is an institution started for the benefit of the ryots and no ryot by caste or occupation is on its Board. In this City where a company's tax of Rs. 60 per annum is levied on Depressed Class societies which have not got enough capital to pay, their cry for exemption was in the wilderness. The Government have chosen to levy fees for the audit of all societies. I do not understand why a particular kind of treatment should be shown to the Land Mortgage Bank and large sums of money, nearly Rs. 15,000 granted to this alone as working expenses. Another matter which I would like to press in this connexion is that the institution in which the Registrar or his nominee takes part in the executive management, should not be subject to the audit of the Registrar. For obvious reasons the auditors of those institutions should not be subordinates of the Registrar.

"Regarding the establishment of a large army of Depressed Class Inspectors, I have the honour to place before you that the Government is well-intentioned to help the poor by setting apart large sums of money for their amelioration. I do not find that the expected results are achieved. The money spent for the retention of the special Depressed Class Inspectors is intended to bring about a change in the Depressed Classes, but from what I see it has only aggravated their sufferings. The inspectors cannot mint money. If money is available with the poor they

[Mr. H. M. Jagannatham] [25th March 1933]

will certainly be willing to pay and one inspector for 25 societies cannot be expected to make effective collections from the members when they have money in their hands. The duty of collections necessarily falls on the office-bearers of the society and the inspectors make flying visits to urge the office-bearers to remit them to the financing banks. This system of appointment of Government inspectors was not found satisfactory by the Christian Central Co-operative Bank and, on their protest, the amount which ought to have been spent on Government staff in three districts was paid into the hands of the Christian Central Bank. In any event, I am certain that this is not the right remedy and my conclusions are based on the fact that overdues have gone up beyond all proportions in spite of the fact that the Government is spending a large amount for the army of inspectors. The right solution appears to me to be to pay the amount intended to be spent under this head in small contributions to the societies concerned to enable the office-bearers to work with more vigour and in special localities to start such cottage industries as are found suitable to increase the earning capacity of the poorer classes. The Government may also adopt the methods as reported in the review on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore for the year 1930-31 where Depressed Classes are enabled to obtain loans at very cheap rates of interest and their office-bearers are encouraged to devote their time by the grant of bonuses to the secretaries of depressed class societies for good work in their societies.

"There seems to be no programme in view. The present Registrar has chosen to belittle the expansion of the movement in the early years. In the early years there was a programme and if that programme was continued we would have had one society for each village—the goal then in view. But with the changes of Ministry and the heads of the departments, the policy has gradually drifted and even without the notice of the Government, as was pointed out at the recent conference in North Arcot by my hon. Colleague, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, some fundamentals were changed. The Federations were dropped, the power of the Central Banks was unusually strengthened. I am not in favour of spending money on a department whose heads have no confidence in it. All that I may state is that a competent officer who knows the condition of the land should be placed at the helm of affairs and to follow a 5- or 10-year plan to set right matters which have come into existence on account of the policy of drift of the present Registrar.

"I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister in charge of the department, the impression of the Registrar 'that in the present moment that pessimists are in the majority and that the co-operative movement is not regarded with great favour, that the rich are not forthcoming, and the movement is looked upon as a curse.' It is to everybody's knowledge that people were cheated in Guntur Town Bank. In our own City, we have an urban bank whose affairs cannot be said to be satisfactory, and which have been commented upon by the auditors deputed by the department. This report extended over 50 pages of closely typed objections of a very serious nature, some of them amounting to criminal offences and grave irregularities requiring action under section 43 without any hesitation.

25th March 1933] [Mr. H. M. Jagannatham]

"This City Co-operative Bank situated at Purasawakam at the residence of the Secretary of the institution itself has been doing more harm than good to its members, especially for those of the depressed classes whose houses it now owns to the aggregate value of Rs. 60,000. Here are a few instances to quote the Auditor's remarks:—

'Cash balances of over Rs. 3,000 for 180 days and at other periods double the amount when there is no necessity for such heavy money being held.

'Loans in the names of the Secretary, Mr. S. S. Sankara Mudaliyar, his wife, his mother-in-law, sister-in-law and other close relatives of his including minors have been very freely taken extending over Rs. 60,000 without any regard to the proportions laid down in the by-laws.

'The Secretary besides being a member of the paid establishment continues on the board of management, draws sitting fees for the meetings of the Board which he attends in his own house and other allowances prescribed for the members of the Board.

'The houses and lands appropriated by this Bank on account of sums due extends to over half a lakh of rupees for which no regular records are maintained. The overdues are nearly two lakhs out of the total loans of eight lakhs outstanding against members and there are debts which have been remaining uncollected for over 10 years and towards several of which either nothing or very small collections have been made since the date of disbursement.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether the hon. Member is at liberty to criticize the working of an institution over which the Government have absolutely no control?"

Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"For one who goes into the details of the working of this Bank, it will be clear that manipulations are being made from year to year to swell the profits and to hoodwink the public. In the words of Mr. Strathie himself:—

'The men who are running the societies to-day do not lack education or co-operative knowledge. No uneducated man can commit misappropriations, pass bogus resolutions and fudge account books. These traitors to the movement have immense power locally. They cannot be displaced. The only course is to close the society and deprive them of the opportunities for harm. I plead that every co-operator should join me in the ruthless extermination of bad societies and elimination of unworthy office-holders.'

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I once again rise to a point of order, Sir, and draw your attention to the fact that the hon. Member is going on making serious allegations against a bank which is not represented here and whose representatives are not here and cannot answer these allegations? Therefore, may I request you to give your ruling?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is quite right in making observations about banks in general."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"It is about a particular bank, Sir, that he is making remarks."

* Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"But for some unknown reason or other the Registrar intervenes, overrules all the objections of the Auditor and favours the Bank in a manner acceptable to its Directorate. The audit certificate drawn up by the auditor showing a loss of a few thousands is revised to show a profit of Rs. 17,000. If the administration is going to connive with the Board of management of big institutions, the movement is really a curse to the innocent and the ignorant members who join it. While feeling thankful to the Registrar for the lucid way in which he gave

[Mr. H. M. Jagannatham] [25th March 1933]

expression to his thoughts at the Senate House on the 17th instant, I am sorry to find him unable to free himself from the influences and to set right matters without fear or favour. The manner in which he plays to the tune of Mr. Ramdas, the President of the Provincial Bank and the Madras District Bank will indicate how the affairs are carried on in these institutions, with Mr. D. N. Strathie in his pocket. I only wish to bring to the notice of the Government the defects in the administration and to point out to the public that all is not well on account of the Head of the Department."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is not very often that we hear the head of a department of the Government make a scathing criticism of the department with which he is immediately connected. But I dare say that Mr. Strathie when he made these observations was more concerned for regard for truth than mere glorification of the department under his control. Particularly owing to the fact that he was lecturing to students of the University of Madras, we have got to take that lecture as given more in the spirit of a teacher and a moralist than of a person who had no faith in the department. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, is a very enthusiastic believer in the Co-operative movement. And I think, Sir, that any Co-operative movement worked on the lines which he has chalked out ought to be of great benefit to the community. But I am afraid the ideal is very difficult of realization and the state of affairs in co-operative societies all over the Presidency does not infuse any confidence that it would be possible within a measurable distance of time to reach the ideal which my hon. Friend from Coimbatore has chalked out. Instead of trying to find out faults against Mr. Strathie who has made an exposure of the defects which beset this movement, if he only were to profit by those observations and set right the defects in the Co-operative movement, probably it would be going a great way in order to reach that ideal. Individual members may have individual complaints against that officer."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have none."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar has none of these, I dare say. But other Members who have spoken may have individual complaints against that gentleman, either for recognizing the election of a person to a particular institution, or against not recognizing the election of another to another institution and so on. But that does not detract from the value of the observations made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Sir, from the reading of the reports of Co-operative Societies successively for the past five or six years one cannot but be struck by the fact that most of the societies have not got adequate funds. I am of opinion that these societies have failed to work on account of the lack of proper guidance and control in the executive department of that movement. What I mean to say is there is too much left for an irresponsible agency to conduct these affairs. It is no doubt very idealistic to presume that those ryots who have started Co-operative Societies in various localities would continue to take interest in those

25th March 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

societies all through their existence. Our enthusiasm for starting societies is simply tremendous, but our enthusiasm always seems to fade the moment we start the societies. It is because either the ryot or the merchant who at the initial stage is responsible for starting a society has too much of his own personal or private duties to be able to spare any time for the proper working of that society. The result is that the affairs of the society get neglected and persons who want to make unscrupulous use of these societies succeed in capturing positions of vantage and thus bring the society into disrepute and to a dead stop. If only the activities of these societies are to be on a slightly lower standard than the ones which they have set up for these societies, probably they would work more successfully than it is now possible for them to do. What I mean to say is that, instead of enabling the societies to give credits without any limit, if only each credit transaction should be limited to a particular figure, which would be within the easy reach of the individual borrower to pay, then the society is likely to work successfully."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The credit is limited."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, says it is limited. It may be that a limit has been fixed, but the limit may be too high or too large. I only wish that transactions such as giving credit upon properties, either landed or other immovable properties, may for the time being be eliminated from the operations of these societies, and that cash loans which can be safely given upon the confidence or upon the security or personal guarantee of persons may be given. Supposing we lay down a limit that a borrower cannot take more than a hundred rupees at a time, such societies may work more successfully than societies which have large credit facilities."

"Sir, turning from the credit societies to the financing of produce and marketing, I am afraid the experience which has been gained in the matter of mere credit societies ought to forewarn any enthusiasts from launching this movement in regard to financing of produce, warehousing of produce and marketing facilities. My submission is that persons who live in villages near town and sell their produce in towns are too well experienced to undertake the financing the whole produce in a particular locality and to find marketing facilities. I do not think even the hon. the Minister for Development with all his staff and with all the information that he may be able to get of the working of such societies will be in a position to enable marketing facilities for much of the produce of this country. That is a very ambitious scheme, which has become almost a passion with some enthusiasts of this Co-operative movement. Unless there is a strenuous attempt made to get the local merchant into the bargain, there is no chance of the Government being ever able to finance the produce. It is here that the Government have got to examine the possibilities of bringing the merchant into the organization. Unfortunately, the spirit in which the Co-operative movement seems to have been conceived is to eliminate the so-called middleman. I am afraid unless there is a modification of this policy, you cannot bring any benefit to the Co-operative movement if you continue to neglect the merchant community."

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [25th March 1933]

I, therefore, far from finding fault with with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, feel that, if only the hon. the Minister for Development and those who are concerned with the Co-operative movement profit by his observations and set right these societies, they will be doing immense benefit to the movement and to the country."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Mr. President, Sir, as the Co-operative movement has taken deep root in the land and Co-operative Societies that are started for the benefit of the labouring classes have of late been transferred to the Labour Department, I think I have to observe that the encouragement given to the non-official agency for the movement is lacking. Unless the Government drops down gradually and takes the non-officials into their confidence and gives them a better status in the Co-operative movement, I fear most of the societies that were already started may not rise to the extent one would expect them to rise.

4-30 P.M. " Sir, the department in Nilgiris, is under the Registrar of the Coimbatore division. Even for a small petty case of the nature of arbitration it has to go before an Assistant Registrar. In the course of a year the number of cases may be 2,000. I would like the Government to encourage really deserving non-officials by appointing them as honorary Assistant Registrars. Of course, I fully realize that if the issues in a case were so complicated that the departmental head who is conversant with the various rules should decide the case it is proper. But in minor cases if the non-official agency is encouraged, allowance of officials may be a saving and avoid lot of expenditure to the department by making the honorary Assistant Registrars attend to them.

" Sir, much has been said about the head of the Co-operative department, and I do not wish to indulge in this matter except for a small point that has been brought to my notice. There is a society, which has been doing a certain amount of propaganda in the direction of co-operation in the city. When that society applied to the department for registration I was told that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies without examining the case on its merits has to refer the matter to a bank. I fail to see why the head of a department has to consult the bank at all. I do not think that the society is going to borrow money. The object of the society is to do propaganda and if that is the real object of co-operation I fail to see the reason why the department has to do like this. Of course it may have certain reasons in matters where the department themselves have come forward to do some propaganda work, but instead of that in such a case they would do well, to encourage such societies. The second point is this. In the early stages of the Co-operative movement the rate of interest that was charged on loans to the building societies was 6½ per cent. And the society had to add one or two per cent more before doling out the loans to the members and various building societies. Owing to financial stringency the Government raised the rate and now the Government stated their intention of reducing the rate but not to that extent as it was in the early stages. Another surprising feature was that on the loans that have been passed prior to the date of reduction, the Government is not willing to reduce the rate of interest even if the amount were to be drawn after the date of reduction. I do not see the wisdom in such

25th March 1933] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

a statement and instruction to various societies. Of course, the amount of interest has to be calculated from the date on which the amount was actually given to the society. So I think the Government will be well advised to see that the rate of interest charged on all loans must be from the date on which the loans were actually taken.

" Sir, from the Administration Report I find that the total number of societies at present is 14,540. But I do not find any reduction in the staff. That is an aspect which the Government has to seriously take into account. At a time when we were pressing that there must be a large amount of supervision over Depressed Classes Societies Government did not accede to our request. But when the societies have come down so low they maintain still the same staff. I request that the Government may as well release these extra people to do real work among the Depressed Classes in regard to co-operation.

" One other point about the Nilgiris is in regard to the Land Mortgage Bank. It was going on for two years and afterwards, under the retrenchment it was abolished. Some months back a reference was made by me as to the revival of the bank but so far nothing has been done. That is a place where irrespective of communities the Land Mortgage Bank has to be started. A Committee under the presidentship of the Collector went into the matter; and even Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar was one of the members of the committee. It was thought that by running a Land Mortgage Bank on territorial basis it would be advantageous to the Nilgiris. Unfortunately the Government brought the Land Mortgage Bank on communal basis and thought that it must be only for the Badagas of a lower status and the result was that the bank had to be closed. I request the Minister to reconsider the thing and open a Land Mortgage Bank in the Nilgiris on territorial basis. With these observations I resume my seat."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, the speech by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies made recently on the Co-operative movement its aims and failures has come in for a good deal of comment in this House. Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar stated that by reading the speech one gained the impression that Mr. Strathie was pessimistic. I have got to say something on the point. The Registrar pointed out in his speech not only the dark side of it but also the bright side. Speaking as one who has got something to do with the movement and as one who has got to go into the question of liquidation of societies, day in and day out, I am obliged to take a pessimistic view at least to some extent. Sir, I did not go through the speech from the point of view of a critic. I had only a cursory glance of it. I must admit that the Registrar was frank and candid in pointing out the defects and also the good points, so that the people who are employed in the movement might take advantage of the remarks of an officer who has been in charge of the department for a period of three years to rectify the mistakes. Sir, as far as I am concerned I have complete faith in the movement and I think it is only through this movement that we can find our salvation, economic and otherwise. Whatever might be the degree of faith of the Registrar in the

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

[25th March 1933]

Co-operative movement there is one point in which Mr. Strathie and I agree fully and it is this. He believes that right sort of men should be in the movement and I agree with him. By pointing out this aspect of the question the Registrar, I think, has done a great service to the Co-operative movement and the Province.

“ Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar referred to the Indianization of the department. On two previous occasions on the floor of the House, at the time of Budget discussions, various hon. Members pointed out to the necessity for the appointment of Indians, if not for any other reason at least for this—that an Indian should be in touch with the rural population and in the case of an Indian there would be no difficulty of language. That is why hon. Members on the floor of the House pointed out the desirability of appointing an Indian as Registrar if one was available for the place. On those occasions I said to the hon. Members that when the time came, the suggestion would receive my careful consideration. It is not possible for any Member of Government to make any promise. But I can say that I will bestow my best attention.

“ The next item is with reference to the audit of societies. Official opinion is evenly divided on the question of handing auditing to non-official agency. So we thought we had better stick to the *status quo* and keep the audit under departmental control. If we find that the existing societies are mismanaged I am quite sure the Registrar will see to their liquidation. As for the fees, Sir, no doubt, the fees were fixed to make these societies to join the audit union. But I may say that it is only the maximum that is fixed and I do not think that the head of the department is likely to charge the maximum in every case. It is not the idea of the Registrar or Government to make any profit out of this proposal. In any case, I will consider the matter carefully and see whether we can comply with the request of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar.

“ As for the Land Mortgage Bank this Government has been in constant communication and has been urging on the Government of India the necessity of making the debentures of the banks trustee securities. Till now we have not been able to go any further but I hope something will be done in that direction soon.

4-45 p.m. “ As regards registration fees, in the case of ordinary societies half fees are charged and in the case of Land Mortgage Banks no fees are charged. Charge of half-fees was made in order to bring about 8 per cent cut in the Registration department at the time of retrenchment. If there is any possibility of reducing these half-fees in the future, I shall be glad to do so. On this point I am afraid I cannot say anything more specific than that.

“ My hon. Friend talked about the production of sugar on a co-operative basis. I quite agree with him that hereafter the production, manufacture and marketing of these things should be done on a co-operative basis. Unless that is done, it does not seem possible to make any improvement in the economic conditions of our agriculturists. That is why I have been laying a great deal of stress on the necessity for the Co-operative movement being directed to the problems connected with

25th March 1933]

[Mr. P. T. Rajan]

production and marketing. I do hope that in connection with the cultivation of sugarcane and manufacture of sugar the Co-operative movement will come to the rescue of the agriculturists and make it possible for this Presidency to become self-sufficient.

“ As far as the other speeches are concerned, no controversial point was raised, and I will consider them when the time comes. There is only one point to which I should like to refer, and that is in regard to the starting of a Land Mortgage Bank in the Nilgiris. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, has been pressing this matter for the last two years. I have told him that if the communities would join together and take steps to move in that direction and approach the Registrar, I am quite sure he will give his best consideration. I hope my hon. Friend would withdraw his cut motion.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ I beg leave to withdraw the cut motion.”

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—CINCHONA—RESERVED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,500 under Demand XXIV—Cinchona—Reserved ’.”

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, I rise to move—

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 1,59,500 for Cinchona—Reserved, be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“ The object of my giving notice of this token cut is to invite the attention of the House to the fact that Nilgiris is a place which is very well suited for the cultivation of cinchona. Sir, in the Administration Report of the Cinchona department that was handed to us, I find that the cinchona concern in the Nilgiris has all worked at a profit during 1931-32 and that the largest quantity of bark has been taken from the Nilgiris. One point that I myself and my hon. Friend Mr. Davis coming from the same district as mine have been urging on the hon. the Law Member is to make cinchona plantation a cottage industry in the Nilgiris. If really expert planters are consulted, they will say that this district is best suited for this purpose. After long years' experience in the Anamalais, it was found that they had to give up the plantation there, and I see from the Administration Report that there was no planting at all during 1931-32. I find also that a disease known as ‘ die-back ’ has set in and that there was water-logging in the plantations and consequently the plants have suffered there. In these circumstances, I do not find any reason why the Government should not straightaway proceed to encourage the people in the Nilgiris to take up to cinchona plantation as a cottage industry. From one of the former Administration Reports I find that the cinchona

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [25th March 1933]

raised in the Nilgiris gave a better percentage of bark and quinine sulphate than what they were able to get from other places. So, I would request the Government that they must give a guarantee to the planters who take up cinchona plantation in the Nilgiris and give some encouragement to those people, especially in view of the fact that at present potato cultivation is not encouraging and people are looking out for some other planting enterprise. For these reasons, I move the token cut."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I said to my hon. Friends, Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Davis, in my reply to the general debate on the Budget, so far as the plantation of cinchona as a cottage industry is concerned, the Government will of course give directions to their officers in the department to give advice to the people concerned. Beyond this, I am afraid it is not possible for the Government to do anything. I fully agree with my hon. Friend when he said that cinchona could be better grown on the plateau of the Nilgiris than in the Anamalais. There was a scheme under which the Government wanted to plant 2,300 acres in the Anamalais during a period of ten years. But it so happened that after the plantation was commenced on the Anamalais a disease which the department calls by the name of 'die-back' began to attack the plants and consequently they began to suffer. Therefore the Government stopped with a plantation of 939 acres, instead of proceeding with their original plan of planting 2,300 acres. The Government are now trying to expand the plantation on the Nilgiris plateau, both at Naduvattam and at Dodabetta. I shall bear in mind my hon. Friend's suggestion. I hope he will withdraw the cut motion on this assurance."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"As the hon. Law Member assures me that he will take up the question of planting cinchona in the Nilgiris on a large scale, I request the leave of the House to withdraw the motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried, and the Grant was made.

VI.—DEMANDS CARRIED UNDER OPERATION OF GUILLOTINE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The time allotted for the discussion of the Demands for Grants is now over. I will put the remaining Demands to the vote of the House."

DEMAND XXV—INDUSTRIES—RESERVED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,11,600 under Demand XXV—Industries—Transferred'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

25th March 1933]

DEMAND XXVI—FISHERIES—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,59,100 under Demand XXVI—Fisheries—Transferred'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—RESERVED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,60,200 under Demand XXVII—Miscellaneous Departments—Reserved'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,45,000 under Demand XXVIII—Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,58,900 under Demand XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,94,800 under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant—Transferred'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID—TRANSFERRED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,58,200 under Demand XXXI—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—FAMINE RELIEF—RESERVED.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 under Demand XXXII—Famine Relief—Reserved'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

[25th March 1933]

DEMAND XXXIII—PENSIONS—RESERVED.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,09,600
 under Demand XXXIII—Pensions—Reserved'.*"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,66,300
 under Demand XXXIV—Stationery and Printing—Reserved
 and Transferred'.*"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—MISCELLANEOUS—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,04,000
 under Demand XXXV—Miscellaneous—Reserved and Trans-
 ferred'.*"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,01,200
 under Demand XXXVI—Agency Tracts—Reserved'.*"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVII—EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,30,800
 under Demand XXXVII—Expenditure in England other
 than on Stores—Reserved and Transferred'.*"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—REFUNDS OF REVENUE—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,37,200
 under Demand XXXVIII—Refunds of Revenue—Reserved
 and Transferred'.*"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX—LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,17,100
 under Demand XXXIX—Loans and Advances'.*"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

25th March 1933]

VII.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS AND PROROGATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR then addressed the Council as follows:—

"Mr. President and hon. Members of the Legislative Council, the session which concludes to-day has been full of interest though I fear it has been somewhat arduous to hon. Members.

"The debate on land revenue focussed all attention on the undoubted difficulties which confront agricultural interests at the present time. The Government deputed the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies to make enquiries and to report on the export trade in rice in Tanjore. His report was received on March the 7th and is under examination, but I can say now it makes clear that among other reasons for the difficulties which are being experienced is the defective organization of the rice trade generally. I think that is easily understandable. At the time when there was a general demand for the commodity and when land-owners or cultivators had no difficulty in disposing of their produce they had no need to worry, but it is a very different matter now that they find their usual market sorely restricted if not actually closed to them. I have invariably said to those who come to see me about this question that though the Government would do all that is possible to help, it is primarily their own concern to find fresh markets, and that they should endeavour to do so instead of merely asking what the Government intended to do in the matter. However the Government realize that there are special difficulties due to the rapid and unprecedented fall in prices, and measures are now being actively considered for improving the organization by the formation of associations together with measures for standardization of qualities of rice and for communication of prices between exporting and importing stations. Further it has been decided to try and improve the position of the land mortgage banks which were intended to relieve rural indebtedness especially of small landholders by providing long-term credit to agriculturists, and a Bill for this purpose has been referred to a Select Committee of the Council. Probably, however, the decision of the Government to postpone the present collection in certain areas will have given most satisfaction, but I must make it quite clear again that this postponement may possibly involve the postponement of certain urgently required works of public utility which would otherwise have been undertaken during the course of the year.

"But all other questions have been overshadowed by the publication of the 'White Paper.' I have carefully read the Paper itself and most of the criticisms which have been launched against it. I also had the benefit of listening to the debate on the morning of the 23rd instant, and I have read the 'White Paper' again in the light of those criticisms and of the debate. There are of course other matters which have been raised, but I think it not unfair to say that the main criticisms have centred about two points of which the first is that a doubt has been expressed as to the intention to bring in Federation. Sir, I would refer those who are in doubt to paragraph 12 of the 'White Paper' wherein

[His Excellency the Governor] [25th March 1933]

are set out His Majesty's Government's proposals as a prerequisite to Federation, and paragraph 13, which I may remark was not mentioned in the speeches to which I listened, and which clearly states that Federation is not left as a mere contingency in the future, but that if causes over which His Majesty's Government have no control place obstacles in the way of the proposed programme, they will take steps to review the whole position in consultation with Indian opinion. I have read through this paragraph more than once, and I cannot see anything which justifies any doubt that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to bring in Federation, but it seems to me to be obvious that the States must know first what the Federation will be before they decide to enter it. Of course on any one who says that he does not believe in the *bona fides* of His Majesty's Government and that the latter do not mean what they say, no words of mine, nor for that matter of anybody else, will have the slightest effect, but I do submit that paragraph 13 is an earnest of the Government's desire to bring in Federation as soon as possible.

"The next point about which there has been much criticism has been the powers given to the Governor-General and to the Governors. I think I am correct in saying that the assertion has been made that this is Self-Government in such an attenuated form as to be in effect not Self-Government at all. In the light of those remarks, I have read and re-read the paragraphs detailing the powers of the Governor-General and of Governors, and I would ask any impartial critic to face this fact. Those powers will, indeed can, only be exercised if the necessity arises. It depends entirely on the Ministers and on the Legislatures whether they will have to be put in force or not. I do not believe it will ever be necessary to exercise them in Madras, as the records of the past 12 years show there has been no case of certification since 1926 and only on eight occasions previous to then was it necessary. But I also do not believe that any one can really take exception to provisions against what might conceivably happen in the future.

"There is, I think, one aspect of the case that appears to have been missed. The question seems to have been looked at from the point of view of Madras alone, but a moment's consideration will show that in such a large matter as this it is impossible to legislate separately for each Province and that the procedure proposed is a general one.

"Now, Sir, I have nearly finished. I have perhaps been too long but I will give as my excuse that I am extremely anxious that the new Self-Government should start with a fair chance. To those who condemn the proposals root and branch, anything I can say will obviously be of no avail, but to those whose objections do not go so far I would beg them to realize what an immense step forward these proposals make, that they should look at them in a broadminded spirit determined to work them so that there should be no necessity to invoke the Governor's powers, and I am sure that they will find that they can and will be operated in the best interests of the Province and of the inhabitants of Madras.

"One further matter, Sir, and I have done. I have been informed that hon. Members are concerned to know whether the life of the present

25th March 1933] [His Excellency the Governor]

Council will expire on the normal date in November. I have been considering what course I can pursue that might be most convenient to hon. Members and to the general public. I have come to the conclusion that it will be advisable to prolong the life of the present Council though for how long I am not at the moment prepared to say. That must obviously depend on circumstances at the time.

"It only remains for me to thank hon. Members for the patience with which they have listened to me and for their labours during the session, and to express the hope that you, Sir, and they will enjoy a well deserved recess.

"I now formally prorogue the Council."

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

^a *Development Department U.O. Note, dated 21st March 1933, with reference to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 628, dated the 1st March 1933.*

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

[25th March 1933]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 776 asked by Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadi-muthu Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 790 supra.]

Statements showing the action taken on the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee.

Statement I.—Works which have been carried out.

1 Coleroon	..	Improvements to the Lower Coleroon Anicut.
2 Do.	..	Raising and strengthening the banks of the Coleroon.
3 Cauvery	..	Constructing scouring sluices at Grand Anicut.
4 Do.	..	Constructing road dam (surplus work) on the left bank of the Cauvery.
5 Do.	..	Constructing a groyne (Bed Regulator) above scouring sluices of the Grand Anicut.
6 Do.	..	Improvements to Lower Cauvery.
7 Veerasholan	..	Converting Thirukkalacheri and Ayyapadi calingulahs into a regulator.
8 Mahimalayar and Kadalaliyar.	..	Converting Narasinganathan dam into a regulator.
9 Do.	..	Converting Annavasal dam into a regulator.
10 Do.	..	Converting Gudalur dam into a regulator.
11 Do.	..	Converting Velur dam into a regulator.
12 Do.	..	Converting Arabi calingulah into a regulator.
13 Manjalar	..	Converting Mathur dam into a regulator and providing a head sluice for Manjalar.
14 Velappar	..	Converting Kuttalam dam across South Puthar into a regulator.
15 Vennar ..	..	Improvements to Pillai voikal syphon.
16 Do. ..	..	Improvements to Jambu Cauvery.
17 Do. ..	..	Improvements to Vikramanar.
18 Vettar ..	..	Converting Kangalancheri dam into a regulator.
19 Kaduvayar	..	Converting Pulivalam dam into a regulator.
20 Do.	..	Improvements to Ayyavayyanar.
21 Do.	..	Improvements to Tirunagari channel.
22 Do.	..	Diversion of the upland drainage of the Vennar (scheme No. 1 affecting 82 square miles).
23 Pamaniyar	..	Providing extra water way to the Mannargudi road bridge.
24 Vennar ..	..	Pulavanar (Nanjumanar) drainage improvements.
25 Do. ..	..	Construction of a regulator across the Nandalar river and head sluices to Porambur and Pillur channels.
26 Korayar ..	..	Adappar improvements.

Statement II.—Works in progress.

1	..	Improvements to Cauvery-Vennar regulators.
2	..	Raising the flood banks of the rivers in the Cauvery division.
3	..	Raising the flood banks of the Vennar.
4 Pamaniyar	..	Raising and strengthening the banks.
5 Cauvery ..	..	Improvements to Nallur and Kittianai Uppanar and forming a diversion bank on the right side of the Coleroon in Kattur and Mahendrapalli villages.

Statement III.—Works to be taken up in 1933-34.

1 Korayar ..	..	Improvements to Thillaiivilagam and Pallimodu channels under the Veeranvoyal regulator.
2 Pamaniyar	..	Conversion of Agamalanar dam into a regulator.
3 Do.	..	Conversion of Peruvalanadan dam into a regulator.
4 Do.	..	Conversion of Thoppadanaveli dam into a regulator.
5 Odambokkiyar	..	Construction of a regulator across the Odambokkiyar.
6	..	Conversion of the Cauvery-Arasalar dams into regulators.

[25th March 1933]

Statement IV.—Works under consideration.

1 Cauvery ..	..	Improvements to Tirumala- rajanar.	Included in the remodelling proposals approved in G.O. No. 2684 I., dated 19th December 1932.
2 Mudikondanar	..	Converting dam into a regulator.	Under correspondence.
3 Manniar ..	..	Providing a new head-sluice and improving the channel.	Estimate awaited.
4 Koraiyar	..	Harichandranadhi improvements.	Estimate under revision.
5 Vellayar ..	..	Constructing a masonry regulator at 84th mile and improving the irrigation of Pallavanar, Vellayar, Chittar, etc.	Estimates awaited from Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
6 Pandavayar	..	Constructing a regulator at mile 81 and other improvements.	Included in the remodelling proposals approved in G.O. No. 2684 I., dated 19th December 1932.
7 Do.	..	Surplus from Vennar above Pandavayar head into Vettar.	
8	..	Remodelling of sluices, etc.	Proposals approved in G.O. No. 2684 I., dated 19th December 1932.
9 Coleroon ..	..	Providing a new head for Khan Sahib's canal.	In abeyance. Revised rules of regulation at Lower Anicut issued in May 1932 as an experimental measure for two years. Result to be watched.
10 Pamaniyar	..	Lengthening the barrel of Puvanur syphon.	Under consideration of the Superintending Engineer in 1931-32. Present stage not known.
11 Tiruturaipundi taluk drainage improvements.	..	Drainage improvements to a portion of the middle section were completed but some damage was caused by the floods of 1930-31 and the question of undertaking further works is under investigation.	....

Statement V.—Works not yet taken up for consideration or dropped.

1 Cauvery ..	..	Connecting cut from Kodamurti to Vettar.	Considered unnecessary and dropped.
2 Do. ..	..	Improvements to Mudavanar (Kuppiduvan Uppanar).	Dropped as it was considered that the opening of the sand bar by the interested ryots would be cheaper and more effective.
3 Vennar ..	..	Upland drainage of Vennar No. II scheme—Diversion of 116 square miles of drainage above Kachamangalam anicut into the Coleroon.	Not recommended by the Chief Engineer. Conversion of the Kachamangalam anicut into a regulator, if considered necessary apart from this scheme, to be dealt with as an independent scheme.
4 Vettar ..	..	Converting Nadar bridge into a regulator.	Dropped as even without this the channels are reported to be getting a copious supply.
5 Do. ..	..	Converting Sellur anicut into a regulator.	Dropped as the Board of Revenue reported that the work was not particularly necessary.
6 Koraiyar	..	Regulator below Saluvanar head.	The Superintending Engineer considered this unnecessary.

[25th March 1933]

G.O. No. 2684 I., dated 19th December 1932.

It has long been recognized that the conditions of irrigation in the Cauvery delta involved wastage of water and inequalities in its distribution, and the question of improving them has engaged the attention of the Government. The Cauvery Committee also suggested *inter alia* the remodelling of sluices and the provision of separate sources for drainage irrigation. The need for the avoidance of wastage and for the reduction of the sizes of the sluices and channels in the delta has been emphasized by the construction of the Mettur reservoir which will substitute a steady supply of stored water over a longer period in place of flood water over a shorter period. In March 1929 the Government sanctioned the constitution of a special division to investigate the matter and to submit proposals for the avoidance of waste and for ensuring equitable distribution. The scope of the investigation was defined to include

- (a) remodelling of sluices,
- (b) provision of direct supply for drainage irrigation,
- (c) improvements to such of the rivers as are unable to carry sufficient water to irrigate their ayacuts, and
- (d) alterations of rules of regulation, if after a study of discharges passing the regulators, it is found that the discharges are not proportionate to the ayacuts.

2. The special division completed its work in August 1932, and has submitted a programme of works designed to carry out the objects mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 above. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation recommends the programme for the approval of Government. Before working out the schemes now recommended to Government, the Special Executive Engineer convened conferences of the ryots affected by the proposals, and obtained their general concurrence with reference to the instructions issued with G.Os. No. 3069 I., dated 8th December 1931, and No. 1682 I., dated 9th August 1932. The proposals comprise (1) sixteen new works [under paragraph 1 (c) above] which are either conversions of existing dams and bridges into regulators or construction of new ones, at an approximate cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, chargeable to the capital account of the Cauvery Delta System and (2) the remodelling of sluices, 925 in the Cauvery section and 519 in the Vennar section, at an approximate cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs, chargeable to the revenue account of the system. The Government accord their general approval to the programme.

3. Of the sixteen works included in Statement B annexed to the Chief Engineer's report read above, ten are major works. Plans and estimates for only one of these works, viz., the conversion of the Cauvery-Arasalar dams into regulators, have so far been submitted to Government, and this work has been included in the list of Part II schemes for 1933-34 to be placed before the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council. Of the remaining six works which are 'minor works,' four are within the sanctioning powers of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and two have to be submitted to Government. The works included in Statement A could all be sanctioned by the Chief Engineer

25th March 1933]

for Irrigation but six of them (excluding the works for the direct supply to drainage irrigation) are major works which can be undertaken only after the provision of funds has been made by the Legislative Council. The Chief Engineer is requested to expedite the examination of the remaining proposals and submit, as quickly as possible, such of them as require the approval of Government.

4. The Board of Revenue proposes to raise the classification of sources after the improvements are carried out. The Board is requested to submit its proposals in this regard in due course.

5. As regards the provision of direct sources of supply for drainage irrigation, the Special Executive Engineer's Statement A includes ten works at an approximate cost of Rs. 55,000. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation states that these proposals will take some time to settle. His further report in the matter is awaited.

6. The Chief Engineer's report is silent as regards the fourth point mentioned in paragraph 1 above, viz., the alterations of the rules of regulation, although in another connexion the Chief Engineer has informed Government that the rules for the whole delta are under examination. He is requested to expedite his report on this point also.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

N. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE STATEMENT A.

Serial number and name of river.	Reach and its mileage.	Number of sluices to be remodelled.	Amount of estimate under remodelling head.	Amount of repairs to be done under maintenance and repairs.
<i>Cauvery.</i>				
1 Cauvery river ..	Cauvery-Vennar regulator to Cauvery-Kodamurutty regulator.	9	Rs. 865	Rs. ..
Do. ..	Cauvery-Kodamurutty regulator to Tiruvady bridge.	12	1,940	..
Do. ..	Tiruvady road bridge to Cauvery-Arasalar dam at 46-2-0.	25	3,067	953
Do. ..	Cauvery-Arasalar dam at 46-2-0 to Veerasholan regulator at 59-6-495.	31	3,234	401
Do. ..	Cauvery-Veerasholan regulator at 59-6-495 to Aduthurai bridge at 65-6-590.		300	85

[25th March 1933]

Serial number and name of river.	Reach and its mileage.	Number of sluices to be remodelled.	Amount of estimate under remodelling head.	Amount of repairs to be done under maintenance and repairs.
<i>Cauvery—cont.</i>				
1 Cauvery river ..	Aduthurai bridge at 65-6-590 to Ayyavayyanar infall at 89-4-39.	36	Rs. 4,123	Rs. 2,120
Do. ..	Ayyavayyanar infall at 89-4-39 to Melayur regulator at 92-5-66.	7	1,233	27
2 Kodamurutty river.	Cauvery-Kodamurutty head at 26-6-330 to Tirumalrajan head at 47-7-330.	55	6,297	1,428
Do. ..	Tirumalrajan head at 47-7-330 to Mudicondan head at 51-6-0.			
Do. ..	Mudicondan head at 51-6-0 to Puthur Solasudamaniar head at 63-5-330.			
3 Arasalar river ..	Cauvery-Arasalar dam at 46-2-0 to Nattar head at 59-4-0.	28	8,442	1,668
Do. ..	Nattar head at 59-4-0 to Nular head.			
4 Veerasholan river.	Cauvery-Veerasholan regulator at 0-0-0 to Manjalar head at 7-2-330.	4	312	13
Do. ..	Manjalar head at 7-2-330 to Kamal bridge at 13-4-548.	11	2,591	39
Do. ..	Kamal bridge at 13-4-548 to Mangallur bridge at 17-7½.	9	2,071	124
Do. ..	Mangallur bridge at 17-7½ to Perumalai bridge at 24-3.	15	4,443	202
Do. ..	Perumalai bridge at 24-3 to Devanur dam at 31-0.	22	3,226	1,029
5 Thirumalrajan river.	Thirumalrajan head at 47-6 to Korukkai dam at 57-3.	11	1,342	1,028
Do. ..	Korukkai dam at 57-3 to Koohoor dam at 65-1½.	7	1,483	1,177
Do. ..	Koohoor dam at 65-1½ to Manampet dam at 86-½.	No remodelling is proposed as there is combination of French irrigation also under the river.		
6 Mudikondanar	Mudikondan head to Senganoor drainage syphon at 72-5-132.	25	2,611	1,954
Do. ..	Senganoor drainage syphon at 72-5-132 to Thundam dam at 88-5-442.	40	7,366	2,269
7 Solasudamaniar and Petharasanar.	Puthar Solasudamaniar head at 63-1 to Kuchipalayam dam at 73-1.	29	6,427	1,566
8 North Puthar ..	From North Puthar head at 63-5½ to south Puthar bifurcation at 84-2½.	51	7,805	295
Do. ..	From bifurcation at 84-2½ to end at 87-7½.	10	3,620	..
South Puthar ..	From bifurcation at 84-2½ to end at 89-2.	9	1,871	184
9 Nattar river ..	Nattar head at 59-3-0 to Parithikudi headsluice at 86-4-0.	68	12,032	1,068
10 Nular river ..	Nular head at 76-2-0 to Serai sluice at 85-6-0.	20	5,500	..
11 Velappar river ..	Velappar head at 68-4-0 to tail end regulator at 87-5-0.	36	345	..

25th March 1933]

Serial number and name of river.	Reach and its mileage.	Number of sluices to be remodelled.	Amount of estimate under remodelling head.	Amount of repairs to be done under maintenance and repairs.
<i>Cauvery—cont.</i>				
12 Mahimalayar river.	Mahimalayar head at 69-2-0 to Keerangudi regulator at 78-3-0.	26	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 105
Do. ..	Keerangudi regulator at 78-3-0 to end at 94-3-0.	35	8,040	293
13 Vikramanar river.	Vikramanar head at 0-0-0 to end at 9-4-200.	27	13,450	2,546
14 Manjalar river ..	Manjalar head at 0-0 to Mahimalayar head at 1-7.	2	490	..
Do. ..	Mahimalayar head at 1-7 to Ammayappanpettai regulator at 22-1-132.	34	7,535	745
15 Vanjiyar river ..	Vanjiyar head at 75-1 to end at 85-0.	14	2,900	..
16 Keerthimannar river.	Keerthimannar head at 60-1 to tail end regulator at 73-7.	29	2,701	3,499
17 Manniar ..	....	91	14,591	1,245
18 Palavar ..	....	79	24,135	4,325
19 Nandalar ..	....	18	3,168	237
Total, Cauvery ..		925	1,76,556	30,625

Drainage Irrigation rivers proposed to be given direct source of supply.

1 Thuraiyur from Cauvery through the Ponnusaval channel	..	1,390	..
2 Aliyanur from Pathar through Madapalli channel	..	295	..
3 Nandalar upper reach through Nattar	..	1,080	..
4 Nandalar through Govinda kalga surplus of Veerasholan	..	3,160	..
5 Palavar first reach through the Kangayan channel of the Cauvery.	..	13,800	..
6 Palavar second and third reach through Vikramanar and Manniar.	..	4,275	..
7* Konakadungal through the new head sluice above the Neman sluice in the Cauvery.	..	19,225	..
Total ..	..	42,725	..

Vennar.

1 Vennar river ..	Cauvery-Vennar regulator at 17-20 to Katchamangalam anicut at 22-47.	4	177	383
Do. ..	Katchamangalam anicut at 22-47 to Budalore bridge at 28-50.	No proposals.	..	..
Do. ..	Budalore bridge at 28-50 to Vennar-Vettar regulator at 34-40.	2	365	360
Do. ..	Vennar-Vettar regulator at 34-40 to South Indian Railway girder bridge at 43-26.	2	1,640	600
Do. ..	South Indian Railway girder bridge at 43-26 to Kalanjeri road bridge at 50-10.	4	185	65
Do. ..	Kalanjeri road bridge at 50-10 to Korayar head at 60-0.	12	3,166	1,319
Do. ..	Korayar head at 60-0 to Vellayar head at 69-30.	14	566	277

[25th March 1933]

Serial number and name of river.	Reach and its mileage.	Number of sluices to be remodelled.	Amount of estimate under remodelling head. RS.	Amount of repairs to be done under maintenance and repairs. RS.
<i>Vennar—cont.</i>				
Vennar river and Pallavanar (Vennar last reach).	Vellayar head at 69-30 to Ponnerai dam across Pallavanar at 87-23.	65	6,139	3,688
2 Vettar river ..	Vettar from head at 34-4 to Melattar anicut at 47-0-3.	10	3,891	524
Do. ..	Melattar anicut at 47-0-3 to Sellur anicut at 63-4.	9	3,083	3,600
Do. ..	Sellur anicut at 63-4 to Engan regulator at 73-2-404.	2	1,320	345
Do. ..	Engan regulator at 73-2-404 to Devanadi regulator at 85-7-132.	3	390	335
3 Korayar river ..	Korayar head at 60-0 to Devadam regulator at 89-0.	54	9,767	1,773
Do. ..	Devadam regulator at 89-0 to Veeranvayal regulator at 95-0.	10	1,425	60
4 Vellayar river ..	Vellayar head at 69-3 to Eravakkadar regulator at 90-10.	33	10,539	1,551
5 Harischandra-nadhi river.	Head at 75-3 to end at 95-6-462 ..	47	10,947	1,681
6 Mulliyar river ..	Head at 76-2 to proposed tail-end regulator at 101-4.	73	9,002	1,928
7 Pandavayar river.	Head at 67-7 to proposed new regulator at 81-1.	36	6,162	2,038
8 Adappar river ..	Head at 80-7½ to end at 97-0 ..	14	3,851	199
9 Pamaniar river ..	Head at 60-0 to Agamalanar dam at 67-2.	6	9,786	3,804
Do. ..	Agamalanar dam at 67-2 to Serangulam regulator at 72-1-330.	17		
Do. ..	Serangulam regulator at 72-1-330 to Peruvalandam dam at 82-6-200.	16		
Do. ..	Peruvalandam dam at 82-6-200 to Thoppadanavali dam at 91-0.	2		
10 Ayyavayyanar ..	Head at 76-0 to end at 81-6 ..	9	1,265	770
11 Kaduvayar ..	....	10	1,701	179
12 Odambogiar ..	....	..	..	..
13 Kattar river ..	Head at 71-0 to end at 81-0 ..	5	1,931	44
14 Sullanar ..	....	17	3,409	441
15 Vadavar ..	....	43	19,922	6,320
Total, Vennar ..		519	1,10,631	31,684

Drainage Irrigation rivers proposed to be given direct source of supply.

1 Sullanar through the Mangudi channel of Vettar.	....	..	8,900	..
2 Panayanar through Melaradhanellur channel of Vellayar.	....	..	1,555	..
3 Kattar through Neelamur channel of Pandavayar.	....	..	1,335	..
Total ..		..	11,790	..

25th March 1933]

ABSTRACT.

	Amount of estimate under remodelling head.	Amount of repairs to be done under maintenance and repairs.
<i>Cauvery.</i>		
1 Remodelling the sluices in the Cauvery and its branches, including improvements	1,76,556	..
Repairs to sluices	..	30,625
2 Giving direct source of supply to drainage irrigation rivers.	42,725	..
Total ..	2,19,281	30,625
<i>Vennar.</i>		
3 Remodelling the sluices in Vennar and its branches, including improvements	1,10,631	..
Repairs to sluices	..	31,684
4 Giving direct source of supply to drainage irrigation rivers.	11,790	..
Total, Vennar division ..	1,22,421	31,684
Total, Remodelling of sluices in the Cauvery delta ..	3,41,702	62,309

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the cost of constructing new regulators.

Serial number and name of river. (1)	Name of regulator. (2)	Amount of estimate. (3)
		RS.
1 Cauvery-Arasalar.	Conversion of Cauvery-Arasalar dam into a regulator at 46/2.	47,500
2 Velappar ..	Constructing a new regulator across the Velappar at 84/2½ for Naikappai and Tharaiyur channels.	15,300
3 Veerasholanar ..	Constructing a new regulator across the Veerasholan at Manjalar head.	26,000
4 North Puthur ..	Constructing a new Devanadhi regulator across the North Puthur at 86/4½.	4,400
5 Do. ..	Converting the Tittacheri dam across the North Puthur into a regulator.	1,950
6 Manjalar ..	Constructing a new regulator across the Manjalar at Mahimalayar head at 69/2.	11,000
7 Kodamurutti ..	Providing shutter arrangements to the bridge across Kodamurutti at Tirumalrajan head.	8,000
8 Do. ..	Providing shutter arrangements to the bridge for Kodamurutti for the Mudicondan head.	23,500
9 Thirumalrajanar.	Converting the road bridge across Thirumalrajan on Velangiman road into a regulator by fitting shutters.	15,000
10 Vanjiyar ..	Constructing two new regulators for the Vanjiyar and Nattar at the point of bifurcation at 75/1.	14,200 for Vanjiyar regulator. 22,400 for Nattar regulator.

[25th March 1933]

Statement II.—Statement showing prices of cholam and korra at the time of the introduction of resettlement and the average of the prices in the months of December 1932 to February 1933.

Name of the crop.	Tract concerned.	Price in terms of rupees per maund in the year of the introduction of resettlement.	Average price in the months of December 1932 to February 1933 in terms of rupees per maund.
		RS.	RS.
Cholam ..	Black soil tracts	5.0	2.1
	Red soil tracts	4.7	
Korra ..	Black soil tracts	4.4	1.7
	Red soil tracts	4.0	

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 780 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 792 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Single crop assessment on wet land according to the last resettlement.

District. (1)	Rates per acre		Average. (3)
	From	To	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1 4 0	6 8 0	3 4 0
Vizagapatam	2 0 0	9 8 0	5 3 0
East and West Godavari—			
Delta	3 0 0	14 4 0	7 6 0
Upland	1 15 0	13 8 0	6 5 0
Kistna—			
Delta	3 0 0	11 14 0	6 11 0
Upland	3 0 0	7 7 0	5 1 0
Guntur	2 0 0	12 8 0	5 7 0
Kurnool	2 0 0	10 0 0	5 9 0
Bellary	1 2 0	13 1 0	6 14 0
Anantapur	1 2 0	13 0 0	5 7 0
Cuddapah	2 0 0	10 0 0	5 4 0
Chingleput	1 8 0	10 0 0	4 8 0
Chittoor	2 0 0	10 0 0	5 5 0
North Arcot	1 6 0	11 12 0	5 14 0
South Arcot	3 0 0	11 11 0	6 12 0
Salem	1 6 0	11 12 0	6 3 0
Coimbatore	2 14 0	13 12 0	6 14 0
Trichinopoly	1 0 0	14 4 0	6 6 0
Tanjore	1 12 0	16 10 0	7 4 0
Madura	2 6 0	11 14 0	6 4 0
Tinnevely	2 4 0	15 0 0	7 1 0
Ramnad	2 4 0	15 0 0	7 1 0
Malabar (Government land)—			
Plains	1 8 0	11 14 0	5 12 0
Wynaad	1 2 0	3 8 0	2 5 0
South Kanara	1 0 0	7 0 0	3 11 0
Nilgiris (Government land)—			
Gudalur	1 2 0	3 8 0	2 5 0

Note.—The average shown in column 3 is the arithmetical average of the various rates shown in column 2. It is not to be taken as the actual average assessment per acre.

[25th March 1933]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 784 asked by Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 796 supra.]

Extract from the Board's Proceedings No. 894-Mis., dated 30th May 1922.

“*Resolution.*—In a number of cases recently submitted to the Board, Collectors have recommended the defence of suits regarding encroachments in respect of channels, pathways, cart-tracks, etc., running through patta lands. More often than not, these are not marked in the original survey plans, although they may be shown in the resurvey plans. The channels are not recognized sources of irrigation, nor are they or the pathways and cart-tracks, etc., separately registered and demarcated.

2. These channels, pathways, etc., have been in existence for so long without protection from Government that it may be assumed that the private interests concerned in their maintenance will continue to suffice for their protection.

3. It seems therefore unnecessary for Revenue officers to interfere with encroachments of this kind except where Government interests or important public interests are involved, or where it is a case of an important man taking undue advantage of his position and attempting to deprive others of a right acquired by long user. Except therefore in such cases these petty encroachments should be ignored and the Land Encroachment Act should not be applied and Collectors should see that Government is not dragged into what are really private feuds in which the Government has no real interest. The Board would therefore impress on all Collectors the desirability of leaving such encroachments to be dealt with by the parties interested.”

[25th March 1933]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 785 asked by Mr. A. Harischandrudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 797 supra.]

I. Statement showing the linguistic distribution of permanent posts in the Madras Secretariat and Council Office on 1st January 1933.

Departments and posts.	Number of posts on 1st January 1933.	Andhras.	Oriyas.	Kanarese.	Malayalis.	Tamilians.	Remarks.
1 Chief Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Superintendents	7	..	..	..	3	4	
Clerks	45	..	..	1	3	31	Ten posts vacant.
2 Revenue Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Superintendents	4	..	..	..	..	4	
Clerks	19	2	..	..	4	12	Others—1.
3 Local Self-Government Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	2	..	..	..	1	1	
Superintendents	8	1	..	..	..	7	
Clerks	35	1	..	2	4	28	
4 Law and Education Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Superintendents	7	..	..	..	2	5	
Clerks	31	1	..	..	7	18	Others—4. 1 Vacant.
5 Public Works and Labour Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Superintendents	5	..	..	..	..	5	
Clerks	18	3	..	..	1	14	
6 Development Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Superintendents	2	1	..	..	..	1	
Clerks	15	..	..	..	3	11	One vacant.
7 Finance Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Superintendents	9	..	..	..	4	5	
Clerks	28	3	..	2	4	19	
8 Legislative Council office—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Superintendents	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Clerks	12	2	..	..	1	9	

25th March 1933]

II.—Statement showing the number of permanent vacancies in the Secretariat and Council office since the issue of Chief Secretary's circular, dated the 3rd March 1931, and their linguistic distribution.

Departments and posts.	Number of permanent vacancies.	Andhras.	Oriyas.	Kanarese.	Malayalees.	Tamilians.	Remarks.
1 Chief Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Superintendents	1	..	..	..	..	1	Promoted from the rank of clerk.
Clerks	5	..	..	..	..	..	Vacancies not filled permanently.
2 Revenue Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	..	..	1	Promoted from the rank of Superintendent.
Superintendents	1	..	..	..	..	1	Promoted from the rank of clerk.
Clerks	3	..	..	..	2	1	.....
3 Local Self-Government Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	2	..	..	..	..	1	Promoted from the rank of Superintendent, and one vacancy not filled permanently.
Superintendents	2	1	..	..	..	1	Promoted from the rank of clerk.
Clerks	2	..	..	..	..	..	Vacancies not filled permanently.
4 Law and Education Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	..	..	1	Promoted from the rank of Superintendent.
Superintendents	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Clerks	1	..	..	..	..	..	Vacancy not filled permanently.
5 Public Works and Labour Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	1	..	..	1	..	..	Promoted from the rank of Superintendent.
Superintendents	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Clerks	1	..	..	..	..	..	Not yet filled up.
6 Development Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Superintendents	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Clerks	2	..	..	..	..	2	Had been acting since 1927.
7 Finance Secretariat—							
Assistant Secretaries	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Superintendents	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Clerks	3	..	..	..	..	3	Two had been first appointed in 1924 and the third in 1923.
8 Legislative Council office—							
Assistant Secretaries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Superintendents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Clerks	1	..	..	..	..	1	.....

[25th March 1933]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 786 asked by S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 798 supra.]

Statement showing the deficits of Taluk Boards in 1931-32.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of Taluk Board.	Deficit at the end of 1931-32 under the	
		General Account—Ordinary.	Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.
North Arcot	1 Tirupattur	..	266
	2 Ranipet	2,251	..
	3 Tiruvannamalai	3,458	..
	4 Vellore	524	428
South Arcot	5 Vriddhachalam	3,016	..
	6 Tindivanam *	2,039	..
Bellary	7 Bellary *	7,638	..
Chingleput	8 Saidapet	2,107	..
Coimbatore	9 Coimbatore	2,238	..
	10 Kollegal	..	144
	11 Erode	5,683	..
	12 Gobichettipalayam	11,139	..
	13 Palladam	2,423	..
	14 Pollachi	8,208	..
Ganjam	15 Bachampur	2,051	..
Godavari, West	16 Narasapur	84	..
Guntur	17 Narasaraopet	466	295
Kanara, South	18 Kasaragod	456	859
	19 Udupi	1,010	..
Kistna	20 Kaikalur	1,995	..
Kurnool	21 Markapur	1,397	1,010
Nellore	22 Atmakur	..	70
Tanjore	23 Nannilam	169	..
	24 Negapatam *	2,414	..
	25 Tiruturaipundi	314	601
Tinnevely	26 Sermadevi	4,618	..
	27 Tinnevely	4,307	..
Trichinopoly	28 Tuticorin	..	1,024
	29 Musiri	2,427	..

* Includes the deficit under capital.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 788 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 800 supra.]

Statement showing the name, qualifications, previous service and terms of appointment of the Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras

Name.—Dr. Amar Nath Goyle.

Qualifications.—M.B.B.S. (Punjab), Ph. D. (Lond.).

Special training in Pathology.—(a) Morbid Anatomy and Histology for over two years at London. (b) Clinical Pathology extensive training under Professor Maclean, M.D., etc., Professor of Medicine of

[25th March 1933]

the University of London. (c) Tropical Pathology and Bacteriology. Three months' course at the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Continental experience gained by spending some time at the following institutes :—(i) Hygiene Institute of the German University at Prague ; (ii) The Pasteur Institute, Paris ; (iii) The Pathological Institute, Charity Hospital Berlin, and (iv) The Koch's Institute for Infectious Diseases, Berlin.

Research work at the Lister Institute and in India—Several of his original researches have been published.

Teaching experience.—Participated in the teaching of the D.P.H. students at the Hygiene Institute, Lucknow—was Examiner in Bacteriology and Parasitology to the United Provinces State Medical Faculty for two years.

Previous service.—(1) August 1926 to May 1929. Plague Research Officer to the United Provinces Government.

(2) May 1929 to November 1929. Officer in charge of Weils' disease enquiry in the Andamans.

(3) November 1929 onwards—Assistant Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

Terms of appointment—Tenure.—Contract for a period of five years subject to renewal for a further period of five years at the discretion of Government.

Pay.—Rs. 1,100—5C—1,600 subject to such emergency cut as has been imposed or as may hereafter be imposed on the salaries of Government servants—Not entitled to rent-free quarters, exchange compensation, Presidency or any other allowance.

Travelling allowance.—At the rates prescribed in the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules for journeys undertaken in connexion with his service.

Leave.—Model leave terms applicable to officers on contract.

Duties.—The officer should deliver lectures on Pathology and allied subjects and put postgraduate students and Government Medical Officers deputed for such training through a course of practical training and discharge all duties appertaining to his office and all such duties as are discharged by persons holding similar situations in India and other duties connected with his special subject as may be allotted to him by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Private practice.—The officer should not engage in or undertake private work of any kind whatsoever except with the previous sanction of the Government and under such conditions as they may prescribe in that behalf.

[25th March 1933]

Discipline.—The provisions of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules and of the rules made thereunder will apply.

Termination of employment.—Contract terminable by six calendar months' previous notice on either side. The Government may dispense with the services of the officer without notice in the event of a breach by him of any of the conditions specified in the contract.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 791 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 805 supra.]

Professor of Electrical Engineering.—Mr. W. A. Wales.

(i) Qualifications—B.Sc. (Elec.) Engineering, London.
Passed examination for Associate membership of Institute of Electrical Engineers and City and Guilds certificate.

(ii) Previous service record—

Apprentice under Messrs. Vickers Sheffield .. 4 years.
Apprentice under Messrs. Williams and Robinsons .. 9 months.
Apprentice under Messrs. British Thomson Houston .. 1½ years.
Post Office Engineer Department—1912 to 1919 Electrical Inspector.

War—Telephonist—Kite Balloon Section.

Teaching—Demonstrator—City and Guild, South Kensington 1920—July 1929.

Evening lectures at East Ham Technical College in Electrical Engineering—Advanced third year.

Professor of Mechanical Engineering.—Mr. J. H. C. Kann.

(i) Qualifications—

5½ years' training at University College, London.
16 months practical training in Salford Iron Works.
6 months' special training in Engineering Department of British Post Office.
B.Sc. (London) with third-class honours in Experimental Physics—Passed Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

(ii) Previous service record—

Four years' service in Engineering Department of British Post Office as second-class Engineer and Assistant Engineer.
Eighteen years' teaching experience in Mechanical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

[25th March 1933]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 797 asked by Swami A. S. Sahajanandam at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 810 supra.]

Orphanages for Boys.

Serial number and name of the orphanage.		Amount of grant sanctioned during 1932-33.
(1)		(2)
Ganjam district—		Rs.
1	The Roman Catholic Mission Boys' Orphanage, Mandasoro	600 (under 'Reserved' Head).
2	Do. Surada	1,109
Vizagapatam district—		
3	The Roman Catholic Mission Church Compound School, Palakonda.	327
4	Do. Adi-Andhra Boys' Day School, Parvatipuram	378
5	Do. Higher Elementary School, Cantonment, Vizianagram	529
6	Do. Boarding House, Gollalapalam, Kondadaba	756
7	Cathedral Boarding Home attached to the St. Antony's Higher Elementary School, Vizagapatam (Dibbalapalem)	101
8	C.B.M. Boarding Home, Bimlipatam	1,842
East Godavari district—		
9	Adi-Andhra Free Boarding Home, Pithapuram	1,058
10	U.L.C.M. Orphanage connected with the Higher Elementary School, Yelleswaram	810
Kistna district—		
11	R.C.M. Boarding School, Nandigama	806
12	C.B.M. Higher Elementary School, Avanigadda	1,089
13	St. Joseph's R.C.M. Orphanage, Gundadaba	4,712
14	C.M.S. Higher Elementary School, Boarding Home, Vidyanagar ..	3,301
Guntur district—		
15	Sree Ramasarma Orphanage, Thallapalem	171
16	A.B.M. Boarding Home, Gurzala	277
17	U.L.C.M. Boarding Home, Rentachintla	2,038
Bellary district—		
18	The Veerasaiva Boarding Home, Bellary	302
Kurnool district—		
19	A.B.M. Boarding Home, Nandyal	546
20	Poor Boys' Home, Nandikotkur	167
21	Coles Centennial Church School, Boys' Home, Kurnool	697
Cuddapah district—		
22	L.M. Boarding Home attached to the Central School, Kamalapuram.	449
Nellore district—		
23	Boarding Home attached to the McKean Higher Elementary School, Hindupurpet	781
24	U.L.C.M. Orphanage and Boarding Home, Tarlapadu	1,028
25	The Nellore Cyclone Orphanage	706
26	The Christian Council Boarding Home attached to the A.B.M. Middle and Elementary School, Kanigiri	1,021
27	Swadeshi Hostel for Boys, Donakonda	457
28	Swadeshi Boarding Home, Podili	1,068
29	Orphanage attached to the A.B.M. Higher Elementary School, Udayagiri	610
30	A.B.M. Boarding Home, Kavali	1,184

[25th March 1933]

Orphanages for Boys—cont.

Serial number and name of the orphanage.	Amount of grant sanctioned during 1932-33.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
Madras—	
31 The Muslim Orphanage, Madras	881
32 P.T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker's Hindu Orphanage	2,847
33 Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church Orphanage, Washermanpet	292
34 The Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Mylapore	1,739
35 St. Francis Xavier's Boarding Home, Alwarpet	1,638
36 The Madras Tamil Mission Orphan Home	1,806
Chingleput district—	
37 St. Joseph's Orphanage attached to the R.C.M. School, Chingleput	806
38 C.S.M. Boys' Boarding School, Melrosapuram	954
39 W.M. Orphanage, Madurantakam	1,082
40 Little Flowers Orphanage, Terasapuram	1,301
41 W.M. Orphanage, Poonamalle	630
42 W.M. Boys' Boarding School, Ikkadu	1,033
43 E.L.M. Boarding School, Pandur	832
North Arcot district—	
44 A.A.M. Boys' Boarding School, Arni	1,167
45 St. Andrews Orphanage, Arkonam	731
46 A.A.M. Boarding Home, Katpadi	983
47 Don. Bescoe Orphanage, Advanandal	1,714
48 Anjuman Muslim Orphanage, Melvisharam	1,613
Chittoor district—	
49 A.A.M. Central School Boarding Home, Kothamalapalle	431
50 A.P.M. Boys' Home, Palliput	504
51 W.M. Boys' Boarding School, Nagari	604
52 S.B.S. Boarding Home, Chendragiri	282
South Arcot district—	
53 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tindivanam	2,948
54 A.A.M. Boarding Home, Tindivanam	932
55 St. Anne's Boarding Home, Tindivanam	983
56 Nandanar Orphanage, Chidambaram	536
57 Tamil Evangelical Mission Orphanage, Chidambaram	886
Tanjore district—	
58 St. Francis Xavier's Orphanage, Tanjore	1,159
59 S.P.G. Adi-Dravida Orphanage, Pettai Street	1,006
60 Little Flower Orphanage, Kumbakonam	907
Trichinopoly district—	
61 Wesleyan Mission Circuit Boys School, Karur	554
62 The Majlisul Ulema Orphanage, Trichinopoly	524
63 C.S.M. Boarding Home, Clock Tower, Trichinopoly	690
64 St. Joseph's Industrial School Orphanage, Trichinopoly	2,100
Madura district—	
65 C.S.M. Boarding Home, Dindigul	664
66 The Truemanpost Orphanage, Rachanyapuram, Madura	126
67 St. Mary's Orphanage, Boys', Madura	1,310
Ramnad district—	
68 A.M.C.C. Mixed Boarding School, Manamadura, Ramnad	951
Tinnevely district—	
69 Ignatius Orphanage, Tuticorin	1,109
70 St. Joseph's Orphanage for Boys, Adaikalapuram	2,369
71 St. John's Orphanage for Boys attached to the S.P.G. Art Industrial School, Nazareth	1,714
Salem district—	
72 L.M. Boys' Boarding Home, Hasthanpatti, Salem	328
73 Strict Baptist Mission Boarding Home, Namakkal	848
74 R.C. Little Flowers Boarding Home, Namakkal	2,141

25th March 1933]

Orphanages for Boys—cont.

Serial number and name of the orphanage.	Amount of grant sanctioned during 1932-33.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
Coimbatore district—	
75 St. Michaels Indian Orphanage, Coimbatore	3,286
76 C.S.M. Orphanage, Coimbatore	655
77 L.M. Boys' Orphanage, Coimbatore	1,038
78 W.M. Orphanage and Boarding Home for Boys, Dharapuram	2,041
79 W.M. Orphanage and Boarding Home, Mulanur	283
80 Angappa Chettiar Thilliammal School (Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Vellikkamar)	597
The Nilgiri district—	
81 W.M. Boys' Orphanage, Ketti	479
Malabar district—	
82 Basel Evangelical Mission Orphanage for Boys, Praperi	1,652
83 J.D.T. Islam Mappilla Orphanage, Chevayar	2,838
84 St. Vincent's Orphanage, Calicut	832
South Kanara district—	
85 B.E.M. Boys' Orphanage, Udipi	1,814
86 St. Joseph's Asylum, Mangalore	1,840
87 Sayed Madani Muslim Orphanage, Vellore	580
88 St. Vincent's Orphanage, Kadaba	504
Orphanages for Girls.	
Ganjam district—	
89 R.C. Orphanage, Surada	731
Vizagapatam district—	
90 C.B.M. Orphanage, Vizianagram	1,842
91 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Waltair	2,201
92 St. Teresa's Orphanage, Salur	857
Guntur district—	
93 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Guntur	3,021
94 U.L.C.M. Orphanage, Rentachintla	834
95 St. Anne's Boarding Home, Phiranghipuram	1,688
Kistna district—	
96 C.E.Z.M. Orphanage, Masulipatam	731
97 St. Antony's Orphanage Home, Bezwada	1,789
Nellore district—	
98 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Nellore	2,146
99 Christian Boarding Home, Kanigiri	684
Chittoor district—	
100 A.A.M. Boarding Home, Madanapalle	882
Bellary district—	
101 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bellary	1,159
Kurnool district—	
102 R.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Kurnool	2,031
103 E.C.M. Boarding Home, Kurnool	909
Madras—	
104 Avvai Home's Orphanage, Mylapore	655
105 Harriet Bond Skidmore Boarding Home, Vepery	2,495
106 St. Ann's Orphanage, Rayapuram	1,512
107 Madras Seva Sadan, Chetput	484
108 Holy Family Indian Orphanage, Mylapore	2,419
109 St. Lazarus Boarding Home, Mylapore	655
110 R.C. Girls' Orphanage, Vepery	1,462
111 L.E.L.M. Boarding School, Purasawakam	882

[25th March 1933]

Orphanages for Girls—cont.

Serial number and name of the orphanage.	Amount of grant sanctioned during 1932-33.
(1)	(2)
Chingleput district—	Rs.
112 A.A.M. Boarding Home, Guindy	680
113 C. S. M. Boarding Girls' School, Chingleput	845
114 St. Ann's Orphanage, Kilacherry	781
115 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Nagalapuram	655
116 St. Elizabeth's Orphanage, Madavaram	378
117 Little Flower Orphanage, Ponneri	529
118 St. Helena's Orphanage, St. Thomas' Mount	691
119 Wesleyan Mission Girls' Home, Ikkadu	1,058
120 St. Joseph's Orphanage attached to the R.C. School, Mugayur	302
South Arcot district—	
121 D. M. Boarding Girls' School, Tirukkoyilur	1,532
North Arcot district—	
122 St. Aloysius Orphanage, Vettavalam	252
123 St. Joseph's Convent for Girls, Arni	1,058
124 American Arcot Mission Children's Home, Vellore	554
125 St. Mary's R.C. Girls' Training School, Vellore	1,336
126 Australian Presbyterian Mission Girls' Boarding Home, Sholingur	756
127 Boarding Home attached to Little Flower R.C. Girls' School, Ranipet	1,387
Malabar district—	
128 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Calicut	504
129 St. Vincent's Home, Calicut	1,272
130 B.E.M. Orphanage, Chombala	1,538
131 Little Flower Convent Orphanage, Pallipuram	907
South Kanara district—	
132 Ishwanananda Mahila Sivaler Orphanage, Mangalore	349
133 B.M. Girls' Orphanage, Moolki	2,117
134 St. Joseph's Asylum Orphanage, Mangalore	1,613
135 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Coondapoor	479
The Nilgiri district—	
136 St. Michael's Orphanage, Ketti	529
137 W.M. Girls' Orphanage, Ketti	428
138 Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	2,621
Coimbatore district—	
139 L.M. Boarding Home, Coimbatore	832
140 P.C. Middle School Orphanage, Coimbatore	1,411
141 Immaculate Conception Convent Orphanage, Coimbatore	2,495
142 L.M. Boarding Home, Erode	736
Salem district—	
143 L.M. Boarding Home, Salem	1,037
144 St. Patrick's Orphanage, Shevapet	580
145 St. Teresa's R.C. Convent, Elathagiri	445
146 St. Nicholas Orphanage, Sethipathi	479
147 B.M. Boarding Home, Sendamangalam	480
148 B.M. Home Orphanage, Valaikundinadu	252
Trichinopoly district—	
149 Holy Cross College Orphanage, Trichinopoly	1,077
150 C.B.M. Boarding Home, Kempstown	1,310
151 Holy Cross, Cantonment, Trichinopoly	1,764
152 St. Anne's Orphanage, Trichinopoly	1,404
153 W.M. Boarding Home, Karur	554

25th March 1933]

Orphanages for Girls—cont.

Serial number and name of the orphanage.	Amount of grant sanctioned during 1932-33.
(1)	(2)
Tanjore district—	Rs.
154 St. Michael's Orphanage, Michallapatti	504
155 Sacred Heart Orphanage, Tanjore	1,084
156 S.P.G. Panchama Boarding Home, Nangur	393
157 St. Pauls R.C. Boarding Home, Mayavaram	202
158 L.E.L. Compound Orphanage, Mayavaram	1,437
159 E.L.M. Orphanage, Porayar	752
160 St. Teresa's Orphanage, Tranquebar	968
Tinnevely district—	
161 Sarah Tucker Orphanage, Palamcottah	241
162 Holy Cross Indian Orphanage, Tuticorin	504
163 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tuticorin	882
164 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Adakalapuram	2,495
165 St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tangasseri	628
Madura district—	
166 A.M.C.C. Boarding School, Dindigul	983
167 L.P.N. Institute Boarding Home, Rachanyapuram	1,462
168 The Birds Nest Orphanage, Madura	1,285
169 St. Joseph's Indian Orphanage, Madura	1,551
Ramnad district—	
170 St. Francis Xavier's Orphanage, Srivilliputtur	4,788
171 Indian Orphanage, Nallur, Ramnad	492
172 Girls' Boarding School, Sachiapuram	644
173 S.B.M. Orphanage, Panadipattai	665

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 800 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 816 supra.]

Appendix I—Principles governing the sanction of grants for village communications.

The grants given for the improvement of village roads are non-recurring and any provision for the purpose is subject to the voting of funds by the Legislative Council every year.

2. The grants are sanctioned in favour of district boards and it is open to district boards to carry out the works themselves or to distribute the grants among the taluk or union boards under their control. Taluk boards and Village Panchayats (old union boards) should apply to the district boards concerned for allotments of grants or for additional grants. Individual applications from these local bodies will not ordinarily be considered by Government.

[25th March 1933]

3. The grant sanctioned to each district board is subject to the condition that the local boards in the district contribute from their funds or otherwise an amount equal to the total grant sanctioned for the district except where the Government for special reasons permit a reduced contribution.

4. Applications for grants in a year should be submitted in the prescribed form so as to reach Government not later than the 1st September of the previous year. District boards which do not apply within the date specified will forfeit all claim to a grant. Preference will be given to those boards which have definite programmes of work to be executed in any given year. The grants will be distributed on the basis that the first grant made to any district will not exceed Rs. 40,000 and that no district board will be allotted more than the sum for which it applies. Any balance held in reserve after the first distribution will be paid to district boards which spend the original allotment and apply for a second or supplementary grant for specific schemes by 1st September in each year. Any balance of grant remaining unspent at the end of the year will lapse and will not be reallocated in the following year.

5. The grants sanctioned in a year are intended to meet the expenditure to be incurred in that year and should not, without the special sanction of Government, be applied to expenditure incurred in previous years.

6. There is no objection to the utilization of a portion of the grant allotted for a road on the acquisition of lands required for it provided that the total provision is sufficient to cover the whole cost of the construction of the road in addition to such acquisition.

7. The cost of any special engineering establishment employed in connexion with the execution of the works may be debited to the Government grant and local fund contribution for those works in the proportion of the first to the second up to a limit of 10 per cent of the total outlay on the works.

8. The cost of metal which has only been stacked but not spread should not be reckoned as expenditure for purposes of claiming the proportionate grant from Government.

9. No grant is admissible for the upkeep of village roads whether constructed with the aid of Government grants or not.

10. No work should be undertaken before the estimate for it has been sanctioned by the competent authority.

11. The grants are disbursed on the post-payment system. When a local board makes a payment for a grant work and presents a bill at the treasury, the Treasury Officer will credit in favour of that board an amount which will bear to the amount paid according to the bill the same proportion as the total Government grant allotted to the local board bears to the total contribution from all sources, viz., Government grant, district board contribution, taluk or union board contribution,

25th March 1933]

contribution from private individuals, provided such contributions are in cash and not in labour or material. With each bill presented at the treasury, the president of the local board should send

(i) a certificate signed by him to the effect that the amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and that the work has been actually carried out and duly paid for; and

(ii) an explanatory memorandum showing how the proportion of the Government grant claimed to the total expenditure has been arrived at.

Appendix II.—Principles governing the sanction of grants for the improvements of rural water-supply.

1. The grants given for the improvement of rural water-supply are non-recurring and any provision for the purpose is subject to the voting of funds by the Legislative Council every year.

2. The grants are sanctioned in favour of district boards and it is open to district boards to carry out the works themselves or to distribute the grants among the taluk boards or panchayats under their control.

3. The grant sanctioned to each district board is subject to the condition that the local boards in the district contribute from their funds or otherwise an amount equal to the total grant sanctioned for the district except where the Government for special reasons permit a reduced contribution.

4. Applications for grants required in any year should be submitted in the prescribed form so as to reach Government not later than the 1st September of the previous year. District boards which do not apply within the date specified will forfeit all claim to a grant. Preference will be given to those boards which have definite programmes of work to be executed in any given year. The grants will be distributed on the basis that the first grant made to any district will not exceed Rs. 20,000 and that no district board will be allotted more than the sum for which it applies. Any balance held in reserve after the first contribution will be paid to district boards which spend the original allotment and apply for a second or supplementary grant for specific schemes by 1st September in each year. Any balance of grant remaining unspent at the end of the year will lapse and will not be reallocated in the following year.

5. Works in progress on the 31st March of each year may be continued during the succeeding financial year and the grant for such works may be adjusted from the first instalment of the grant.

6. There is no objection to the utilization of a portion of the grant allotted for works connected with rural water-supply on the acquisition of lands required for such works provided that the total provision is sufficient to cover the cost of the work in addition to such acquisition.

[25th March 1933]

7. The cost of any special engineering establishment employed in connexion with the execution of the works may be debited to the Government grant and local fund contribution for those works in the proportion of the first to the second up to a limit of 10 per cent of the total outlay on the works.

8. In respect of works constructed from Government grants or repaired from Government grants before 11th April 1930, the grants shall *not* be applied to any repair works which cannot be classed as improvement nor to any improvement which costs in the case of a panchayat less than Rs. 100 and in the case of a taluk board less than Rs. 500. As regards works which have never been benefited by any Government grant, grants may be applied to any improvements irrespective of cost but *not* to ordinary maintenance repairs.

For the purposes of this paragraph the following works will be classified as improvements:—

- (1) Deepening of wells and tanks.
- (2) Installation of pumps.
- (3) Conversion of step wells into draw wells.
- (4) Construction of parapet walls to wells and of revetments, masonry outlets or inlets and steps to channels and tanks.
- (5) Any work forming part of a consistent system of protected or tap water-supply.
- (6) Silt clearance (costing Rs. 300 and above).
- (7) Any other work or class of work which the Government may declare to be improvements.
- (8) No work should be undertaken before the estimate for it has been sanctioned by the competent authority.

9. The grants are disbursed on the post-payment system. When a local board makes a payment for a grant work and presents a bill at the treasury, the Treasury Officer will credit in favour of that board an amount which will bear to the amount paid according to the bill the same proportion as the total Government grant allotted to the local board bears to the total contribution from all sources, viz., Government grant, district board contribution, taluk board or panchayat contribution, contribution from private individuals, etc., provided such contributions are in cash and not in labour or material. With each bill presented at the treasury, the president of the local board should send

(i) a certificate signed by him to the effect that the amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and that the work has been actually carried out and duly paid for; and

(ii) an explanatory memorandum showing how the proportion of the Government grant claimed to the total expenditure has been arrived at.

25th March 1933]

10. Grants sanctioned for the improvement of water-supply in rural areas should be spent in consultation with the District Health Officer, primarily upon the provision of water

(a) in places where the present supply is deficient or where it is only obtainable at a distance; and

(b) in non-deltaic areas where cholera is endemic.

The sites for wells should be approved by Health Inspectors except in cases of difficulty, when the District Health Officer should be consulted.

11. The grants should not be utilized for the sinking of wells within school compounds or rest-houses but only in places to which the public have free access.

12. In utilizing these grants, the local boards should keep in view the needs of the depressed classes and meet them as far as possible.

13. Wells should not be sunk on lands which have not been alienated in favour of the boards.

14. The district boards should submit to Government before the 10th of January every year a statement showing

- (1) the amount of grants allotted to them in that financial year;
- (2) the grant drawn by them up to 31st December;
- (3) the grant likely to be drawn before the close of the financial year; and

(4) the balance of grants likely to remain unutilized at the end of the financial year.

15. The Treasury Deputy Collectors should submit to Government by the 15th April of every year a statement showing

- (1) the grants sanctioned to each district board in the preceding financial year;
- (2) the amount of grant drawn by each district board in that year; and
- (3) the amount of grant surrendered.

16. Taluk boards and panchayats should apply to the district boards concerned for allotments of grant or for additional grants. Individual applications from these local bodies will not ordinarily be considered by the Government.

Appendix III.—Principles governing the sanction of teaching grants in respect of elementary schools to panchayat boards.

1. Teaching grants are paid at the following rates in respect of panchayat schools already started with the help of Government in school-less centres.

	Rate per annum.	
	Untrained. RS.	Trained. RS.
For each Lower Elementary and		
Higher Elementary grade teacher ...	180	180
For each Secondary grade teacher ...	210	240

The question of revising the rates is under consideration.

[25th March 1933]

A panchayat proposing to open an elementary school should undertake to construct a building for the school in a locality accessible to all classes and maintain it in good condition or rent a suitable building for the school at its own expense. It should also meet from its own funds the expenditure on the school over and above the grant paid to it.

Schools opened by panchayats will be subject to inspection by the Inspecting officers of the department and should be recognized by the District Educational Councils within one year of the date of opening.

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 809 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1933, page 823 supra.]

List of Panchayats in the Guntur district to which grants were sanctioned by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils for road and water-supply works during 1931-32 and 1932-33 (up to date).

Roads.		Water-supply.	
1931-32. (1)	1932-33 (up to date). (2)	1931-32. (3)	1932-33 (up to date). (4)
1 Adusumilli.	1 Adipudi.	1 Garnepudi.	1 Allavaripalli.
2 Amartalur.	2 Amrutalur.	2 Inagallu.	2 Allur.
3 Anantavaram.	3 Appikatla.	3 Inkollu.	3 Bellamvadipalem.
4 Angalakooduru.	4 Bellamvadipalem.	4 Jammalapalem.	4 Chinapulivarru.
5 Cherukur.	5 Chinakodamagunta.	5 Kankatapalem.	5 Chodayyapalem.
6 Chinnaganjam.	6 Garnepudi.	6 Kesavarapadu.	6 Devarapalli.
7 Chodayapalem.	7 Garikapadu.	7 Kondapaturu.	7 Inagallu.
8 Donapudi.	8 Goli.	8 Palaparru.	8 Jagarlamudi.
9 Gagarlamudi.	9 Guttikonda.	9 Parachuru.	9 Kakumanu.
10 Garnepudi.	10 Inkollu.	10 Pedanandipadu.	10 Kankatapalem.
11 Inagallu.	11 Jagarlamudi.	11 Pedaravuru.	11 Katrapadu.
12 Ipur.	12 Kakumanu.	12 Ramanayapalem.	12 Kondavidu.
13 Jammalapalem.	13 Kankatapalem.	13 Sangupalem.	13 Kunkalamuru.
14 Kakumanu.	14 Kopparru.	14 Vangipuram.	14 Nadimpalli.
15 Kankatapalem.	15 Krupa.	15 Varagani (Bapatla taluk).	15 Nagaram.
16 Kesavarapadu.	16 Kuchipudi.	16 Vellatturu.	16 Nallur.
17 Kopparru.	17 Machavaram.	17 Veerannapalem.	17 Nizampatam.
18 Kuchipudi.	18 Mandadam.		18 Palaparru.
19 Kunkalamuru.	19 Marripudi.		19 Parachuru.
20 Machavaram.	20 Munepalli.		20 Pedanandipadu.
21 Marripudi.	21 Nandimpalli.		21 Pedaravur.
22 Moparru.	22 Nandivelugu.		22 Penugudurupadu.
23 Mulpur.	23 Narasayapalem.		23 Sekuru.
24 Nadimpalli.	24 Nelapadu.		24 Vellatur.
25 Nalluru.	25 Parachur.		25 Veerannapalem.
26 Nandivelugu.	26 Pallikona.		26 Zamulapalem.
27 Narasayapalem.	27 Peddupulivarru.		
28 Nizampatam.	28 Peddavadlapudi.		
29 Pallikona.	29 Penumarru.		
30 Parachur.	30 Peravalli.		
31 Pedapudi.	31 Peteru.		
32 Pedaravur.	32 Pusapadu.		
33 Peddavadlapudi.]	33 Ramanayapalem.		
34 Peravalli.	34 Satulur.		
35 Peteru.	35 Timmasamudram.		
36 Piduguralla.]	36 Uppalapadu.		
37 Pullivarru.	37 Vagendla.		
38 Ramanayapalem.	38 Veerannapalem.		
39 Ravikampadu.	39 Vstapalem.		
40 Ravipadu.			
41 Sangupalem.			
42 Tummiipudi.			
43 Turumella.			
44 Uppalapadu.			
45 Varagani.			
46 Veerannapalem.			
47 Vellatooru.			

THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

25th March 1933]

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item VIII—Paper placed on the table of the House at page 869 supra.]

Communication to the Council.

With reference to the answer given to clauses (a) & (b) of question No. 628 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st March 1933, the Collector of Salem has since reported that no land has so far been assigned in the disforested areas of Mallapuram and Mallapuram extension reserves.

21st March 1933.

S. H. SLATER,
Secretary to Government.



INDEX TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .

13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st,
22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th March 1933

Volume LXVI.

Nos. 1 to 12.

	PAGES
A	
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—	
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	768-769
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Administration of justice—Judges and Registrars	377-381
Chief Secretariat (Communal representation)	284-286
Education—Reserved—(Admission of Indian students)	577
Education—Transferred	536-539
Excise policy of Government	61-62
Franchise and Constituencies	231-232
Jails—Administration	399-402
Madras Record offices	332
Ministers—Administration	335-336
Registration Department—	138-140
Stamp duties, reduction of —	105-106
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of Military buildings) ..	734-735
Motion <i>re</i> —	
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	667-671
Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor—	
City Police Act (Amendment) Act	431
Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1933	824
District Municipalities Act, 1931	575
District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1933	824
District Municipalities and Local Boards (Further Amendment) Act, 1933.	824
Gaming Act (Amendment) Act	431
Local Authorities Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1933	824
Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1933	824
Marumakkattayam Act, 1932	824
Nambudiri Act, 1932	824
Administration of Justice—Reserved—	
See Demands for grants.	
Agent for Government Consignments—Reserved—	
See Demands for grants.	
Agricultural products—	
Question <i>re</i> —and marketing facilities	503
Agriculture—Transferred—	
See Demands for grants.	
Agriculture—Transferred—(Sugarcane station at Chittoor)—	
Further Demand for grant	726-730

A—cont.	PAGES
Agriculturists—	
Question <i>re</i> relief to —	32
Alamelumangathayammal, Mrs. K.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—(Communal representation)	309-310
Excise policy of Government —	76-77
Medical Establishments (Gosha Hospital)	593-594
Police—District Police—Recruitment	458-60
Andhra Representation—	
Question <i>re</i> —in the Secretariat	796-798, 882-883
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.—	
Oath of office	786
Arasu Mr. V. T.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Agent for Government Consignments—Reserved—(Indianization)	465
Civil Veterinary services	843-844
Education—Reserved (Admission of Indian students)	577
Education—Transferred	543-546
Forest policy of Government —	115-118
Medical Establishments—(Honorary Medical Officers, etc.)	587-592
Museums—Connemara Library	514
Public Health—Transferred (Village communications, Water-supply, etc.)	606-608
Stamp duties, reduction of —	114
Demand for Excess grants <i>re</i> —	
General Administration, etc.	739-740
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Civil works—Works—Transferred—(purchase of Military buildings)	734
Medical—Transferred (acquisition of land in Chintadripet)	730-731
Stationery and printing—Reserved and Transferred	732
Public Accounts Committee—	
Consideration of the report of the —	750-775
Ari Gouder, Mr. H. B.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—communal representation—	287-288, 329
Registration department	142-143
Assessment—	
Question <i>re</i> wet rate of—	792-793, 880
Attachments for revenue recovery	
Question <i>re</i> — exemptions	165-166
Aziznagar (settlement)—	
Question <i>re</i> grants to missionaries working at—	430-431
B	
B class prisoners—	
Question <i>re</i> —	724-725
Bapatla District Munsif's Court—	
Question <i>re</i> —	350
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	386-389
Agent for Government Consignments—Reserved—Indianization	465, 466-467
Cauvery Mettur Project—	208-211
Hydro-electric schemes	472-476
Provincial Legislative Council—Library—allowances to Members	259-262
Registration Department—	150-151, 168-169
Motion <i>re</i> —	
White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	671-678

B—cont.	PAGES
Basu Dev, Mr. C.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Education—Transferred—	549-550
Police—District police (Traffic)	443-445
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> Agriculture	830-831
Chief Secretariat—(Communal representation)	286
Civil Veterinary Services	844-846
Elections to legislatures—(voting arrangements)	273-274
Forests	129-130
Jails—Administration	409-410
Police—District police—recruitment	450-451
Public Health—Transferred (water-supply—health propaganda)	613-615
Registration department	149-150
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—(Communal representation for Chakalas)	302-303
Medical establishments (purchase of medicines)	598-599
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Bills—	
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill—	
Presentation of Select Committee report	742
Motion that the Bill be taken into consideration	742
Bill discussed	742
Motion that the Bill be passed into law	742-746
Bill passed into law	746
District Municipalities Act, Bill to amend (Bill No. 1 of 1933)—	
Select Committee report presented	754
Motion to take the Bill into consideration	754
Bill considered	754
Motion to pass the Bill into law	754
Bill passed into law	754
Local Boards Act, Bill to amend—(Bill No. 2 of 1933)—	
Select Committee report presented	754
Motion to take the Bill into consideration	754
Bill considered	754
Motion to pass Bill into law	754
Bill passed into law	754
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill—	
Message of His Excellency the Governor returning parts of Bill	755-756
Amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor and other amendments considered	756-775
Boarding houses and orphanages—	
Question <i>re</i> —	809-811, 887-891
Bonayendranath Roy Choudry (State prisoner)—	
Question <i>re</i> —	723
Boothakeswara Dutt—	
Question <i>re</i> — health of—	92
Buckingham Canal—	
Question <i>re</i> licence fees on boats plying in the—	422-423
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	373-399
Cabinet, strength of the —	235-236
Cauvery-Mettur Project	200-217
Chief Secretariat — allowances for stenographers	279-283
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	283-331
Constituencies and Franchise	228-235
Education—Reserved—Government Secondary schools, etc.	575-578
Education—Transferred—Museums	513-562
Elections to legislatures—Voting arrangements	270-278
Excise policy of the Government	61-85

B—cont.

Budget motion re—	236-256
Executive Council, policy of —	115-138
Forest policy of Government	468-485, 505-513
Hydro-electric schemes	175-199
Irrigation policy of the Government	399-414, 432-440
Jails—Administration	33-60
Land-tax and water-cess, reduction of —	332-335
Madras Record office	578-603
Medical establishments—Superintendence	335-342, 357-372
Ministers—Administration	441-464
Police—District Police—Recruitment	259-270
Provincial Legislative Council—Allowances to members	257-270
Provincial Legislative Council—Library	98-115
Stamp duty, reduction of —	235-236
Tours of His Excellency	
Building facilities—	
Question re — for Muslim schools	808
Bus inspectors—	
Question re reorganization of the service of —	786-787

C

Cabinet—	
Budget motion re strength of the —	235-236
Campbell, the hon. Sir Archibald—	
Bills—	
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill	742, 745-746
Budget motion re—	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	211-217
Chief Secretariat—Allowances for stenographers	282-283
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	325-331
Constituencies and franchise	234-235
Elections to legislatures—Voting arrangements	277-278
Executive Council, policy of —	253
His Excellency's tours and the strength of the Cabinet	235-236
Irrigation policy of Government	195-199
Land tax, reduction of —	42-48, 50, 57-58
Demand for grant—	
Secretariat and headquarters establishments, etc.—Reserved	278
Motion re—	
White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	643-644
Cannanore jail—	
Question re ill-treatment of politicals in —	92-93
Cauvery Committee—	
Question re —	790, 870-878
Cauvery-Mettur Project—	
Budget motion re —	200-217
Demand for grant re —	200
See Water-rate.	
Ceded districts—	
Question re — Madras Services Commission	32
Chidambaram Taluk Mirasidars' Conference—	
Question re —	23-24
Chief Secretariat—Allowances for stenographers—	
See Budget motions.	
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation—	
See Budget motions.	
Chingleput District Board—	
Question re — by-election—Interference of President	571
Chintadripet, acquisition of land—	
See Demands for supplementary grants.	

C—cont.

Chittoor—	
See Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor.	
Christian Sub-Registrars—	
Question re —	158-160
City Police Act—	
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred—	
Demand for supplementary grant re —	
(Purchase of military buildings)	733-739
Commutation-rates of paddy—	
Question re	227
Constituencies—	
Budget motion re demarcation of —	228-235
Constitutional Reforms—	
Motion re White Paper on Indian —	643-712
Court-fees—	
See Stamp duty.	
Cumbum tank—	
Question re Muslim inam lands under the —	25

D

Daniel Thomas, Mr.	
Budget motion re —	
Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	381-384
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	320-321
Depressed classes, policy of Government re —	249-251
Elections to Legislatures—Voting arrangements	274-276
Provincial Legislative Council—Library and allowances to Members	260-268
Stamp duties, reduction of —	103-104
Davis, Mr. J. A.—	
Budget motion re—	
Excise policy of Government —	72-73
Registration department	143
Demands for excess grants re—	
General administration, Police, Industries, Stationery and Expenditure in England other than stores	739
Demands for grants re—	
Administration of Justice—Reserved	373-399
Agent for Government consignments—Reserved	465-467
Agriculture—Transferred	628-630, 824-838
Carried under guillotine	864-866
Cauvery-Mettur Project	200
Cinchona	863-864
Civil Veterinary Services	838-849
Co-operative societies	849-863
Education—Reserved (European)	575-578
Education—Transferred	513-562
Electricity—Reserved	468-485, 504-513
Excise	61
Forests	115
Heads of Provinces, etc.	217
Irrigation	175
Jails—Reserved	399-414, 432-440
Land revenue	33
Legislative Bodies—Reserved	257-258
Medical—Transferred	578-603
Ministers—Civil Secretariats, etc.—Transferred	335-342, 357-373
Police—Reserved	441-465
Public Health—Transferred	603-628

	PAGES
D—cont.	
Demands for grants <i>re—cont.</i>	
Registration	138
Secretariat and headquarters establishments, etc.—Reserved.	278–290, 301–335
Stamps	98
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred—(Purchase of military buildings) ..	733–739
Medical—Transferred—(Acquisition of land in Chintadripet) ..	730–731
Pensions—Reserved	732
Refunds of revenue—Reserved and Transferred	732–733
Stamps—Reserved	730
Stationery and Printing—Reserved and Transferred	732
Demands passed under guillotine	864–866
Depressed class women—	
Question <i>re</i> ill-treatment of — in Enathur village	788–789
Depressed classes—	
Question <i>re</i> obstruction to — in Enathur village	787–788
Deputy Inspectors of Schools—	
Question <i>re</i> — and refund of travelling allowance	570
„ — and tours	568–569
Devadasan, Mr. M.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Agriculture	835–836
Education—Transferred	531–535
Police—District Police—Recruitment	445–448
Dietary allowance—	
Question <i>re</i> — of Surendra Mohan Gosh and others	722
Dindi unreserve forest—	
Question <i>re</i> —	637
Disease investigation officer—	
Question <i>re</i> —Civil Veterinary department	801–803
District Educational Councils—	
Question <i>re</i> reconstitution of —	298
District Municipalities Act, Bill to amend—	
See Bills.	
District Superintendent of Police—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged irregularity of—North Arcot	789
E	
East Godavari—	
Question <i>re</i> land revenue receipts in —	635–636
Economic condition of ryots—	
Question <i>re</i> reports from Collectors on the —	426–427
Education department—	
Question <i>re</i> retrenchment in the —	95–96
Education—Reserved (European)—	
See Demands for grants.	
Education—Transferred—	
See Demands for grants.	
Educational subsidy—	
Question <i>re</i> payment of —	806–807
Ellappa Chettiyyar, Rao Bahadur S.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	207–208
Excise policy of Government	76
Electricity—Reserved—	
See Demands for grants.	
Enathur village—	
See Depressed classes and depressed classes women.	

	PAGES
E—cont.	
Engineering College, Guindy—	
Question <i>re</i> Workshop Instructor	716–718
Excise—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> the policy of Government	61–85
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	61
Executive Council—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> the policy of the —	236–256
Executive officers—	
Question <i>re</i> —in the same station for over three years	573
Executive officers of municipalities—	
Question <i>re</i> —	637–638
F	
Finance Committee—	
Election of members to the —	85
Fish statistics—	
Question <i>re</i> — of West Coast	643
Fixed Travelling Allowance Rules—	
Question <i>re</i> Madras Inspection Code and —	569–570
Foreign scholarships—	
Question <i>re</i> —	642
Forests—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	115–138
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	115
Franchise—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	228–235
Further demand for grant <i>re</i> —	
Agriculture—Transferred—(Sugarcane station at Chittoor)	726–730
G	
Gaming Act—	
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.	
Ganjam—	
Question <i>re</i> kistbandi in — district	636
‘Gnanathuthan’—	
Question <i>re</i> —	167–168
Godavari delta—	
Question <i>re</i> net return from —	426
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.—	
Bills—	
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill	745
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	774
Governor's address	867–869
H	
Harischandrudu, Mr. A.—	
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	774
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	288
Education—Transferred	535–536
Irrigation policy of Government —	187–188
Medical Establishments (Cocanada Headquarters Hospital)	586
Heads of Provinces, etc.—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	217
Hindu-Muslim tension—	
Question <i>re</i> — at Nandyal	814–815
House surgeons and physicians—	
Question <i>re</i> — under training	15–17

I

Indian Constitutional Reforms— Motion <i>re</i> White paper on —,	643-712
Industrial research— Question <i>re</i> —	154-158
Irrigation— Budget motion <i>re</i> Government's policy with regard to —	175-199
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	175
Irrigation projects— Question <i>re</i> — in South Arcot	224

J

Jails—Administration— See Budget motion <i>re</i> —.	
Jails—Reserved— See Demands for grants.	
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Co-operative societies	854-857, 858

K

Kamudi riots— Question <i>re</i> —	25-31
Kanigiri hospital— Question <i>re</i> —	639
Kattalai high level channel works— Question <i>re</i> —	25
Kerala Soap Institute—Audit Report— See Papers laid on the table.	
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Irrigation policy of Government	181-182
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	313-215
Police—District police—Recruitment	456-458
Public health—Transferred (health officers)—Water-works	617-620
Kilanur weir— Question <i>re</i> training bank—east of —	21
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Agriculture	832-833
Cauvery-Mettur Project	204-206
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	238-290
Elections to legislatures—Voting arrangements	270-272
Excise policy of Government	65-66
Forests	132-134
Hydro-electric schemes	479-481
Irrigation policy of Government —	189-191
Jails—Administration	412-414
Police—District police—Recruitment	453-455
Registration department	143-145
Stamp duties, reduction of —	106-110
Kottakulam ancient channel— Question <i>re</i> —	161

K—cont.

Krishnan Nayar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Administrative of Justice—Judges and Registrars	393-399
Agent for Government consignments—Reserved	466-467
Cinchona	864
Forest policy of Government	134-138
Hydro-electric schemes	505-509
Jails—Administration	436-440
Stamp duties, reduction of —	110-112
Demands for grants— Agent for Government consignments—Reserved	465
Cinchona	863
Electricity—Reserved	468
Jails—Reserved	399
Demand for supplementary grant— Stamps—Reserved	730
Krishnayya Chowdhari, Mr. P.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	389-390
Civil Veterinary Services	841-842
Education—Transferred	546-549
Irrigation policy of Government	194-195
Land tax, reduction of —	37-42
Medical establishments (rural dispensaries)	595-596
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur, S.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Education—Transferred	556-562
Excise policy of Government	81-85
Museum—Connemara library	514
Demand for grant—Education—Transferred	513
Motion <i>re</i> White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	702-705

L

Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.— Budget motion <i>re</i> — Agriculture	829-830
Elections to legislatures—Voting arrangements	274
Medical establishments (rural medical relief)	586-587
Land revenue— Demand for grants <i>re</i> —	33
Land revenue demand— Question <i>re</i> — in Malabar	96-97
Land tax— Question <i>re</i> , reduction of —	23
Land tax and water-cess— Budget motion <i>re</i> reduction of —	33-60
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.— Motion <i>re</i> White paper on Indian Constitutional Reform	690-693
Leather Expert— Question <i>re</i> abolition of —	811-814
Legislative Bodies—Reserved— See Demands for grants.	
Leprosy among Madras beggars— Question <i>re</i> —	819-820
Leprosy and venereal clinics— Question <i>re</i> —	571
Leprosy clinics at Bhimavaram— Question <i>re</i> —	225-227
Loans advanced to provincial Government— Question <i>re</i> —	168

L—cont.

Loans to Hindu Religious Endowments Board— Question re —	820-821
Local Boards Act, Bill to amend— See Bills.	
Local bodies— Question re rules re meetings of local bodies	13
M	
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.— Demands for supplementary grants—Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of Military buildings)	736-737
Madras Record Office— See Budget motion re —.	
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur— Budget motion re —	576
Education—Reserved (admission of Indian students)	525-526
Education—Transferred	452-453
Police—District police—Recruitment	
Mangalore—District Landholders' Association— Question re resolutions of the —	163-165
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.— Budget motion re — Elections to legislatures—voting arrangements	222-273
Mappilla convicts in the Andamans— Question re return passage facilities for the families of —	429-430
Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans— Question re —	427-428
Maranthai channel— Question re repairs to —	572
Market contributions to panchayats— Question re —	818-819
Medical—Transferred— Demand for supplementary grant for acquisition of land in Chintadripet. See Demand for grant.	730-731
Mental defectives— Question re treatment of —	499
Midwives— Question re — training of —	17-18
Military buildings, purchase of — See Demands for supplementary grants.	
Ministers—Administration— See Budget motion re —.	
Ministers—Civil Secretariats, etc.,—Transferred— See Demands for grants—	
Moir's causeway— Question re —	818
Mopad reservoir— Question re —	424-425
Moses, Mr. P. C.— Motion re— White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	684-685
Motor Vehicles Taxation— Question re —	502-503
Muhammadan High School, Guntur— Question re manual training in —	718

M—cont.

Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.— Budget motion re— Executive Council, policy of —	251-253
Forests	120-125
Land tax, reduction of —	54-55
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.— Budget motion re— Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	384-386
Agriculture	828-829
Chief Secretariat—communal representation	305-306
Cinchona	863-864
Co-operative societies	860-861
Excise policy of Government	79-81
Forests	126-129
Hydro-electric schemes	477-479
Police—District police—Recruitment	451-452
Public Health—Transferred (rural water-supply)	612-613
Registration department	170
Demands for supplementary grants— Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of Military buildings)	737-738
Medical—Transferred—(acquisition of land in Chintadripet)	731
Motion re— White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	681-682
Munnnetram— Question re confiscation of copies of —	166-167
Muslim Girls' Panges— Question re —	808-809
Muslim Religious Endowments— Question re —	18-20
Muslim representation— Question re — in the Medical department	640-641
Muslim schools— See Building facilities.	
Muslim Sub-Inspectors— Question re promotion of —	498-499
Muslims— Question re — in local bodies	501-502
Museums— See Budget motion re Education—Transferred.	
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.— Motion re— White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	705-706
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.— Budget motion re— Provincial Legislative Council—Allowances to members	262-263
Registration department	147
N	
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.— Budget motion re— Cauvery-Mettur Project	201-203
Excise policy of Government	69-71
Hydro-electric schemes	468-470
Police—District police—Recruitment	456
Nadagudi drainage— Question re improvements to —	299-300

N—cont.

Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	203-204
Irrigation policy of Government	184-186
Nannilam Tahsildar—	
Question <i>re</i> —	794
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Agriculture	833-834
Civil Veterinary Services	842
Police—District police—Recruitment	460-461
Stamp duties, reduction of —	101-102
Narasaraopet Training School—	
Question <i>re</i> —	356
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Police—district police—Recruitment	441
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.—	
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	769
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—Allowances for stenographers	279-282
Irrigation policy of Government	193
Ministers—Administration	368-369, 370
Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Medical establishments (honorary surgeons, Indian system of medicine).	581-583
Public Health—Transferred (Village Development Fund—Birth control, etc.)	608-611
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, C.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	392-393
Chief Secretariat—Allowances for stenographers	282
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	283-284, 331
Hydro-electric schemes	476-477
Medical establishments—(Medical College—Gosha Hospital)	583-586
Museums	514-518
Police—District Police—Recruitment	441-443
Registration department	147-148
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of Military buildings)	735-736
O	
Oath of office—	
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	786
Oriya 'C' class prisoners—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Ballary Jail	634
P	
Palat, Mr. R. M.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Irrigation policy of Government	186-187
Palampadiyan Aydroo—	
Question <i>re</i> return passage facilities to Mappilla convict	428-429
Panchayat grants—	
Question <i>re</i> denial of —	815-816, 891-896
discrimination in —	799
Panchayat grants in Guntur—	
Question <i>re</i> —	822-823
Panjantangi tank—	
Question <i>re</i>	21

P—cont.

Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur, A. T.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	200-207
Chief Secretariat—communal representation	315-316
Ministers—Administration	337, 341, 361-361
Paper factory at Papanasam—	
Question <i>re</i> —	719
Papers placed on the Table—	
Development Department u.o. note <i>re</i> question No. 628	869, 897
Kerala Soap Institute—Audit Report <i>re</i> —	414
White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	414
Pathology, Professor of—	
Question <i>re</i> qualifications of —	799-801, 884-886
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman, M. G.—	
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	767-768
Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. —	
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	762-765
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—communal representation (for Andhras)	303-304
Education—Transferred	550-556
Executive Council, policy of —	242-249
Land tax, reduction of —	55-56
Stamp duties, reduction of —	104-105, 111-113
Motion <i>re</i> —	
White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	696-702
Pattagar of Palayakottai—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Agriculture	832
Peddiraju, Mr. P.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Civil Veterinary Services	843
Stamp duties, reduction of —	100-101
Further demand for grant—	
Agriculture—Transferred—(sugarcane station at Chittoor)	727-728
Pensions—Reserved—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	732
Periyarayagam, Rev.—	
Question <i>re</i> Editor of <i>Gnanathuthan</i>	167-168
Petty encroachment penalties—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Tanjore	796, 861
Poeker Sahib Bahadur, B.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—communal representation	306-309, 331
Jails—Administration	432-436
Polavaram island—	
Question <i>re</i> cultivation in —	572-573
irrigation in —	500
remission of land revenue in —	427
remissions in the —	224
water-cess in —	501, 573
Police excesses in Mangalore—	
Question <i>re</i> Government Order on —	574-575
Police officers—	
Question <i>re</i> transfer of —	726
Police—Reserved—	
See Demands for grants.	

	PAGES
P—cont.	
Political prisoners—	
Question re deaths due to dysentery	94
Premayya, Mr. G. R.—	
Budget motion re —	
Agriculture	824-826
Excise policy of Government	63-64
Irrigation policy of Government	182-184
Public Health—Transferred (rural water-supply, etc.)	603-606
Presidency Magistrates—	
Question re recruitment of —	300
President, the hon. the —	
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	755-756, 762, 766, 773, 774, 775
Budget motions re stamp duties	113-114
Discussion re constituencies, delimitation of —	228-229
Motion re —	
White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	644, 657, 685
Statement re questions and answers	823-824
Prorogation address	867-869
Public Accounts Committee—	
Consideration of the report of the —	747-754
Election of members to the —	86
Public Health—Transferred—	
See Demand for grant.	

Q

Questions and Answers—	
Statement of the hon. the President	823-824
Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—	
Question re confiscation of copies of <i>Munnnetram</i>	166-167
" Kamudi rioting	25-31
" qualifications of the Professor of Pathology	799-801, 884-886
" retired officials re-employed	720-721
" Shanker (political prisoner)	723-724
" toll-gates and the Madras Corporation	13-15
" Workshop Instructor in the Engineering College, Guindy	716-718
Arasu, Mr. V. T.—	
Question re allegations against Tanjore Municipal Chairman	817-818
" kistbandi in the Ganjam district	636
" Oriya C class prisoners in Bellary Jail	634
" police officers — transfer of —	726
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—	
Question re Bonoyendranath Roy Choudry (State prisoner)	723
" Chidambaram Taluk Mirasdars' Conference	23-24
" dietary allowance of Surendra Mohan Ghosh and others	722
" irrigation projects in South Arcot	224
" Madras Inspection Code and Fixed Travelling Allowance	
Rules	569-570
" Muslim Girls' ranges	808-809
" Muslim Religious Endowments	18-20
" payment of educational subsidy	806-807
" Ramiah Acharji (State prisoner)	723
" retrenchment in Ministerial Service by the Director of Public	
Instruction	803-806, 886
" retrenchment in the Education Department	95-96
" State prisoners, etc. — dietary allowance	721-722
" Text books for T.S.L.C. examinations, 1934	809
Basu Dev Mr. C.—	
Question re Chingleput District Board — by-election — interference of	
president	571

	PAGES
Q—cont.	
Questions and Answers—cont.	
Beyabani Sahib, Mr. S. M. K.—	
Question re building facilities for Muslim schools	808
" foreign scholarships	642
" <i>Gnanathathan</i>	167-168
" grants to Christian Missionaries at Aziznagar (Settlement)	430-431
" Hindu-Muslim tension at Neniyal	814-815
" leprosy among Madras beggars	819-820
" Muslim inams under Cumbum tank	25
" Muslim sub-inspectors — promotion of —	498-499
" Muslims in the Medical Department	640-641
" salary delays to taluk board teachers	798-799, 884
" teaching grants to Mauvis and clergymen	807-808
" Wakfs	719-720
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.—	
Question re Subordinate Educational Service	504
Devadasan, Mr. M.—	
Question re depressed classes, obstruction to — in Enathur village	787-788
" d pressed class women	788-789
" paper factory at Papanasam	719
" repairs to Maranthi channel	572
" Tank Restoration Scheme work in Tinnevely	571-572
" Ta-dik allowances	24-25
" Tirumalai Kozhuthupuram channel	426
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.—	
Question re ex-cutive offices in the same station for over three years	573
" training tank east of Kilanur weir	21
" Vishnuvakkam village—Low cart-track in —	20-21
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Liwan Bahadur M.—	
Question re remission of suspended kists in Bellary	97-98
" resettlement in Bellary	791-792, 879-880
" Tungabhadra project	719
Harischandrudu N. yudu, Mr. A.—	
Question re land revenue receipts in East Godavari	635-636
" net return from the Godavari delta	426
" representation of Andhras on the Secretariat establishment	796-798, 882-883
" water-cess in Polavaram Island	501, 573
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.—	
Question re Moir's causeway	818
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.—	
Question re attachments for revenue recovery—exemptions	165-166
" cultivation in Polavaram island	572-573
" Godavari delta—net return from —	426
" irrigation in Polavaram island	500
" Polavaram island—reduction of water-rate	350-351
" Polavaram island—remissions	224
" remission of land revenue in Polavaram	427
" water-rate in Godavari delta	499-500
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.—	
Question re agricultural products and marketing facilities	503
" Baptist District Munsif's Court	350
" clerks in the Judicial department of the West Godavari	
district	634
" commutation rates of paddy	227
" Deputy Inspectors of Schools and refund of travelling allow-	
ance	570
" economic condition of the ryots	426-427
" loans advanced to Provincial Governments	168
" Muhammadan High school, Guntur	718
" Narasaraopet Training school	356
" panchayat grants, discrimination in —	799
" panchayat grants in Guntur	822-823

Q—cont.

PAGES

Questions and answers—cont.

Krishnayya Chowdari, Mr. P. V.—cont.

Question re panchayat grants, denial of —	815-816, 891-896
„ reconstitution of district educational councils	298
„ resettlement operations	98
„ retrenchment in training schools	356-357
„ subordinate staff of Deputy Inspectors of Schools thrown out of employment	718
„ Viswa-Brahmans — inclusion in the list of depressed classes	301
„ wet-rate of assessment	792-793, 880

Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.—

Question re District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot	789
„ loans to Hindu Religious Endowments Board	820-821
„ Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor — residence of —	21-22
„ tank supply channel from Peyyar	791

Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib, V. I.—

Question re municipal councils and district boards — meetings of —	13
--	----

Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. P. N. V.—

Question re Cauvery Committee	790, 870-878
„ Nannilam Tahsildar	794
„ Petty encroachment—penalties in Tanjore	796, 861
„ river banks, programme of work of —	791, 879

Patnaik Mahasayo Sriman, M. G.—

Question re Deputy Inspectors of Schools — tours	568-569
--	---------

Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.—

Question re abolition of the post of Leather Export	811-814
„ Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans	427-428
„ return passage facilities to Palempadiyan Aydroo — Mappilla convict	428-429
„ return passage facilities to the families of Mappilla convicts in the Andamans	429-430

Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.—

Question re Tirupapuliyur police station	725-726
--	---------

Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.—

Question re Ceded districts and Madras Services Commission	32
„ Siddapur tank	31-32

Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.—

Question re land revenue demand in Malabar	96-97
--	-------

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—

Question re B class prisoners	724-725
„ bus inspectors, reorganization of the service of —	786-787
„ market contributions to panchayats	818-819
„ Tungabhadra project	160-161
„ water-rate in north deltaic area of the Cauvery-Mettur Project	793

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.—

Question re Nadagudi drainage improvements	299-300
--	---------

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.—

Question re Panjantangi tank	21
„ Tank Restoration Scheme party in Tinnevely district	425

Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.—

Question re Boothakeswara Dutt — health of —	92
„ dysentery among political prisoners	94
„ ill-treatment of politicals in Cannanore jail	92-93
„ Kottakulam anicut channel	161
„ relief to agriculturists	32

Sahajanandam, Swami. A. S.—

Question re boarding houses and orphanages	809-811, 887-891
„ tasdik allowances to Vanamamalai mutt	351

Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.—

Question re fishing in the Adyar river	154
--	-----

Q—cont.

PAGES

Questions and answers—cont.

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—

Question re Disease Investigation Officer, Civil Veterinary Department	801-803
„ fish statistics of West Coast	643
„ forest concessions in South Kanara	573-574
„ house surgeons and physicians under training	15-17
„ industrial research	154-158
„ land tax—Reduction of—	23
„ leprosy and venereal clinics	571
„ Mangalore District Landholders' Association—Resolutions of the —	163-165
„ mental defectives—Treatment of—	499
„ midwives—Training of —	17-18
„ motor vehicles taxation	502-503
„ police excesses in Mangalore—Government order on—	574-575
„ resettlement operations in South Kanara	635
„ School of Indian Medicine	638-639
„ veterinary graduates—Employment of —	12-13

Simhachalam, Mr. G.—

Question re Dindi unreserved forest	637
---	-----

Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.—

Question re elections to temple committees in Trichinopoly district	821-822
„ Kattalai High Level Channel works	25
„ Trichinopoly Water works	18

Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.—

Question re ownership of trees on the bunds of minor channels	225
„ trees on channel and river banks	94-95

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.—

Question re Christian Sub-Registrars	158-160
„ Todhunternagar quarters	352-355
„ University Library	355-356

Sriramulu, Mr. G.—

Question re leprosy clinics at Bhemavaram	225-227
„ West Godavari District Board—Financial condition of—	351-352

Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur—

Question re assignment of Vavveru reserve to depressed classes	795-796
„ boats plying in the Buckingham Canal—licence fees on—	422-423
„ executive officers of municipalities	637-638
„ improvements to Survepalle Reservoir	300
„ Kanigiri hospital	639
„ Mopad Reservoir	424-425
„ recruitment of Presidency Magistrates	300
„ settlement operations in Guntur and Nellore	162-163
„ Tungabhadra Project	423-424
„ Muslims in local bodies	501-502

R

Raja of Bobbili, the hon. the—

Bills—	
District Municipalities Act, Bill to amend (Bill No. 1 of 1933)	754
Local Boards Act, Bill to amend (Bill No. 2 of 1933)	754-755
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	769-770, 774

Budget motion re—

Medical establishments—Superintendence, etc.	599-602
Ministers—Administration	370-372
Public Health—Transferred (direction)	625-626
Demand for grant—Medical—Transferred	578
Ministers, Civil Secretariats, etc.—Transferred	335
Public Health—Transferred	603

Demands for supplementary grants—

Medical—Transferred (acquisition of land in Chintadripet)	730, 731
---	----------

R—cont.	PAGES
Raja of Khallikote—	
Motion re—	
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	685-689
Rajan, the hon. Mr. P. T.—	
Budget motion re—	
Agriculture	836-838
Civil Veterinary Services	838, 846-848
Co-operative Societies	849, 861-863
Registration Department	170-175
Demand for grant—	
Agriculture—Transferred	628
Civil Veterinary Services	838
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of military buildings) ..	733, 738-739
Further demand for grant—	
Agriculture—Transferred (Sugarcane station at Chittoor) ..	726-727, 729-730
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.—	
Bills—	
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill	743-744
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	759-760
Budget motion re—	
Co-operative Societies	849-854, 863
Hydro-Electric schemes	481-484
Irrigation policy of Government	175-179
Land tax and water-cess, reduction of	33-37
Madras Record Office	332-333
Medical establishments, etc. (honorary surgeons and Indian system of medicine)	578-581
Registration Department	148-149
Motion re—	
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	708-710
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala—	
Budget motion re—	
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	286-287
Franchise and constituencies	232-234
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.—	
Budget motion re—	
Education—Reserved (admission of Indian students)	576
Stamp duties, reduction of	99-100
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of military buildings) ..	734
Motion re—	
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	649-654
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.—	
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	760-762
Demand for excess grant re—	
General Administration, etc.	740
Demand for supplementary grant—	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of military buildings) ..	737
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.—	
Budget motion re—	
Agriculture—Direction, etc. (research work—fruit-growing industry) ..	628-630
Public Health—Transferred (medical inspection of schools—bore hole latrines)	620-623
Further demand for grant—	
Agriculture—Transferred (Sugarcane station at Chittoor)	728
Ramesh Acharya (State prisoner)—	
Question re—	723

R—cont.	PAGES
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—	
Bills—	
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill	742
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	765-767, 773
Budget motion re—	
Medical establishments (School of Indian Medicine)	592-593
Discussion on statement re—	
Questions and Answers	823-824
Further demand for grant—	
Agriculture—Transferred—(Sugarcane station at Chittoor)	729
Motion re—	
White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	689-690
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.—	
Budget motion re—	
Agriculture	836
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	312-313
Forests	130-132
His Excellency's tours and the strength of the Cabinet	235
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.—	
Bills—	
Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill	744-745
Budget motion re—	
Hydro-electric schemes	471-472
Ministers—Administration	366-367
Demand for excess grant re—	
General Administration, etc.	741
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Civil Works—Works—Transferred (purchase of military buildings) ..	735
Medical—Transferred—(Acquisition of land in Chintadripet)	731
Discussion on statement re—	
Questions and Answers	823-824
Public Accounts Committee—	
Consideration of the report of the	747-750
Refunds of Revenue—Reserved and Transferred—	
Demand for supplementary grant re—	732-733
Registration—	
Demand for grant re—	138
Registration department—	
Budget motion re—	138-175
Remission—	
Question re— of suspended kists in Bellary	97-98
Resettlement in Bellary—	
Question re—	791-792, 879-880
Resettlement operations—	
Question re—	98
„ —in South Kanara	635
Retired official re-employed—	
Question re—	720-721
Retrenchment—	
Question re— in Ministerial Service by the Director of Public Instruction. ..	803-806, 886
Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor—	
Question re residence of	21-22
Revolver find in Council Chamber—	
Statement re—	504
River banks—	
Question re Programme of work of	791, 879
Ruling—	
Demand for grant—	
Notice of a cut motion is not necessary to raise a discussion on a demand that has been moved	466

	PAGES
S	
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	317-318
Education—Reserved	576
Education—Transferred	539-543
Executive Council, policy of	236-238
Public Health—Transferred (Slum improvement—Anti-drink propa- ganda)	623-624
Salary delays—	
Question <i>re</i> — to taluk board teachers	798-799, 884
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.—	
Bills—	
Tirupati-Tirumalai Devasthanams Bill	756-759, 773, 774
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	376-377
Constituencies, demarcation of	228-230
Co-operative Societies	858-860
Education—Transferred	518-525
Executive Council, policy of	238-242
Jails—Administration	402-409
Provincial Legislative Council—Library allowances to members	263-266
Demand for excess grant <i>re</i> —	
General Administration, etc.	740
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Civil works—Works—Transferred (purchase of military buildings)	736
Motion <i>re</i> —	
White paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	693-696
Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	304-305
Franchise and constituencies	230-231
Registration department	140
Stamp duties, reduction of	101
School of Indian Medicine—	
Question <i>re</i> —	638-639
Secretariat—	
<i>See</i> Andhra representation.	
Secretariat and Headquarters establishments, etc.—Reserved—	
<i>See</i> Demands for grants.	
Settlement operations—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Guntur and Nellore	162-163
Shanker (political prisoner)—	
Question <i>re</i> —	723-724
Shetty, Mr. A. B.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Agriculture	826-827
Civil Veterinary Services	838-841, 848-849
Education—Reserved—Admission of Indian students	575
Forests	125-126
Hydro-electric schemes	470-471
Jails—Administration	410-412
Medical establishments (honorary Medical officers)	596-598
Public Health—Transferred (Birth control)	615-617
Registration department	141-142
Siddapur tank—	
Question <i>re</i> —	31-32
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.—	
Further demand for grant—	
Agriculture—Transferred—(Sugarcane station at Chittoor)	729

	PAGES
S—cont.	
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	216-217
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	310-312
Constituencies and franchise	232
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	206-207
South Kanara—	
Question <i>re</i> forest concessions in —	573-574
<i>See</i> Resettlement operations.	
Sreshtha, Mr. M. S.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	373-376, 399
Chief Secretariat—Madras Services Commission	321-325
Education—Transferred	527-531
Excise policy of Government	73-76
Forests	119-120
Hydro electric schemes	484-485, 510-511
Irrigation policy of Government	188-189
Museums	513-514
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Provincial Legislative Council Library	257-259
Registration department	145-147
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	683-684
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	304
Excise policy of Government	71-72
Motion <i>re</i> —	
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	678-681
Sriramulu, Mr. G.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	302
Excise policy of Government	66-69
Stamps—	
Demand for grant <i>re</i> —	98
Stamp duty—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> — reduction of	98 to 115
Stamps — reserved—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	730
State Prisoners, etc.—	
Question <i>re</i> — dietary allowance	721-722
Stationery and printing — Reserved and Transferred—	
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —	732
Stokes, the hon. Mr. H. G.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Hydro-electric schemes	509-510, 511-512
Land tax, reduction of	57
Madras Record office	333-335
Demands for excess grants <i>re</i> —	
General Administration, Police, Industries, Stationery and expenditure in England other than on Stores	739, 740, 741
Demands for supplementary grants—	
Pensions — Reserved	732
Refunds of Revenue — Reserved and Transferred	732-733
Public Accounts Committee—	
Consideration of the report of the —	747, 751-753

	PAGES
S—cont.	
Subbarayan, Dr. P.—	
Allotment of a day to discuss the White Paper	217-218
Bills—	
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill	770-772
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Constituencies and franchise	230
Executive Council, policy of —	255
Land tax, reduction of —	56-57
Motion <i>re</i> —	
White Paper on Indian Constitutional reforms	645-649, 706-708, 716
Subordinate Educational Service—	
Question <i>re</i> —	504
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Stamp duties, reduction of—	102
Sugarcane station at Chittoor—	
<i>See</i> further demand for grant.	
Supply channel—	
Question <i>re</i> tank—from Peyyar to	
Gondi Vainamadi tank	791
Survepalli reservoir—	
Question <i>re</i> improvements to—	300
T	
Tank Restoration Scheme Party—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Tinnevely district	425
Tank Restoration Scheme Work—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Tinnevely	571-572
Taj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Public Health — Transferred (Birth Control)	611-612
Talukwar scheme of deputy inspectors of schools—	
Question <i>re</i> subordinate staff thrown out of employment by the —	718
Tanjore Municipal Chairman—	
Question <i>re</i> allegations against —	817-818
Tasdik allowances—	
Question <i>re</i> —	24-25
Teaching grants—	
Question <i>re</i> — to Moulvies and clergymen	807-808
Temple Committee elections—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Trichinopoly district	821-822
Text-books—	
Question <i>re</i> — for Training School-Leaving Certificate Examinations in	
1934	809
Tirumalai-Kozhuthupuram channel	
Question <i>re</i> —	426
Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Tirupapuliyur police station—	
Question <i>re</i> —	725-726
Todhunternagar quarters—	
Question <i>re</i> —	352-354, 354-355
Toll-gates—	
Question <i>re</i> — and the Madras Corporation	13-15
Tours of His Excellency—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	235-236

	PAGES
T—cont.	
Training schools—	
Question <i>re</i> retrenchment in —	356-357
Trees—	
Question <i>re</i> — on the bunds of minor channels — ownership of —	225
Trees on channel and river banks—	
Question <i>re</i> ownership of —	94-95
Trichinopoly water-works—	
Question <i>re</i> —	18
Tungabhadra project—	
Question <i>re</i> —	160-161
"	423-424
"	719
U	
University library—	
Question <i>re</i> —	355-356
Usman Sahib, the hon. Sir Mahomed—	
Allotment of a day to discuss the White Paper	218, 227 to 228
Announcement <i>re</i> allotment of a day for discussion of 'White Paper'	227-228
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Education—Reserved—Government secondary schools—Special staff	577-578
Executive Council, policy of —	253-255
His Excellency's tours —	236
Police—District police	461-464
Provincial Legislative Council—Library and allowances to members	268-269
Demands for grants <i>re</i> —	
Legislative bodies—Reserved	257, 268-269
Police—Reserved	441-465
Demand for supplementary grants—	
Stationery and printing—Reserved and transferred	732
Statement <i>re</i> official day for consideration of 'White Paper' on constitu-	
tional reforms	301
Statement <i>re</i> revolver find in Council chamber	504
V	
Venereal clinics—	
Question <i>re</i> —	571
Vanamamalai mutt—	
Question <i>re</i> tasdik allowances to —	351
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.—	
Budget motion <i>re</i> —	
Irrigation policy of Government	191-193
Land tax reduction of —	50-54
Ministers—Administration	338-342, 357-361
Motion <i>re</i> —	
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	661-667
Vavveru reserve—	
Question <i>re</i> assignment of — to depressed classes	795-796
Veterinary graduates—	
Question <i>re</i> employment of —	12-13
Vishnavakkam village—	
Question <i>re</i> —, new cart-track in —	20-21
Viswa-Brahmans—	
Question <i>re</i> —, inclusion in the list of depressed classes	301

	W	PAGES
Water-rate—		
Question re higher — in the north deltaic area under the Cauvery-Mettur Project	.. .. .	793
Question re — in the Godavari delta	.. .. .	499-500
Water-rate (in Polavaram island)—		
Question re reduction of —	.. .. .	350-351
Wakfs—		
Question re —	.. .. .	719-720
West Godavari—		
Question re Judicial department	.. .. .	634
West Godavari District Board—		
Question re financial condition of the —	.. .. .	351-352
“White Paper”—		
Allotment of a day to discuss the —	.. .. .	217-218, 227-228
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms—		
Announcement re allotment of a day for discussion of —	.. .. .	227-228
Motion re —	.. .. .	643-712
Official day for consideration of —	.. .. .	301
See Papers laid on the table.		
	Y	
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur—		
Budget motion re —		
Administration of justice—Judges and Registrars	.. .. .	390-392
Excise policy of Government	.. .. .	64-65
Irrigation policy of Government	.. .. .	179-181
Land tax, reduction of —	.. .. .	48-50
Stamp duty, reduction of —	.. .. .	98-99, 112
Motion re —		
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	.. .. .	654-657
Yakub Hasan, Mr.—		
Budget motion re —		
Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrars	.. .. .	392
Chief Secretariat—Communal representation	.. .. .	318-320
Excise policy of Government	.. .. .	77-79
Police—District police—Recruitment	.. .. .	448-449
Ministers—Administration	.. .. .	336-338
Motion re—		
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	.. .. .	658-661, 710

